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SECTION OF SEED AND PLANT INTRODUCTION

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U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Anderson & Co's,

1897

SEEDS AND PLANTS

216 & 218 PITT ST.

SYDNEY

For INDEX SEE LAST PAGE

(Facing Inside of Back Cover).

THIS

Seed and Plant Catalogue,

Of which we Issue **30,000** for Distribution during **1897**,

Contains

1. A Complete List of all we Sell.
2. Only the best of the Novelties for 1897 (See Coloured Sheets and Plates).
3. The Best only in each Section of Seeds, Trees, Plants, and Bulbs.
4. Our offer to send Garden Seeds and Bulbs, Post Free. Page 3.
5. A Special Price List of Seeds for Market Gardeners, Post Free.
6. An Open Letter to our Customers, which please read. Page 1.
7. Some Facts Unsuccessful Gardeners should Study. Page 2.
8. Calendar of What to Sow each Month, both in Garden and Farm (See Pages 4 and 46).

We ask a careful perusal of all its Pages, and your Orders.

Telephone No. 326.
Registered Cable Address—"BORONIA."

Seed Warehouse:
216 & 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Anderson & Co's Seeds
Pitt St Sydney

Messrs. Anderson & Co.,

Seed and Plant Merchants,

216-218 Pitt Street,

Sydney.

To ANDERSON & CO.

SEEDSMEN & PLANT MERCHANTS

SYDNEY.

ORDER SHEET,

1897.

Please forward *the following Order, and despatch goods* . . . . .

.....(State if by Rail, Steamer, or Parcel Post.) *to* .....(State Name of Station, Port or Post Town.)

.....(Name of Agent, if any.) *and address to me in full as under.*

nclose £.....*in payment.*

(Signature).....

(Address in full).....

Date.....*1897.*

VEGETABLE SEED ORDER.

Quantity	Variety.	£	s.	d.	Quantity	Variety.	£	s.	d.

Please write Flower Seed Order and requirements in Sundries on other side.

FLOWER SEED NOVELTIES

1897

CANNA, Crozy's New Hybrids, Mixed. :

WE have imported some specially fine Seed of these handsome semi-tropical hardy decorative plants. They are easily grown from Seed, and flower the first year; they are always brilliant features in the garden. **Price, 1/- packet.**

CANNA, "Madam Crozy.": : :

ONE of the choicest. We have the pleasure to offer new Seed of this variety for the first time. Its colour is a beautiful crimson, margined with gold. **Price, 1/- per packet.**

CANNA, "Queen Charlotte.": :

THIS exceedingly handsome and very attractive variety was in great demand during last year (1896), and we still offer good roots of this splendid novelty—see plant list. We have now procured a limited supply of Seed from the raiser, offered for the first time. The Seed may be expected to produce a fair proportion of plants true to the description of the parent flower, and also a number of beautiful sports of charming colours. **Price, 1/- per packet.**

CARNATION, "Riviera Market."

THIS is an improved variety of Carnation of the well-known and much admired **"Marguerite" strain,** which has become such a favourite in our gardens. The "Riviera Market" Carnation has all the free flowering and hardy qualities of the "Marguerite," combined with the upright and tall growth of the perpetual flowering strains, consequently it possesses great merit, and is well worth the notice of our amateur and professional growers. The stock is from one of the best of the Continental raisers. **Price, 1/- per packet.**

Canna, "Queen Charlotte."

W. E. SMITH, Sydney, Newcastle and London.

Flower Seed Novelties - FOR - 1897

CONTINUED.

Pansy, Anderson's New Superb Velvet.

Sweet Pea, "Red Riding Hood."

CARNATION, New Yellow Ground Perpetual. :

THE difficulty of obtaining reliable seedlings with yellow grounds has been partly overcome by the introduction of this strain. This is a new race of Perpetual Carnations, producing the much required shades in the proportion of about two-thirds. We are quite sure this introduction will be found acceptable to our growers. **Price, 1/- per packet.**

DIANTHUS, New Fringed, "Salmon Queen." :

THIS is a dwarf growing, beautiful annual variety, and is perfectly distinct. The flowers are of a brilliant salmon colour, changing to salmony rose when fading, and are fringed. A very large proportion of the plants will come perfectly true from seed. **Price, 1/- per packet.**

PANSY, Anderson's Superb Velvet Strain. : :

EVERYBODY who grows Pansies knows that **Anderson's** stocks of Pansy Seeds produce, without doubt, the **best** blooms. This statement is exemplified every season by the success which they achieve at the various Horticultural Shows. **Anderson's Large French Stained** has up to the present held the palm for beauty of colour, perfection of shape and markings, in fact one of our clients who grows Pansies for sale, says:

> **"I have had this year prize strains of Pansies from every quarter of the globe, and there is not one to compare with your 'French Stained,' and that is also the opinion of the thousands of visitors who have seen my beds. They are in my opinion the finest Pansies in the world."**

The **Superb Velvet Strain** which we now introduce to the public for the first time was grown by us during 1896. It has proved itself a magnificent strain of richly coloured Pansies, very large in size, fine substance, perfect shape, wonderful shades of crimson red, violet yellow and beautiful margined varieties. We are satisfied that this strain excels all others. They are simply perfect. For illustration see opposite page 32.

We offer it in packets of 1/- and 2/6 each.

SWEET PEA, "Red Riding Hood."

FANTASTIC FORM
FASCINATING COLOUR
FRAGRANT AS THE ROSE

THIS is quite a new departure in the form of the Sweet Pea. When fully developed the standard and wings are a pleasing rosy pink, shading to blush white at the calyx; the keel, which is almost completely enveloped, being nearly pure white. Although unusually robust in habit, it is early flowering, and in plenitude and continuity of bloom it excels all other existing sorts. The standard is diminutive, and peculiarly convoluted, forming a hood around the wings, which protrude in wavy form, lending a novel and pleasing character to the flower. The fragrance surpasses, in a marked degree, that of other varieties of Sweet Peas. The length and rigidity of the stems are remarkable; they run eighteen inches long and over, and when cut the stem and bloom retain their stability for a much longer period than other sorts. This is a novelty from California, and is highly spoken of by the Horticultural Press.

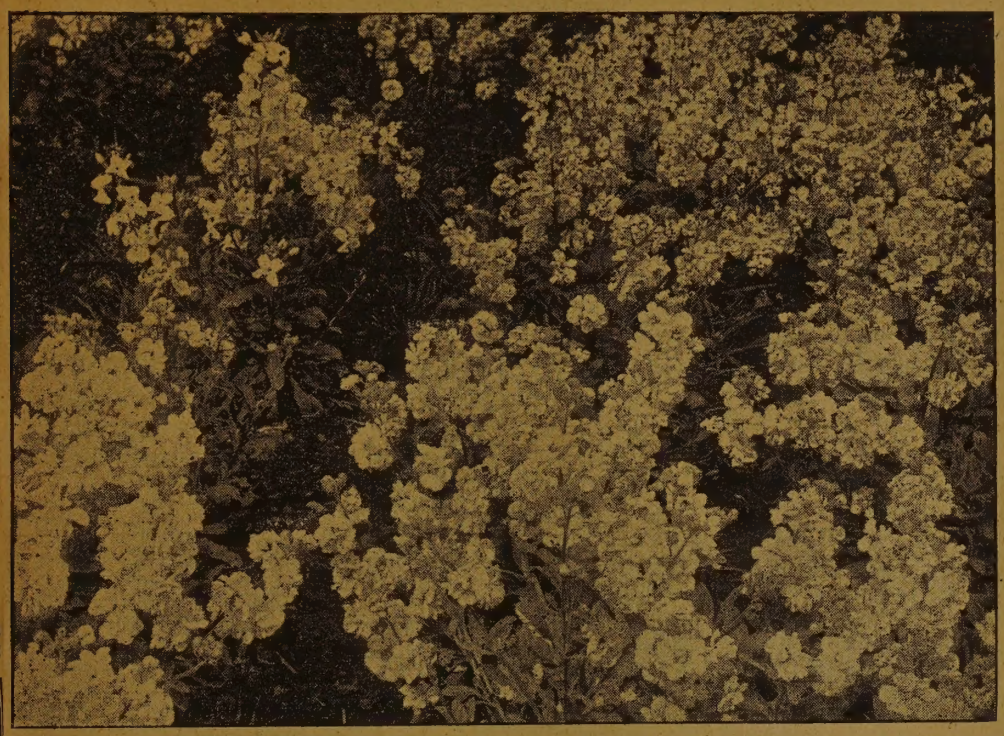
We offer it in **original packets, 1/- each.**

POPPIES, "Golden Gate."

A STRAIN of Poppy that gives every possible colour in single, semi-double and double flowers. The effect is most charming, as there are apparently no two of the blooms alike. **Price 1/- per packet.**

SALPIGLOSSIS Grandiflora, Anderson's Strain.

THIS charming annual has been long neglected. We are much struck with the beauty of a bed of it grown in the garden of Mr. J. L. Lipscombe, of Hobart, Tasmania, during last year, and we determined to give it a fair trial here, and have been more than satisfied with the results. We have now very great pleasure in recommending it as one of the most beautiful Annuals in cultivation, and most suitable for a dry climate. The flowers are single and of lovely shades—of violet, maroon, yellow, purple, and straw colour, veined and laced with other shades in the most charming variety. The plants are robust, and stand cutting well, and branch and flower freely right through summer and autumn. The flowers are produced on long stems, will remain fresh for several days in water, and are highly esteemed for table decoration. The seed should be sown during autumn or spring. Any ordinary soil will suit them, and they will flower during the driest season. **Price, 1/- per packet.**



Ever-blooming Stock, "Queen of Whites."

Flower Seed Novelties

- FOR -
1897
CONTINUED.

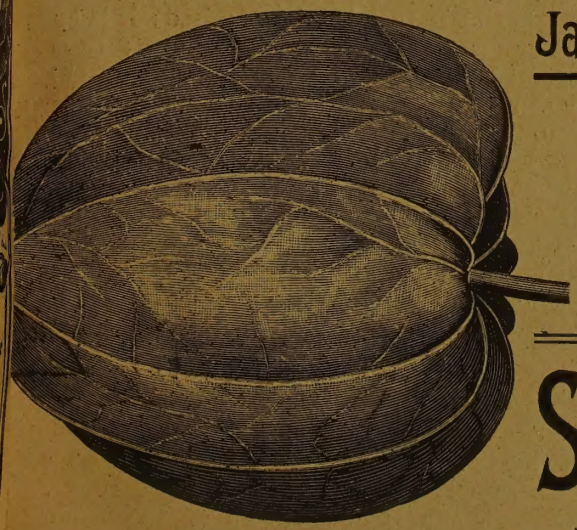
Anderson's
Salpiglossis Grandiflora.

STOCK, "Queen of Whites."

NEW EVER-BLOOMING.

THIS is a Dwarf variety of "Intermediate" Stock, growing from 1½ to 2 feet in height, is the result of some years' careful selection and hybridising, and is the finest white stock in cultivation. As will be seen from our illustration, which is taken from a photograph, it produces a mass of double pure white blooms. For cut-flower purposes this variety is unsurpassed, and our beds of it have been the admiration of everyone. It should be sown in the Autumn and Spring, and will bloom during Winter and Spring almost continuously. After it has done flowering and has been well trimmed back, it will make a fresh growth and flower again.

We offer seed of this variety, which will give 60% of double flowers, in packets 1/- each.



Japanese Giant Winter Cherry.
(Physalis Francheti.)

Japanese Giant Winter Cherry (Physalis Francheti).

A NEW variety of the old **Cape Gooseberry**, recently introduced from Japan, and is a remarkably showy annual, of erect robust habit, from 1½ to 2 feet high, covered with beautiful foliage. The lovely fruit with which the plant is completely studded is a bright cherry red, enclosed in a large calyx, as shown in illustration, which are first green in colour, changing to yellow, orange and bright crimson as the fruit ripens. Any soil will suit its cultivation, and the plant makes a handsome and effective appearance in the garden. The fruits, as most Australians know, are edible, and make a very choice preserve. **Price, 1/- per packet.**

SPECIAL

NOVELTY OFFER.

☞ For Cash with Order.

With a view to induce Amateurs and others to grow the best Novelties each Season, we offer the complete collection of the foregoing Select Novelties for 1897, ...

12 Packets for 10/-, Post Free.

Last Season's Novelties

IN FLOWER SEEDS AND NEW INTRODUCTIONS OF MERIT.

Chrysanthemum, New Early Flowering.

Carnation, "Uriah Pike."

AMARANTHUS, "Firebrand."

THIS is an annual of very easy culture, which makes a most handsome and striking ornamental foliage plant, grows 6 feet high, well furnished with large leaves of a deep blood red, with bright yellow edges. **Price, 6d. per packet.**

CHRYSANTHEMUM, New Early Flowering. A New Race.

AN entirely new race of this favourite flower, which are easily raised from seed, a very large percentage coming double, principally of the Japanese type, but in endless variety, and with flowers of every shade; much dwarfer in habit than the ordinary Chrysanthemums; are more branching, and very abundant bloomers, commencing to flower several weeks before the parent type. **Price, 1/- per packet.**

CHRYSANTHEMUM, Carinatum. Atrococcineum Folius Aureus. (PURPLE CROWN.)

A NEW Chrysanthemum of dwarf compact habit, and very regular growth; 8 inches high, with beautiful yellow foliage; its flowers are produced very freely; purple scarlet colour, ornamented inside with a golden yellow ring, well adapted for beds and borders on account of the beautiful contrast between its flowers and foliage, and its long blooming habit.

Price, 1/- per packet.

New Single Dahlia, "Perfection."

CARNATION, "Uriah Pike." A Perfect Gem.

UNDOUBTEDLY the grandest crimson Carnation ever offered, and the finest addition perhaps to the Tree or Perpetual flowering class that has been raised; it is an ideal flower, faultless both in colour and form; it is possessed of great vigour, and is a most robust grower; no collection can be considered at all complete without it. In point of colour this noble Carnation reigns supreme, being a veritable glowing crimson velvet self, in this respect absolutely unique; the flowers are produced abundantly for a long period, very perfect, with a powerful clove fragrance, measuring 2½ to 3 inches across petals, forming a complete rosette; a splendid button hole flower, and never bursts. **Price, 1/6 per packet.**

DAHLIA, Single. Perfection or Giant.

THE advances made during recent years have not been confined to the Double and Cactus flowering sections, a giant flowering strain is now offered of the single variety, considered the finest in cultivation; flowers vary from 4 to 5½ inches in diameter, and are of the most splendid colouring, including the striped; an exceedingly attractive novelty. **Price, 1/6 per packet.**

LAST SEASON'S NOVELTIES

IN FLOWER SEEDS AND NEW INTRODUCTIONS OF MERIT.

DELPHINIUM, New Dwarf Blue. A Welcome Novelty.

REALLY good blue flowers are always a welcome novelty; this new Delphinium has flowers of a true deep rich blue, of most graceful growth; it is but 6 inches high, with long spikes of flower and delicate deep green foliage; comes perfectly true from seed. **Price, 1/- per packet.**

HELIANTHUS, Cucumerifolius, "Stella."

THIS showy and effective Sunflower differs from the parent form in being more free-flowering, and in the flowers being larger, more regularly shaped, pure golden yellow, with black disc, these are borne on long firm stalks; excellent for cutting, 4 to 4½ feet high, blooms well into the winter, makes an effective show planted singly or in groups. **Price, 6d. per packet.**

HELIANTHUS, Annuus Nanus.

NEW DWARF DOUBLE SUNFLOWER.

BEAUTIFUL new Dwarf variety, flowers globular, of a rich golden yellow; plants grow about three feet high, and when grown singly or massed are very effective, flowers abundantly, good habit, and carries its foliage most gracefully. **Price, 6d. packet.**

"Pansy, Coquette de Poissy."

HELIOTROPE, "Queen Margaret."

THIS is a magnificent Heliotrope, of dwarf and compact habit, flowering most profusely, bearing immense heads of flowers in clusters, often 12 inches in diameter, its rich perfume is even more intense than the ordinary variety, while the flowers are of a deep dark blue, very valuable for cutting and pot culture, and is a novelty of great merit; flowers nearly all the year round. **Price, 1/- per packet.**

PANSY, "Coquette de Poissy."

NEW French variety, of very regular compact growth and striking colour, entirely distinct from any hitherto known in this family—the raiser describes it as "mauve;" resembling the charming rose tinted pale blue Orchid Cattleya. In contrast with other Pansies, for show purposes, this will be a decided acquisition. **Price, 1/- per packet.**

Heliotrope, "Queen Margaret."

Wallflower, "Ruby Gem."

WALLFLOWER, "Ruby Gem."

CERTAINLY the most effective and brilliant variety of Single Wallflower yet sent out; in colour it is a beautiful clear shade of ruby violet, with a bluish satin-like sheen; when grown in a mass the effect produced is very striking; it has the habit of the ordinary blood-red Wallflower, of medium height, flowers extra large and of good substance. **Price, 9d. per packet.**

WALLFLOWER, Early Single.

THIS new Wallflower is an annual, and a most valuable addition to the lists of sweet scented flowers blooming the first season from seed; sown in spring it will flower during the summer; it is of a pretty brown colour, very sweet scented, well adapted for pot culture, and a charming novelty. **Price, 6d. per packet.**

Early Single Wallflower.

NOVELTIES FOR 1897

- IN - - VEGETABLE SEEDS.

- New Onions. -

Anderson's Mammoth Silver King

THE Market Model Onion, which we brought under the notice of our patrons a few years ago, met with such great success and approval on all sides that we determined to introduce the **"Mammoth Silver King,"** which possesses all the good qualities of "Market Model," and in addition has a pure white skin. This Onion is similar in shape to the Market Model, but larger in size and of excellent keeping qualities, the diameter averaging about 6 inches. The skin is a beautiful silver white, and the flesh mild and pleasant, and we can strongly recommend it, and have no doubt it will be as much sought after as its predecessor. **Price, 6d. per packet, 1/- per oz., 2/6 ¼-lb., 5/ ½-lb., 8/- per lb. Post free.**

Anderson's White Pickling Onion

"Champion."

THE increasing demand for a "good onion for pickling" has induced us to offer the **"Champion."** It is a small onion, very early, of a very mild flavour, and exceedingly suitable for the purposes to which we recommend it. A great improvement on the old silver skin variety. **Price, 6d. per packet, 1/- oz., 2/6 ¼-lb., 5/- ½-lb, 8/- per lb. Post free.**

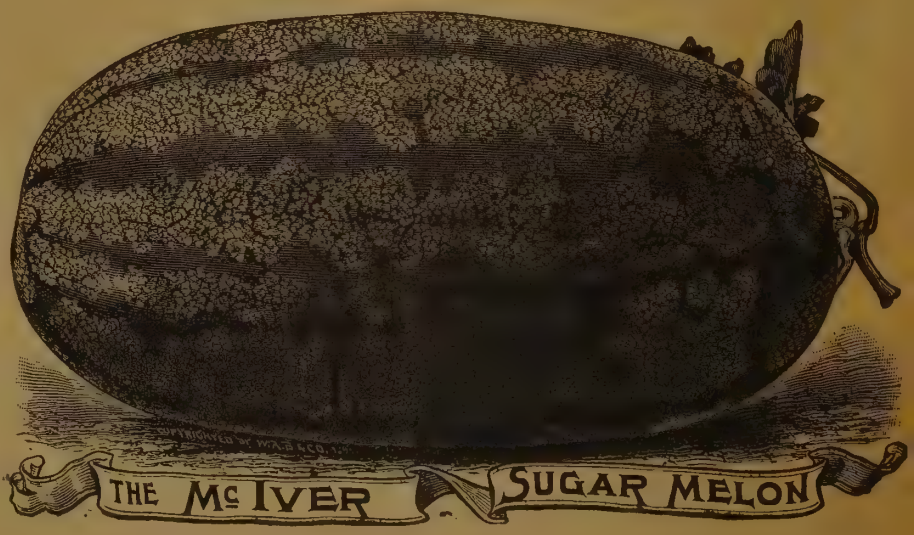
Onion, Anderson's Mammoth Silver King.

The McIver Sugar Melon

Wonderful Sugar Melon. This new water melon originated in South Carolina. An expert grower says:

> **"I have grown nearly every water melon in the catalogues, old and new, and can sincerely say that this melon is the best of all, and leaves nothing to be desired in a water melon that I can conceive of."**

The Vines are strong growers and quite productive, although of course not bearing as many Melons as some of the smaller-fruited varieties. The illustration, engraved from a photograph, accurately shows the shape, which is oblong. The size is uniformly large, many specimens being 2 feet in length, and quite a number of even greater length, while they average from 10 to 14 inches in diameter. Of handsome appearance, the skin shows broad bands of white, shading into narrower bands of dark green. The quality is very superior; the flesh is of a soft pale pink, crisp, free from any stringiness (even after an unfavourable season), juicy, and of luscious sweetness. The Melons have a solid heart, free from any cracks or open spaces, while the seed rows are close to the rim, thus leaving the largest possible quantity of solid flesh in the centre of the Melons. The rind is never more than 1 inch in thickness, and while the skin is not very tough it should prove a good shipper from its great solidity. **Price, 1/- per packet.**



NOVELTIES
- - IN - -
VEGETABLE SEEDS
- - FOR - -
1897.

New Variegated Cabbage.

- - FOR THE - -
NEW TOMATO
"DUKE OF YORK,"
See Coloured Illustration after page 16.

New Rock Melon.

APPLE-SHAPED CANTALOUPE.—It is so rarely that we obtain a really desirable new Melon from Europe that it is worthy of note that this new **Apple-shaped** Melon originated in France. It is quite distinct from all others, as will readily be seen by the illustration from a photograph of one of the Melons. The fruits are small (about the size of Netted Gem), apple-shaped, dark green mottled with light spots, bright yellow when ripe, inclined to be a little warty. The flesh is of a most beautiful bright salmon color, clear to the thin rind; firm, sweet and aromatic. The Seeds are closely packed in a very small Seed cavity, the interior being almost composed of the thick luscious flesh. A unique novelty. **Price, 1/- per packet.**

Rock Melon,
Apple-Shaped Cantaloupe.

Variegated Cabbage.

We Catalogued this variety of Cabbage before, but the crop of Seed was a failure. We have now secured a supply. The ornamental character of this Cabbage is its chief attraction and most valuable feature, at the same time it is equally useful for ordinary garden purposes, being a fine and true heading sort, excellent in quality and size. The leaves are dark green, streaked and blotched with white, rose, lilac and red, thus giving it a leading position amongst ornamental Cabbages. The plants grow to good size, and when planted for borders or in rows have a decidedly attractive appearance. Seed should be sown in autumn or spring.

Price 1/- per packet.

New Pea, "Juno."

(Marrowfat.) This new variety is one of great promise, and should be given a trial by everyone. It is a late or main-crop variety, and grows about 2 feet high, bearing immense quantities of mammoth broad-backed pods (usually borne in pairs) literally crammed full of delicious dark-green Peas of great size.

Price, 1/- per packet.

New Pea, "The Queen."

A VARIETY of sturdy branching habit, about 2½ feet in height, with very large pods, containing from 10 to 12 splendid Peas of a deep rich colour, and of the most delicious flavour. It is a very profuse bearer. Very suitable for private or market gardening requirements, and is not only one of the most profitable, but the finest flavoured variety in cultivation. **Price, 1/- per packet.**

NEW PEA, -
"THE QUEEN."

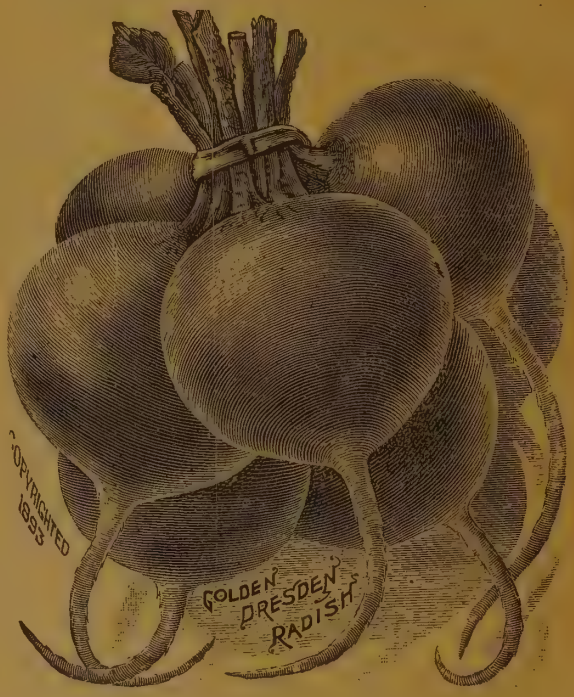
- NOVELTIES IN VEGETABLE SEEDS - FOR 1897.

New Pea, "Pride of America."

SINCE the introduction of the "American Wonder," no new Pea has created such a sensation in America as this new variety. It is a medium early, green wrinkled Pea, growing from 2 to 2½ feet high, covered with long heavy pointed pods, very striking, and easily distinguished from all other varieties. The pods contain from 8 to 10 large Peas of a delicious flavour; it is destined to eclipse "Stratagem" and "Pride of the Market" for market purposes. An immense cropper and highly recommended. **Price, 1/- per packet.**

New Radish, - "Golden Dresden."

THIS is one of the most valuable and quickest-growing Radishes yet introduced. Sown under ordinary conditions it was ready for the table in thirty-one days. The tops are very scanty, and admit of the closest planting. As will be seen by the illustration the Radishes are perfectly round and smooth, while they have attractive, light golden-brown skin. The flesh is juicy and of the finest flavour, and can be depended upon to produce an early, perfect and uniform crop. **Price, 6d. per packet, 1/- per oz.**



- Burpee's - Bush Lima Bean.

The True Dwarf Variety - - - - - of the Large White Lima.

THIS variety is generally acknowledged to be the best type of this grand new vegetable; it is a true bush form of the large Lima Bean, and comes perfectly true from seed, bushes from 18 to 20 inches high, but spreads so as to develop into some 3 feet in diameter, very large leaves; it yields immense crops of pods, well filled with large beans; each bush averaging from 50 to 200 pods. **Price, 1/- per packet.**

- A THIRTY YEARS' RECORD -

- - OF - -

The Premier Seed and Plant Business

As the name of our firm is a household word all over New South Wales, wherever a garden or farm is to be found, there is no need that we should defend our claim to the "premier" position, which is already assured. We have the largest Seed and Plant business in the Colony, and mean to extend it from year to year, and we shall continue to do our business on the same sound principles as have governed it for the last thirty years.

- OUR SEEDS -

- - ARE - -

ALWAYS THE BEST.

TO ALL OUR CUSTOMERS.

WE SELL ONLY THE BEST

of everything at moderate cost. Our Seeds advertise themselves, and their quality is the best advertisement we have.

WE MAKE IT A RULE

to charge moderate prices for the high quality Seeds we sell, but they must not be put into competition with inferior seeds, which are certainly dear at any price—in buying good Seeds you obtain *an enormous return for your money.*

DON'T BE TEMPTED

with low prices; come to us and we will give you the best Seeds that money can buy at moderate rates. We believe what we sell to be thoroughly genuine, but

WE DO NOT GUARANTEE.

We import our Seeds from all quarters of the globe, and have to trust to our merchants, from whom we neither ask nor receive any guarantee; therefore our customers must accept them on the same terms, and if they are not satisfied they can return at once any Seeds sent.

IF CUSTOMERS WOULD BUT THINK

that for a few shillings they can procure Seeds which will produce a crop worth £50, they would see how much out of proportion would be our profit on such a transaction when compared with the responsibility we would undertake if we guaranteed our Seeds. Mistakes are possible of course, but *every seedsman lives by his reputation.*

OUR CUSTOMERS TRUST US

and we feel proud of the responsibility. It would surprise many if they knew the labour and detail attached to our business, the anxiety to obtain and sell only the best, and above all the watchfulness necessary to avoid mistakes.

DURING OUR BUSY SEASON

we answer all letters addressed to us promptly, and all orders not despatched immediately on receipt are duly acknowledged by return post.

WHAT OUR CUSTOMERS SHOULD DO

They will save us a great deal of time and trouble if they will write their name and address legibly on every order, and add the Post-town or Railway Station to which the goods are to be consigned; some of our correspondents forget to sign their letter or note their address, and of course, we have to wait until they write again to complain of the non-delivery of the goods ordered.

TO ALL NEW CUSTOMERS WE SAY

send cash with your orders, as every line in our catalogue is priced on a cash basis, and subject to a discount of 5 per cent. ☞ See page 3.

NEW CORRESPONDENTS

must not expect us to know them, and must not be offended if, when they omit to send cash with orders we have to ask them to do so before forwarding the goods. It is a positive advantage to them to pay cash, and a great convenience to us.

TO OUR OLD CUSTOMERS

who have open accounts we say we are still prepared to supply you on credit terms if it will be a convenience, but strongly recommend them to take advantage of the discounts offered for cash.

WE POSITIVELY REFUSE

to open small accounts, as they are most unprofitable and unsatisfactory to all concerned. All orders, no matter how small, accompanied by cash, will receive our most careful attention.

IF IN DOUBT, ASK

for an estimate of cost, and we will send a *pro forma* invoice including all charges and with discount deducted, so that the amount may be remitted before the goods are despatched.

REMITTANCES.

Payments should be made by Cheques, Drafts or Postal Notes, and small sums can be remitted in New South Wales stamps.

SMALL BALANCES.

As these cause us a great deal of trouble our customers should cover their orders fully, and should there be any balance left in their favour it will be returned in stamps.

30,000 DURING 1897.

The demand for our 1896 Catalogue was so great that we are printing and circulating 30,000 copies of this present issue, which will be sent free by post to all applicants. It contains the result of most careful study and labour, but we are amply rewarded by the knowledge that it will be appreciated and welcomed by our customers.

ANDERSON & Co.

PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

W. E. Smith, Sydney, Newcastle & London.

WE HAVE THOUSANDS OF CUSTOMERS

FROM whom we never have a complaint, who from year to year purchase their Seeds and pay for them without a word, promptly, which gives us the assurance that we are giving them satisfaction, because if they were not pleased they would either say so or go elsewhere for their supplies. Many others are kind enough to express in the most complimentary terms the satisfaction they have obtained from sowing our Seeds. Others tell us of their successes and the prizes they have won at their local shows. Others detail the size of some enormous Cabbage or Cauliflower, grown from our Seed, which has been noticed in the local press; which has vanquished all the gardeners in the district. All such customers are most pleasant correspondents, but we cannot expect, with our large business, to escape complaints altogether, because many of our customers are but indifferent gardeners, and if their Seeds fail to grow, no matter under what conditions they are sown, they will immediately write and tell us that the last lot of seeds sent were very bad, very inferior, worthless, or perhaps rubbish. Now, we don't get angry with such customers; they believe every word they say and think that we deserve the severest censure. We teach them better, and generally succeed in showing them that they are entirely mistaken, put them on the right track, and make them perfectly satisfied. We have written the following for the benefit of such correspondents, as it will enable us to call their attention to many difficulties in the gardener's path which may account for failures and shorten our correspondence.

PROBABLE REASONS

Why your Vegetable Seeds failed.

THEY WON'T COME UP. Continuous dry weather and drying winds after sowing will often seriously affect the germination of small Seeds, as such weather dries up the soil very rapidly, and the small Seeds being near the surface they cannot germinate in consequence.

THEY COME AND GO. If light showers fall after hot, dry weather they may be sufficient to germinate small Seeds, but if these showers are followed by hot weather, young seedlings just coming through the ground are liable to be scalded or burnt off by the sun, and the gardener may think they never grew.

THEY ARE WASHED AWAY. Small seeds which are sown on or near the surface, are liable to be washed away by very heavy showers.

THEY ROT. Too much rain is as bad as too little, and continuous rains on heavy soil will often rot the Seeds already sown; these remarks apply to Peas, French Beans, and also the Lima Beans.

THEY WON'T BE FORCED. Seeds sown out of season will either make a sickly growth or not grow at all; this accounts for many failures.

THEY ARE EATEN OFF. Slugs, soft-shelled Snails, Caterpillars and other insects will often clear a bed of young Seedlings in a single night, and the gardener will be none the wiser unless he is a close observer.

THEY ARE MALTED. Watering is most desirable in dry weather if the ground is mulched, but unless it is done thoroughly it will only malt Seeds recently sown by causing them to make a sickly growth, which the heat of the atmosphere and the fierce rays of the sun will dry up, as surface watering will not penetrate to the subsoil to provide moisture necessary to promote the growth of the young Seedlings.

THEY PERISH. Seeds sown on harsh, stiff, unworked soil will often fail, and if sown out of the influence of the sun's rays in a very shady place under trees, they are almost sure to fail.

THEY GROW AS IF BY MAGIC. There is a very great deal in the state of the atmosphere when you consider the matter of germination of Seeds. During dry weather you may water some Seeds carefully which will produce but a sickly growth, but if a few days' showery weather follow, Seeds which have been dormant in the ground for months will germinate freely, and delicate Seedlings will make most wonderful progress.

Why Flower Seeds sometimes fail.

FLOWER SEEDS ARE USUALLY VERY SMALL And some of them are as fine as dust. They are of three classes, first, Annuals, which include all hardy vigorous growers of flowering plants which can be sown out of doors, and which have to be raised from Seed every year. The second are Biennials, which are sown late in the season and flower during the second year; and the Perennials, which include all the beautiful flowering pot plants usually raised from seed, and which can be afterwards propagated from cuttings or layers, and can thus be made to bloom from year to year.

THEY WAIT UNTIL THE SEASON COMES ROUND. Now, all these plants have their season of growth, and if the seed is sown at the wrong time it will not germinate. Take for instance the following annuals — Amaranthus, Sunflower and Zinnia—they are free seeders, all of them, and invariably produce young plants from self-sown Seed which has been dropped from the parent plants, but the Seed lies in the ground dormant for many months until their season of growth comes round, then it comes up freely, so if the Seed of these varieties is sown too early it will certainly not germinate until its proper season, and this remark applies to most other Flower Seeds.

THEIR MANY ENEMIES. Dry weather, insects, including ants (which often carry off the Seed) affect the growth of flower seeds as well as vegetables. Biennials are not nearly so hardy as Annuals, and for this reason they are generally sown in pots or boxes placed in a frame to be transplanted later. Pansy, for instance, should always be treated in this way, as to obtain the best results it must be sown in December or January, when the weather is generally very hot and dry. Pansy Seed sown in the garden during hot, dry weather, would certainly not germinate, but in a bush house, where an even moist temperature can be obtained, it will grow freely and be ready for transplanting in a few weeks.

THEY WON'T GROW OUT OF DOORS. Still more tender in their earlier stages are the Perennials; they are pot-plants for the most part, and many will not grow out of doors in the open garden, so that if such seed as Gloxinia, Cineraria or Calceolaria were sown out of doors not one seed would grow, although it is first-class.

THEY REQUIRE SPECIAL TREATMENT INDOORS. Again, these choice Seeds want special care even if sown in a frame or a bush house; their Seeds are like dust and require delicate treatment and if it is not given to them failure will certainly result.

IT WILL BE SEEN From the foregoing that Nature's laws demand that certain conditions shall prevail, else no favourable results can be expected from Seed sowing, and the Seeds themselves are the little autocrats who insist upon all the conditions being complied with before they will wake from their dormant state and put forth their shoots. It will also be seen how many enemies the gardener has to fight or guard against, and it ought to teach young beginners to be perfectly sure that some or other of the many adverse conditions have not been the cause of the failure of good Seeds before they hasten to pronounce them bad. Again we say, study Nature's laws; and you will be greatly helped in the gardening art by reading "How to Grow Flowers from Seed."

Another step forward!

Free Postage

Vegetable Seeds
Flower Seeds
Flowering Bulbs

Delivered Free

at your doors

at Prices named, and

5% Discount

- allowed -

for Cash with Order.

ALWAYS in the FRONT.

WE DELIVER FREE TO ANY POST TOWN IN N.S.W.

all orders for Vegetable Seeds, Flower Seeds or Bulbs offered in this Catalogue, by the packet, ounce, pound, pint, quart, or dozen, at prices given, so that our customers will now be able to know exactly the cost of their orders delivered at their own doors by parcels post.

WE ALSO DELIVER FREE

to any Post-town in the other Australian Colonies all orders for Seeds in packets, but on all orders for Peas and Beans customers beyond New South Wales must add postage at the rate of sixpence per pint or pound, and one shilling per quart to their remittances, to provide for extra postage rate charged in these Colonies.

THIS IS AN IMMENSE CONCESSION

to buyers, but we are determined to conduct our business on up-to-date lines. The bountiful harvest in Europe has given us abundant Seed crops, and as we are the largest purchasers of Seeds in Australia we have been able to have our stocks grown at prices which enable us to offer **special advantages to our customers,** so that they are now able to buy **the very best seeds at the very cheapest rates.**

BUYERS REAP ALL THE BENEFITS

as the competition in business will not allow the retailer to retain the advantages he secures by the lowering of the cost of production; he must hand them on to his customers, or else he will be passed in the race for business, hence **our new departure for 1897.**

WE DO NOT DELIVER FREE

Wholesale Orders for Garden Seeds, **or any** Farm and Grass Seed Orders, or Fruit Tree and Plant Orders. The cost of the carriage on these must be added to price charged, and be paid by the purchaser.

SPECIAL PRICES

To MARKET GARDENERS, FARMERS, & LARGE BUYERS.

On page 25 we price the leading lines of Vegetable Seeds at reduced rates, **which are also post free** (Peas and Beans excepted).

The advantages of a Cash Business.

5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

The cash system of buying and selling should be generally adopted; we thoroughly believe in it as being the best for all concerned, and as an extra inducement we offer our customers a discount of 5 per cent. off all prices named in this Catalogue for Vegetable, Flower Seeds and Bulbs, and 2½ per cent. off Agricultural Seeds, and if our customers should fail to deduct the amount when remitting we will send the discount in extra seeds.

FRESH VEGETABLES EVERY DAY IN THE - - YEAR.

The directions here given apply to the County of Cumberland and Coast Districts of N.S.W.
For colder climates an allowance must be made for the lateness of the season.
The state of the weather may also prevent sowing dates being strictly adhered to.

Large type, indicates that a full crop can be sown during the month. **Small** type, that a small sowing can be made for succession.

CALENDAR

- - FOR THE - -

KITCHEN GARDEN.

To have delightful fresh Vegetables on your table every day in the year you must be constantly asking the question What can I sow or plant? and the Calendar will answer fully and provide a continual succession of good things. But to obtain the very best results, and to be able to place vegetables on the table of which you will be proud, you must treat your garden liberally—work the ground deeply, manure freely, and keep the ground clean and well stirred between the growing crops. This will promote a vigorous growth. There is no satisfaction in a badly grown, stunted crop. If space is valuable the land need never be idle; as soon as one crop is off dig the land over with a fresh dressing of manure, and sow or plant a seasonable crop. Cabbage and Cauliflower should be followed by root crops, such as Turnip, Beet, etc. Always transplant in showery weather, if possible, particularly during summer. Whether in sowing or planting, top-dressing the land with short stable manure is an excellent plan during hot weather. It stops evaporation and keeps the roots cool, adding liquid manure to the soil with every shower; the manure is not lost, as what remains can be dug in when the crop is harvested. Watering can be practised in the Vegetable Garden, if done thoroughly; but when there is only a limited supply of water it is useless to give slight sprinklings. A thorough good soaking once a week is worth a dozen sprinklings. The manure mulch will greatly facilitate watering, and add to the value and hasten the vegetation of all seeds during dry weather.

To have really first-class Vegetables you must grow them yourself.

SOW & PLANT

- - DURING - -

JANUARY.

Weather being suitable, or with irrigation, sow **French Beans, Cucumber**, Borecole, **Turnips**, Peas, Lettuce (broadcast in a moist place, to be thinned but not transplanted), **Celery** (in boxes), **Cabbage, Cauliflower**, Bush Squash (for succession), Radish, Broccoli, Parsley, Onion, Carrot, Leek, Spinach.

Plant out from Seed beds, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery (in trenches); stop Cucumber Vines when setting fruit, by pinching off the points of shoots.

MARCH.

Sow **Cabbage** (imported seed), **Turnip, Radish, Spinach, Broad Beans, Lettuce, Onion, Parsley**, Mustard and Cress, Beet, Carrot, Parsnip, Peas, **Water Cress**, French Beans.

Plant out from the Seed bed, Celery, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Cabbage, Leek; also plant early Rose Potatoes, Eschallots and Tree Onions (bulbs).

MAY.

Sow **Peas, Broad Beans**, Lettuce, Onion, Turnip, Spinach, **Radish**, and **Cabbage.**

Plant out Herb (plants), **Potato Onions, Tree Onions**, Winter Rhubarb (roots), Horse Radish (roots), Garlic and Eschallots (bulbs), Asparagus (roots), Celery (plants in trenches).

JULY.

Sow **Peas, Broad Beans, Carrot, Rhubarb**, Cabbage, **Onion**, Parsley, Asparagus, Broccoli, Peas, Radish, Sea Kale, Cucumbers and Melons (in heat).

Plant out from Seed beds, Onion, plant roots of **Herb, Asparagus, Horse Radish**, and **Rhubarb**, and bulbs of Eschallots, Garlic, **Tree** and **Potato Onion**, also Potatoes *(see List published July)*.

SEPTEMBER.

Continue all principal sowings of August which have not yet been completed, also sow **Cucumber, Melons, Spinach, Sweet Corn, Kidney Beans**, Egg Plant, **Celery, Cape Gooseberry, Capsicum, Rhubarb** (a full sowing); also in smaller quantities, Pumpkin and **Vegetable Marrow**, Tomato, Peas, Turnips, Beet, Lettuce, Radish, Carrot, Parsnip, Onions, Swede Turnips.

OCTOBER.

Sow **French Beans**, Peas, Celery, **Sweet Corn, Pumpkin, Melons, Cucumber**, Cabbage, Leek, Radish, Lettuce, Carrot, Parsnip, Onion, Turnip, **Vegetable Marrow** and **Squash**, Tomato, Spinach, Beet, Parsley, Leek, Capsicum.

NOVEMBER.

Sow Peas, Lettuce, Celery, **Cucumber, French Beans**, Cabbage, **Water Melons**, Radish, Turnip, Pumpkin and Brussels Sprouts, Squash and Vegetable Marrow.

Plant out Tomatoes.

SOW & PLANT

- - DURING - -

FEBRUARY.

Sow **Turnips (White, Yellow** and **Swede)**, Celery, Lettuce, Carrot, Onion, **Cabbage**, Spinach, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Peas, Kidney Beans, Radish, Parsnip, Beet, Savoy, Mustard and Cress, Cauliflower.

Plant from Seed bed, **Cauliflower, Cabbage, Celery**; plant Garlic and Eschallots (bulbs), Early Rose Potatoes.

APRIL.

Sow **Lettuce, Onion, Radish, Turnip, Herbs, Cabbage**, Leek, Water Cress, **Peas, Broad Beans**, Mustard and Cress, Spinach, Broccoli, Carrot, Parsnip.

Plant out Cabbage, Celery, Winter Rhubard (roots), Garlic and Eschallots, **Tree Onions** (bulbs), Early Rose Potatoes.

JUNE.

Sow **Peas, Broad Beans**, Carrot, **Cabbage, Brussels Sprouts**, Leek, **Broccoli**, Turnip, Spinach, Borecole, Cucumber (in heat, for forcing), Tomato, Cape Gooseberry; Capsicums and Egg Plants may now also be sown in heat or a frame; Borecole, Lettuce, Spinach, Radish.

Plant out **Winter Rhubarb**, and **Giant Asparagus, Herbs**, Eschallots and Garlic, Horse Radish (roots), also Potato and Tree Onions.

AUGUST.

Sow **Onion, Leek**, Swede, **Parsnip, Beet, Carrot**; full crops of Lettuce, Squash, Broad Beans, Cucumber, Melons, Peas, Pumpkins, Kidney Beans, Herbs, **Tomatoes**, Capsicums, Egg Plants, Cabbage (for succession), Parsley, Broccoli, Rhubard, Brussels Sprouts, Turnips, Radish, Spinach.

Plant out **Jerusalem Artichokes**, Sweet Potatoes, Eschallots and Garlic, Potato and Tree Onions, Rhubarb and Asparagus (roots), Potatoes.

DECEMBER.

Sow **Cauliflower, French Beans** (a full crop), Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Beet, Cabbage, Savoy, Carrot, Cucumber, Water Melons, Pumpkin and Vegetable Marrow, Celery, Radish, Turnip (White and Swede varieties), Mustard and Cress, Lettuce.

Plant Eschallots.

FULL CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

ARE GIVEN ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES UNDER EACH VEGETABLE.

GENERAL SELECT LIST OF

VEGETABLE SEEDS

See Coloured Pages for our NOVELTIES - - in - - Vegetables, etc.

THEY ARE "ALWAYS THE BEST."

It is always interesting to have something NEW. Add a few NOVELTIES to your Order. - -

Asparagus.

ASPARAGUS.

1s. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

Connover's Colossal. **The Palmetto.**

Purple Dutch.

Camden Park Strain.—This very fine variety is an exceedingly good strain, and is making quite a name for itself in the Sydney market; the supplies of it to be had during the past season have been eagerly sought after. It requires, however, to be cultivated very highly.

CULTURE.—Plants of this excellent vegetable are easily obtained from Seed, which should be sown in July or August in good, rich soil. The plants should be thinned out in the seed bed to 6 inches apart, and in the autumn, after sowing, the bed should be heavily manured with stable manure, and a good dressing of salt, or nitrate of soda should be spread over it. In the autumn of the second year after sowing the roots should be lifted and replanted into beds which have been trenched three feet deep and very heavily manured; the plants should be set out in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, and 6 inches from plant to plant, in beds not more than 4 feet wide. After the planting has been completed a heavy mulching should be spread over the surface (horse droppings are the best), so as to keep the roots cool and to induce a strong growth. To obtain very fine big Asparagus is only a matter of feeding, and if plenty of manure is applied the results are sure to be satisfactory. The first growth after planting should not be cut, but if the plants are allowed to make their natural growth for the first season, they will be fit to cut on the second year after planting. Strong 2-year old plants can be supplied which will save time and produce earlier results. **For price of Plants, see page 23.**

Globe Artichoke.

ARTICHOKE, Jerusalem.

See Culinary Plants and Roots, page 23.

ARTICHOKE, Globe.

6D. PER PACKET.

Large Green. **Large Purple.**

CULTURE.—The ground requires to be as deeply trenched as for Asparagus, and to be well enriched with manure. The seeds should be sown in beds of light soil, in March or September, and transplanted during the following autumn or spring in rows four to six feet apart, and about four feet in the rows. They will produce flower-heads fit for use during the following season; the fleshy part at the base of the leaves of the crowns or flower-heads only are used. **For Plants, see page 23.**

BEET.

1s. PER OZ.
6D. PER PACKET.

Anderson's Extra Early Turnip Rooted.—A beautiful deep crimson round variety, of excellent quality, and much earlier than the long-shaped Beets. It is now grown very largely by Market Gardeners on account of its maturing so quickly.

Anderson's Blood Red.—One of the finest table Beets grown. Short and crisp in the grain, of a beautiful deep rich colour; tender, of fine flavour.

Nutting's Dwarf Red.—An old favourite sort, of medium size, solid and fine coloured.

Henderson's Short Top.—A capital Beet for general purposes, and a favourite market sort.

Silver, or Spinach Beet.—Distinct from all other varieties, the stems and the leaves only are used. During our hot dry summers, the Spinach Beet is an excellent substitute for cabbage.

CULTURE.—Beet should follow some crop for which the land has been well manured; because the symmetrical form of the root cannot be preserved if fresh manure be used. Sow in rows 18 to 24 inches apart; thin out to 10 or 12 inches, and be careful to "single" the plants—generally two plants spring from a single seed vessel. Strong soil suits best for Beet, but it is not particular. Make a sowing about July; the next, November or December; and a third about February or March, should the weather prove favourable.

Brussels Sprouts.

BORECOLE or KALE.

9D. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

Dwarf Green Curled.—Best for garden use.

Thousand-Headed.—A tall variety, and now being cultivated as a green food for milch cows and other stock. Price per lb., 4s.

CULTURE.—Sow in seed beds in January and June, and treat as cabbage. It requires well-worked rich soil, with liberal manuring. Should be planted in rows two feet apart, and twelve to eighteen inches in the rows.

BROCCOLI.

1S. 6D. PER OZ.
6D. PER PACKET.

Adams' Early White. **Elletson's Mammoth.**
Knight's Protecting. **Walcheren.**

CULTURE.—Sow for the main crop in December, January and February, and again in June or July, and plant out as soon as the plants are ready, and the weather suitable. Good, strong, richly-manured soil is necessary to produce Broccoli in perfection.

Walcheren Broccoli.

Brussels Sprouts.

1S. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

Rosebery.—Early; very fine and tender.

Common.—A large fine-growing variety.

CULTURE.—This is a favourite vegetable in England; sown in June and August for midsummer use, and again in November and February for early and late winter use. Plant out in rows two feet apart.

Beans, Snake or Yard Long.

BEANS, Broad.

6D. PER PACKET; 1S. PER QUART (POST FREE, 1S. 6D.)

Anderson's Giant Long Pod.—Abundant bearer, excellent flavour.

Broad Windsor.—Largest Broad Bean grown; bears immense crops.

Johnson's Wonderful.—Fine variety of the Long Pod Bean.

Early Long Pod.—"Hangdown" Bean; a favourite with Market Gardeners.

We do not wish to multiply sorts, these are the leading varieties in cultivation.

CULTURE.—Strong loam, and even somewhat clayey soil, suits this useful vegetable. It does not require much manure, particularly when the land has been manured for the previous crop. Sow in May, June, July and August, in drills three to four feet apart and twelve inches in the rows.

BEANS, Snake or Yard Long.

6D. PER PACKET.

This Bean bears pods about two feet in length in bunches. They are stringless and of a delicate flavour like French Beans, and used in exactly the same way. This is a tall variety.

CULTURE.—Sow the dwarf sorts every two or three weeks, from September to February inclusive, in rows two feet apart and four to six inches from plant to plant. The Runners should have a space of from three to four feet between the rows, and about twelve inches in the rows. These should be sown in September, October or November, and staked. The soil should not be too rich.

Canadian Wonder French Bean.

BEANS, French.

6D. PER PACKET; 1S. 6D. PER QUART (POST FREE, 2S.)

DWARF VARIETIES.

Canadian Wonder.—Wonderful cropper; the pods very long and of excellent flavour; the best of its class. Grown by all Market Gardeners, and recommended to everybody.

Negro Long Pod.—This grand variety is very productive and of fine quality.

Pale Dun.—Standard variety; one of the best; very productive.

Governor Denison.—Excellent flavour and very productive; large pods.

RUNNER VARIETIES.

White Dutch.—Large and fine. Tall grower.

Zebra, or Napoleon.—A good variety, freely grown in some districts.

Scarlet Runner.—Much esteemed as a green vegetable, fine fleshy pods.

What's the NEW Tomato this Year?

- - SEE - -

Colored Illustration.

BEANS, Lima.

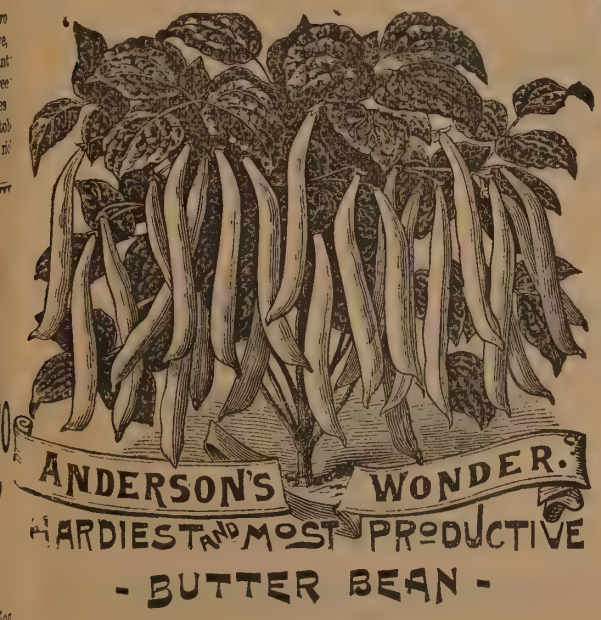
6D. PER PACKET.

Large Tall Lima.—This delicious bean is growing in favour year by year, as it holds a place of its own among vegetables, its flavour being quite distinct from all others. The pods are of a dark green colour, and are produced in great profusion on strong wiry vines, which continue to bear for a long time. The beans are shelled and cooked like Broad Beans, and make a delicious vegetable.

Dwarf Lima (Henderson's).—This is a bush variety (18 INCHES HIGH) of the old Tall Lima, an enormous cropper; keeps on bearing during the summer if the pods are kept well picked, thus saving the trouble of several plantings. The Beans should be shelled and cooked same as Broad Beans; they have a delicious flavour, quite distinct from any other vegetable.

Dwarf Lima (Burpee's).—The **true** Dwarf variety of the Large White Lima. This variety is generally acknowledged to be the best type of this grand vegetable, and comes perfectly true from seed. Bushes from eighteen to twenty inches high, but spreads so as to develop into some three feet in diameter. Pods well filled, and averaging 50 to 200 pods on each bush. (See Illustration on Coloured Pages.)

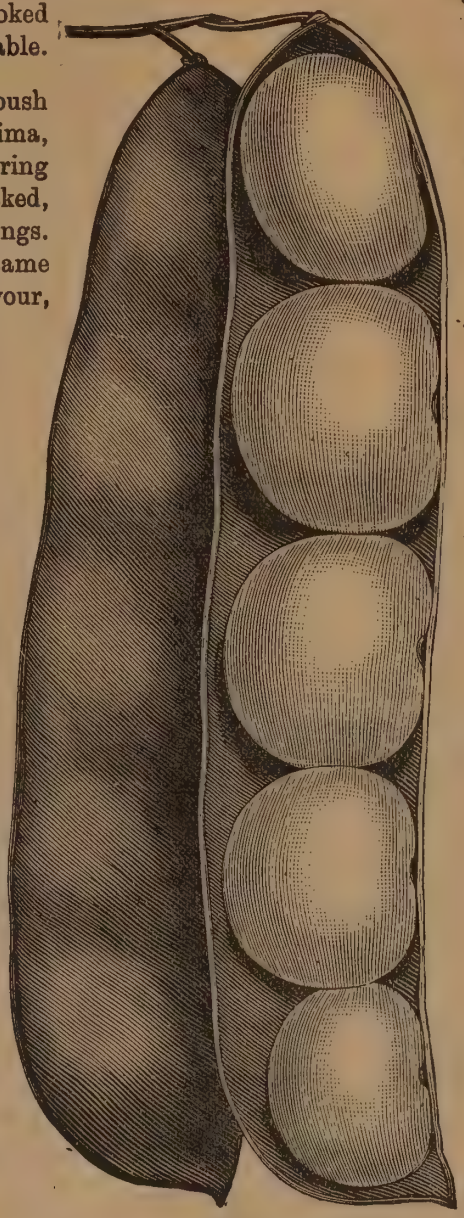
CULTURE.—Sow the Beans in October, November or December, in good loamy soil if possible, which has been well enriched with stable or cow manure. Sandy soil will also produce good crops if it is liberally treated. Plant the tall variety in rows three feet, and the dwarf sort eighteen inches apart. The tall variety will require stakes or other supports about five feet high. These Beans bear their pods in great abundance, and if carefully picked will continue to bear all through the summer. This is a most valuable addition to our culinary vegetables, as the flavour is most delicious and quite distinct from any other vegetable. The Beans are shelled before cooking and served with butter. In America no garden is complete without Lima Beans.



A New Race of Beans. - -

SIMPLY DELICIOUS!

Try them.



TALL LIMA BEAN.

It is worth noting

That in growing Lima Beans, it is advisable that the pods should be pulled for cooking before they are too old; too much boiling spoils them.

DWARF LIMA BEAN.

BEANS,

Butter or Stringless

DWARF VARIETIES.

Yosemite Mammoth Golden.—A strong grower, plant accordingly; pods golden colour, ten to fourteen inches, thick as a man's fingers, solid pulp, stringless, tender and enormously productive. 6d. per packet.

The "Startler" (Yellow or Golden).—A grand variety of this new section of the French Beans, bright golden pods, perfectly stringless, delightful buttery flavour, pods six inches, plants about twelve to eighteen inches; abundantly prolific. They can be sown throughout the season. Pods should be cut into two or three pieces and not sliced before being cooked. 6d. per packet, 1s. 6d. per quart (post free, 2s.)

Anderson's Wonder (Yellow or Golden).—A strong bushy growing variety, very vigorous and productive, one of the best of the class. 6d. per packet.

TALL VARIETY.

Mont d'Or or Golden Butter.—This Bean, known as "Wax Pod," grows about six feet, pods of great substance, remarkably tender, and fine flavour. Pod need not be sliced, but cut into two or three pieces before cooking. 6d. per packet, 1s. 6d. per quart (post free, 2s.)

CABBAGE.

9D. PER OZ.
6D. PER PACKET.

SPECIAL PRICES TO MARKET GARDENERS AND LARGE GROWERS FOR ALL VARIETIES.

Anderson's Improved St. John's Day.—One of the finest Summer Cabbages, will thrive in the hottest months, produces magnificent large solid heads. There is no other cabbage so largely grown for general purposes; it can be sown at any time of the year, although it is better and larger in Summer; it turns in quickly and is all heart, the leaves are dark green; it is a short-stemmed Cabbage.

St. John's Day, Early.—Comes in very quickly and stands well; one of the best; fair size; hearts well. Has all the good qualities of "Improved St. John's Day," only is not so large, but it has the great advantage of being a little earlier.

East Ham and **West Ham.**—Excellent market varieties for autumn and winter crop; large, firm, and white-hearted.

London Market and **Enfield Market.**—Splendid sorts for general crop, white firm hearts.

Early Dwarf York.—Small, very early, good flavour, largely grown.

Large York.—Medium size, and of fine quality.

Winningstadt.—Cone-shaped, good sort to market, heavy, excellent quality.

Sugarloaf.—Most delicate flavour, for private use, excellent.

Early Jersey Wakefield.—Great favourite; early, medium size; a fine table sort.

Marble Head Mammoth.—Magnificent large Cabbage, hardy, and of immense size.

Large Schweinfurt.—Very large, fine white hearts, excellent quality.

Drumhead.—Large late Cabbage, immense size, a fine Winter Cabbage.

Flat Dutch.—Winter variety, late, flat and solid.

Large White Brunswick.—A splendid large summer variety, which is not so subject to aphis as the ordinary sorts. A favourite with market gardeners.

CULTURE.—Strong loam produces the finest quality; but all soils, from stiff clay to sand, if deeply worked and manured, will produce good Cabbage. There should be at least three main sowings in the year. In June, store beds of all kinds may be sown, and if the beds be composed of poor unmanured soils, as for this sowing they should be, they will furnish fine, hardy, robust plants for putting out until the March following. The two other main sowings, in December and March, should be made in richly manured beds, and will generally require mulching and watering. Two successive crops must not be planted in the same ground or after turnips or any other Brassica tribe. For dwarf kinds the rows may be twenty inches and the plants in the rows fifteen inches apart. The distance apart to be increased according to the size of variety planted. For the March sowing, only English or other imported seed should be used, otherwise the crop would be lost by running to seed in July and August.

Anderson's Improved St. John's Day Cabbage.

St. John's Day Cabbage.

Savoy.

9D. PER OZ.
6D. PER PACKET.

Drumhead. **Dwarf Green Curled.**

An excellent curled Cabbage, does remarkably well in the cooler parts of our Colony, and is a most agreeable change; is at its best when the cold, frosty weather comes in. Cultivation same as common Cabbage.

Drumhead Savoy.

Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage.

Cabbage, Red Pickling.

9D. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

Anderson's Defiance.—A grand variety, yielding large solid heads, weighing 10 to 12 lbs. Colour intense blood red; hearts firm and crisp; excellent strain.

Defiance, Red Pickling Cabbage.

For Cabbage Plants, see Page 23.

Succession

Original Stock from the Raiser.

6d. per packet, 1s. 6d. per oz., 5s. per ¼-lb., 18s. per lb., post paid.

22 lbs. weight,

120 Tons from

4 Acres.

KING OF CABBAGES.

A marvellous variety, of American origin, which for the last three years has delighted everyone who has grown it. It is a large free-growing Cabbage producing enormous hearts, flat, like the Drumhead, but of much superior quality, being an excellent table vegetable of delicate flavour. For an Autumn crop it is excellent, but it has been found to be suitable for an **"all the year round"** crop. Market gardeners are sowing it largely, as they find it to be a certain header and to produce an enormous weight per acre. The seed we offer is from the original true stock, and can be relied upon.

IT IS

The Market Gardeners' Favourite

who describe it as

"The King of Cabbages."
"The Finest Cabbage in cultivation."
"A Marvellous Variety."
"A Sure Header, believe every plant hearted."
"Nothing could be finer than a crop of Succession grown from your seed."

The following are a few of the letters received:—

MR. JAMES ELLIOTT, of Burrawang, says:—"It is the best market gardeners' Cabbage I have ever grown. I got plants for four acres from one pound of seed, and sold 80 tons of Cabbage from this ground, as proved by railway receipts. It is the best Cabbage yet introduced."

.....

MR. JAMES LACKEY, of Burrawang, brought a "Succession" Cabbage to us weighing 20 lbs., and states he secured plants for four acres from three-quarters of a pound of seed, and estimates the crop to weigh 120 tons.

MR. E. M. BETTS, Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, writes:—"I think the 'Succession' Cabbage, grown from seed supplied by you, the best variety we have ever had here. The present is a bad season—the worst, perhaps, known—and we have just finished (3/12/95) cutting a bed 96 feet by 90 feet, for a return of 2,645 lbs. = 1 ton 3 cwt. 2 qrs. 13 lbs., a crop that would have given a market gardener a handsome profit. A local grower, who saw the bed, valued it at £25. In a good season we have cut 'Succession' Cabbage, raised from your stock of seed, weighing up to 22 lbs., and I know no Cabbage so large, solid, and well flavoured."

Improved Intermediate Carrot.

CARROT.

9D. PER OZ.
6D. PER PACKET.

IMPROVED INTERMEDIATE.—Largely grown; of fine size and shape, with short top; early and excellent.

SCARLET LONG HORN.—Not so large as intermediate, but very early; good colour and delicate flavour.

EARLY SHORT HORN.—Good colour and quality; very early and a favourite.

Long Red Surrey.—Very long variety, which can only be grown to perfection on deep rich land.

Large Altringham.—Long red, rather coarse for domestic use, but an excellent field Carrot for horses.

CULTURE.—Make a sowing in July, and the main crop in September, in drills eighteen inches apart, and when fit thin out to five or six inches. Sand and sandy loam produce the best Carrots, but they will grow in any common garden soil if not stony. Carrots like a rich soil, but will fork if grown on freshly manured land. They should, therefore, follow cauliflower, cabbage, turnip, or some crop for which the land has been well manured. The beds should be both deeply and fine dug—not turned over roughly. Small intermediate sowings may be made in January or February. The Carrots will not grow large, but will be suitable for soups, etc., and need not be thinned to more than two inches apart.

Early Horn Carrot.

Amongst the Novelties for 1897 will be seen a new and improved variety of . . . . . .

CAPE GOOSEBERRY

which is a highly ornamental, as well as useful introduction from Japan

Cape Gooseberry.

. . Cape . . Gooseberry.

6D. PER PACKET.

CULTURE.—The fruit can be used for dessert, and also makes a delicious jelly. Its proper place is the kitchen garden. Sow in September, and prick out in one row along a warm sheltered border in rich soil, two feet apart. The plants should be stopped by pinching out the top of the shoots occasionally, to induce a sturdy and bushy growth.

CAULIFLOWER.

1s. 6D. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

Early London.—A first-class early variety. Fine white heads, not liable to button.

Large Asiatic.—A large variety of fine quality, for private use and for market.

Walcheren.—Good reliable sort, and a favourite with some growers; medium, early.

Veitch's Autumn Giant.—Splendid variety, producing magnificent very large snow white firm heads, of vigorous growth, requiring more room than any other varieties. Largely grown by market gardeners. Hundreds of tons of this splendid variety are annually sold in the Sydney market. It is not an early variety, but the heads when full grown are enormous.

Anderson's White Queen.—Very early, very dwarf, produces large firm closely set heads, beautifully white and tender, luxuriant foliage, excellent flavour. One of the finest grown. Packets 6d. each; 3s. 6d. per oz.

CULTURE.—Sow in rich, light soil, in December and January. Slightly shading with boughs and watering; the plants should not be allowed to crowd each other, or to become stunted. Choose dull weather, and plant out in rows three feet by two, in liberally manured land. Water the plants daily unless the weather is showery. If Cauliflower plants once get a severe check they will never produce fine heads. Cauliflowers should never follow a cabbage crop, nor be grown two seasons following on the same land.

"ANDERSON'S WHITE QUEEN" CAULIFLOWER.

The King of Cauliflowers.

"Veitch's Autumn Giant."

For the Queen of Cauliflowers, see "Anderson's White Queen," on page 10.

CELERY.

6D. PER PACKET.
1S. PER OZ.

White Paschal Celery.

RED VARIETIES.

Cole's Red Solid.—Very fine, pink colour; large solid stems.

Laing's Mammoth Red.—Large growing, with large strong stalks.

Pink Plume.—A beautiful pink variety of the well-known White Plume. The stalks are quite as tender, but are of a pale pink colour, and delicate flavour. It is quite an ornament on the dinner table. **1s. packets only.**

WHITE VARIETIES.

White Plume.—First-class variety, of great merit. The stalk, portions of the inner leaves and heart are naturally white, which simplifies the blanching process; beautiful flavour.

Cole's Crystal White.—Large and fine quality; crisp and well flavoured.

Turner's Incomparable White.—Old favourite; of very fine quality.

White Solid Paschal.—This fine Celery has remarkable breadth of stalk, mild flavour, fleshy and very tender.

CULTURE.—Sow for main crop in September and October. Seed beds for this sowing should not be over rich. So as to furnish plants for putting out for several months, a later sowing (say in December or January) may be made; in this case the seed should be sown in shallow boxes, and placed in a shaded situation or bush house. To grow Celery to perfection, choose a bed that has been richly manured for a previous crop, such as a cauliflower bed. The soil should be of a friable nature, and well pulverised. Open the trenches eighteen inches wide and of a like depth; stack the soil on either side, to be ready for drawing back into the trenches as the plants progress. In the bottom of trenches place about six inches of stable manure, partially rotted, and fork it well into the soil. Cover this with a couple of inches of the soil previously thrown out, and water copiously the night before planting. Then carefully raise the plants from the seed bed, and plant along the centre of the trench, about nine inches apart. Weed often and draw in soil as the plants advance, taking care that the hearts of the plants are not buried; continue to do so until the plants are full grown and the trench is nearly filled up. Keep plants going with water if necessary, and use liquid manure every three days for a time.

White Plume Celery.

PLANTS OF CELERY. See page 23 for price.

Can be supplied from **March** to **September.**

CORN, Sweet or Table.

6D. PER PACKET. 9D. PER PINT (POST FREE, 1S.)

We can supply { **Stowell's Evergreen** / **The Henderson** / **Country Gentleman**—A new and very superior variety. / **Stabler's Early** / **Squantum**

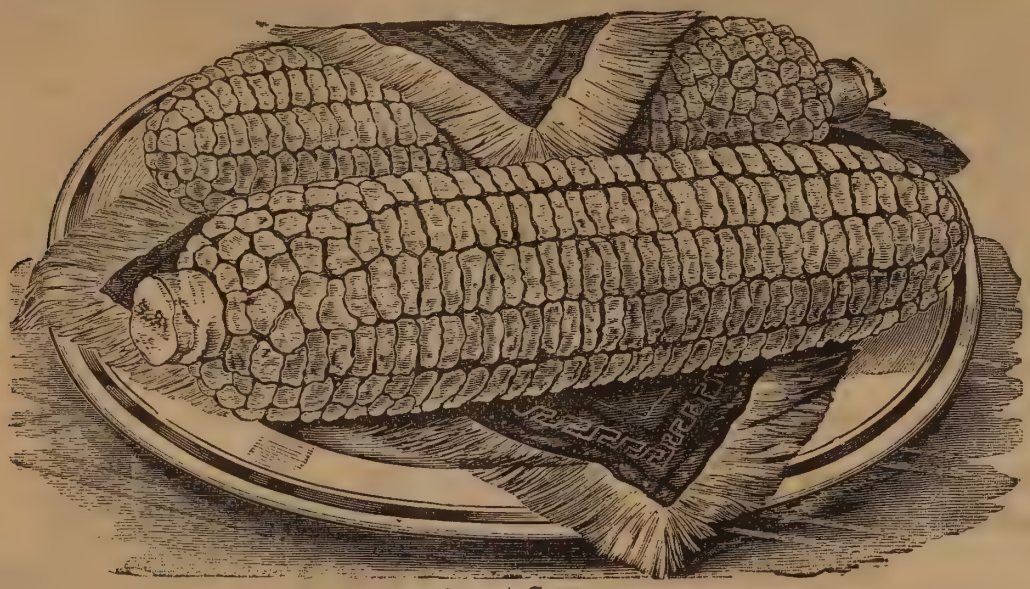
CULTURE—This delicious vegetable, so largely grown in America, is not sufficiently appreciated here. Plant in September and October, in rows three or four feet apart, and one foot in the rows. Rich soil is most suitable; but it will do in any moderately fertile garden soil. It should be hoed and hilled when about a foot high.

SWEET CORN BOILED IN THE COB.

Corn should be used as quickly as possible after it is gathered, and this should be when the cobs are soft. Before cooking remove the husks and every thread of silk, throw the corn into a pot of fresh boiled water, boil five minutes. Take out, wrap it in a cloth on a dish and serve immediately, like asparagus.

SWEET CORN ROASTED.

Husk the corn and remove the silk. Brush each cob with melted butter, and dust with salt and pepper, line a baking dish with paper, place the cobs in it and put in a very quick oven ten or fifteen minutes to brown. Serve on a napkin.



Sweet Corn.

Sweet Corn.

CORN, Pop.

6D. PER PACKET.

CULTURE is the same as sweet corn. This is a favourite sweet in America. Allow the cobs to ripen thoroughly, and then roast the grains in a close iron vessel until they "pop"—this is produced by the explosion of the gas in the grain, generated by the heat; the grains are then taken out and slightly dusted with flour sugar, when they form a delicious sweet.

New Tomato "Duke of York."

The finest variety of its year.

CUCUMBER.

6D. PER PACKET.

Commercial.—Early, hardy and productive, dark green, white spine Cucumber, of fine flavour; fruit eight inches long and full shape, a favourite among market gardeners.

Rollison's "Telegraph."—A beautiful long, green variety of English origin, splendid fruit, excellent quality, dark green skin.

Apple-Shaped Cucumber.—Singular variety, round in shape, fine white tender flesh; a profuse bearer.

Anderson's Market King.—Fine strain of Long Prickly Cucumber, even in size, and beautiful dark green colour.

Chatsworth White Spine.—Fruit dark green, two feet long, beautiful shape, solid white flesh, few seeds.

Choice Long Green.—Excellent variety; fruit eighteen inches long, of fine flavour.

Short Green Prickly.—A favourite with some growers; very hardy, good sort for small gardens.

Long Green Prickly.—Fine size, deep green colour, crisp, and delicious; a favourite Cucumber, largely grown.

Crystal White.—Has a white skin, firm flesh, good keeper, early.

Green Gherkin.—Very small fruit, used only for pickling.

Japanese Climbing (Green).—Very early, prolific and rapid climber; splendid quality, well adapted for pickling or slicing.

Japanese Climbing (White.)—Similar in all respects to the green, with the exception of colour of the fruit, which is pure white.

CULTURE.—To obtain early Cucumbers, plants must be raised in artificial heat. The usual plan is to place a glazed frame on a hotbed of stable manure, in June and July. Over the hotbed a foot or so of light rich soil is placed, in which the seed is sown. When in the rough leaf they should be planted into other frames for forcing, or kept in large-sized pots till August or September, when they may be planted in the open borders, and covered by a hand-glass at night to keep off frost, and by day in rough weather, until well established. Sow in the open ground about the middle of August, but at Bathurst or Goulburn and the colder districts, not until end of September. The soil must be well and deeply worked, and made very rich to produce fine Cucumbers; three plants to each hill will be enough, and these should be about six feet apart; the ground should be mulched with manure and the plants watered if necessary. In all cases the points of the shoots should be pinched out, when the plants are in flower, to secure a compact growth and fruitful yield.

Choice Long Green Cucumber.

Anderson's "Best of All."

Magnificent White Spined Cucumber, two feet long, close grained, rich flavour, few seeds.

1s. per packet.

White Japanese Climbing Cucumber.

Batavian Endive.

CRESS.

6D. PER PACKET.

Triple Curled.—Grown with mustard; excellent salad, 6d. per oz.

Water Cress.—Sow in moist land, or on a creek bank. 1s. 6d. per oz.

American or Land Cress.—Used as Water Cress during Winter. 1s. per oz.

CULTURE.—Sow **Curled Cress** every two or three weeks, with or without a dash of Mustard seed. In the summer months shade is necessary to produce a crisp and tender growth. This wholesome salad can be grown in any rich soil, either in shaded beds or in boxes; must have plenty of moisture. **Water Cress** can be raised from seed sown in a situation where it can be flooded or freely watered. If planted on the banks of gently-flowing shallow streams, or ponds, it will soon spread and afford a continuous supply.

Triple Curled Cress.

ENDIVE.

Winter Substitute for Lettuce.

1s. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

Batavian. **Green Curled.**

CULTURE.—This salad plant, when well grown and blanched, is by some preferred to Lettuce. Sow in February and March, and plant out when fit, in rows two feet apart, and one foot plant from plant; hoe, and when the plants are well advanced, tie the leaves into a bunch surrounding the hearts, to blanch and keep them tender. Rich soil is indispensable.

EGG PLANT.

6D. PER PACKET.

Improved New York Purple.

Long White China.

Improved White. Large egg-shaped fruit.

CULTURE.—Sow in September, and plant out in rows two feet apart, and the same distance plant from plant. Shade and water until the plants are established. When the fruits are set, remove all but from eight to twelve on each plant—that is, allow only a single fruit to mature on each shoot. The young plants should be stopped to induce branching.

New York Purple Egg Plant.

GOURDS, Ornamental.

6d. PER PACKET.

This curious family, the fruit of which is most fantastic in shape, should be more largely grown. The foliage is handsome, and the plants of rapid growth; they are highly ornamental climbers, and the Dish Cloth bears a fruit which is most useful.

MIXED GOURDS.

All the best sorts, including **Orange, Pear, Portmanteau,** and **Club.**

NEST EGG GOURD.

A very pretty climbing plant for trellis or verandah, bearing very profusely, fruit the size, shape, and colour of the ordinary hen's egg. Can also be used as Vegetable Marrow. A very ornamental plant.

DISH CLOTH GOURD,

Loofa, or Vegetable Sponge.

This Gourd has lovely dark green foliage, with large yellow blossoms; the fruit is about two feet in length, and the woody fibre lining of the inside forms the Dish Cloth. It is also most useful in the bath as a flesh rubber, and far superior to any other flesh glove.

HERBS

(CULINARY).

6D. PER PACKET.

ANISE
BALM
BASIL (Sweet)
BASIL (Bush)
BORAGE
CARAWAY
CHERVIL
CORIANDER
DANDELION
DILL
FENNEL
HYSSOP
LAVENDER
MARIGOLD
MARJORAM (Pot)
MARJORAM (Sweet)
PURSLANE
ROSEMARY
RUE
SAGE
SAVORY (Winter)
SAVORY (Summer)
SORREL
THYME

CULTURE.—No garden is complete without a bed of Herbs.—Their culture is exceedingly simple. Sow seed in autumn and spring; and for the most of them, it is advisable to sow in pans or boxes, or in some place where attention can be given them and where they can be gradually hardened off and planted out as soon as they are strong enough.

PLANTS

of Sage, Thyme, Mint and Sweet Marjoram can be supplied at

6s. per doz.

Hyssop.

Sweet Marjoram.

Thyme.

Sage.

Lavender.

Sweet Basil.

KOHL RABI.

Turnip-rooted Cabbage.

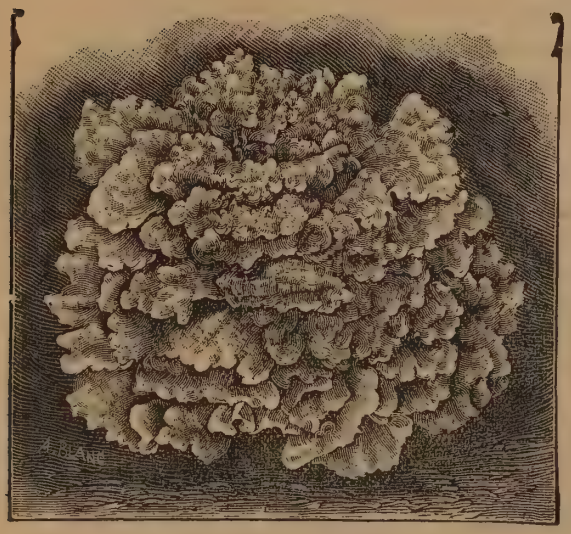
Large Green. **Large Purple.**

1s. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

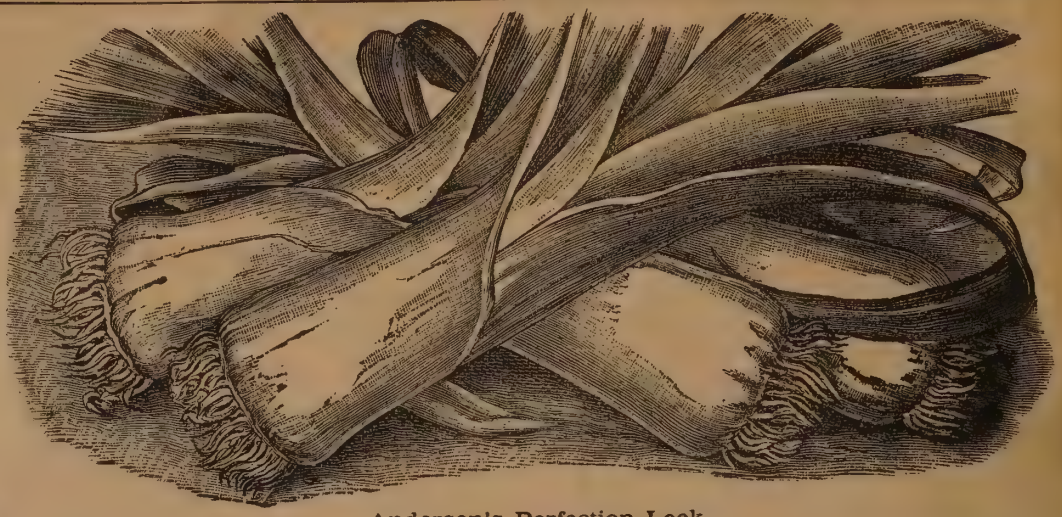
CULTURE.—A delicious vegetable, but must be tasted in good condition to be appreciated. Sow in beds as cabbage, from December till March, and plant out in rows eighteen inches apart. Any garden soil, well manured, will suit this vegetable.

Iceberg Lettuce.

Boston Curled Lettuce.



Grand Rapids Lettuce.



Anderson's Perfection Leek.

LEEK.

9D. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

Anderson's Perfection.—Very handsome Leek, blanches beautifully; most desirable variety.

London Flag.—A favourite Leek, and largely grown; much cultivated by growers for market.

Musselburgh.—A very large variety; when transplanted they grow to an immense size.

CULTURE.—This well-known vegetable suits our climate admirably. No culinary vegetable is of easier culture, if only the proper seasons for sowing and planting be observed. Sow in prepared beds in April, May, or June at the latest, and plant out in rows eighteen by six inches or wider if the soil be rich and well manured, and a large growth desired. When the plants are from six to eight inches high they are fit for planting out.

LETTUCE.

1s. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

CABBAGE VARIETIES.

Drumhead / **Neapolitan** } Produce large solid white crisp hearts, of fine flavour during the hottest weather; excellent market varieties, very similar; our sales of these two varieties far excel that of all others.

Tender and True.—A splendid early crisp variety, fine curled leaves, pale green; flavour excellent, a very valuable acquisition. Coming into large demand.

Ohio.—A new variety of Cabbage Lettuce, early and hardy, beautifully crisp, and hearts freely when young, finely curled leaves, medium size.

Boston Curled.—Quite a picture in the vegetable garden, crisp, of good flavour. Extra curled leaves, resembles Endive, of a globular shape and large size.

Tom Thumb.—A small compact variety, of good quality, and does not go to seed quickly.

American Fringed.—A very distinct variety, with fringed leaves. Good quality.

Golden Beauty.—Very crisp, tender and of fine quality. Its colour is unique, heads small and compact, leaves golden; a very handsome lettuce on table.

Grand Rapids.—A strong grower and keeps tender and crisp. An excellent sort, and both leaves and ribs are very brittle; an excellent all-round Lettuce.

Iceberg.—A quick grower, with hard handsome heads, of exquisite flavour. A variety that we can highly recommend; a decided advance on the old sorts.

Mignonette (new).—A novelty of 1896. Beautiful russet colored variety, of unique appearance, small but very solid and compact, very hardy, an A1 variety.

New York (new).—A fine variety, of unusual size and solidity, with but little tendency to run to seed, often growing to 18 inches in diameter and weighing 4 pounds; perfectly solid, crisp, tender, and of excellent flavour.

UPRIGHT or COS VARIETIES.

Paris Green Cos / **Paris White Cos** } Favourite sorts, suitable for cold districts; but will grow anywhere provided the soil is rich and moist, with good drainage.

CULTURE.—With rich light soil, and a supply of water, these salad plants can be placed upon the table daily throughout the year. All the varieties may be sown from January to June, and transplanted, when fit, into rows at distances from each other suitable to the size of the variety. From June to January only sorts least liable to run to seed should be sown in drills where they are intended to remain for the crop. The Neapolitan and Drumhead are two of the best kinds for summer use. The Cos, and other non solid sorts, will be improved by having the leaves loosely bound together round the heart when about two-thirds grown. In planting out Lettuce it should be observed that they should be young, and lifted without breaking the roots; and planted during dull and showery weather.

Green and Gold, Ironclad, and Volga Water Melons.

MELONS, Water.

9D. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

Cuban Queen.—A very large bright crimson-fleshed Melon, of superb quality and delicious flavour. It crops enormously.

Mammoth Ironclad.—Beautiful Melon, oblong, with mottled green skin, an average weight of 50 lbs.; crisp, delicious, sugary flesh.

The Dixie.—Very early variety; thin skin, flesh bright red, skin dark green, beautifully striped, fruit oblong.

Kolb's Gem.—Light green skin, nearly round in shape, 30 to 50 lbs. in weight; flesh bright red; rich and sweet.

Ice Cream.—GREY SEEDED, well-known Water Melon, superb quality.

Ice Cream.—WHITE SEEDED, excellent, with a delicious flavour.

Green and Gold.—Fruit from 25 to 45 lbs., beautiful gold and orange flesh, delicious flavour; skin rich green colour.

Ruby Gold.—A very fine flavoured and delicious Melon, with peculiar crimson markings; weighs some 40 to 50 lbs.

American Champion.—Melon of great merit, thin rind, delicious flavour; same type melon as Cuban Queen.

Black Spanish.—Useful variety for main crop, very juicy.

Long Island.—Fine variety.

Mountain Sprout.—WHITE SEEDED, and a standard sort.

Sugar.—RED SEEDED variety, a very favourite Melon.

Scaly Bark.—A useful sort, and in constant demand.

Green Round.—Fine quality, an esteemed sort.

Volga.—Globe shape, flesh bright crimson; unsurpassed.

CULTURE.—Sandy loam is the most suitable for this delicious fruit, but in fair seasons they will flourish in any garden soil. Sow five or six seeds in prepared hills five or six feet apart each way, eventually leaving only two of the best plants in each hole. The time for sowing is September and October.

MELON, Preserving or Pie.

6D. PER PACKET.

Fruit long green, excellent for jam or pie making, but cannot be used without cooking.

CULTURE.—Same as Water Melon.

MELON, Citron Preserving.

6D. PER PACKET.

A round variety with red seeds. It is excellent for jam making.

CULTURE.—Same as Water Melon.

SECURE - 5% - DISCOUNT BY SENDING CASH WITH ORDER.

Cuban Queen Water Melon.

New Water Melon.

Cole's Early.

This is a very fine variety of the Cuban Queen type, very prolific, bright red flesh, rather delicate, and not a suitable variety for marketing.

1s. per oz.

MELONS, 6D. PER PACKET.

1S. PER OZ. Rock or Musk.

Perfected Delmonico.—New variety, with deep, rich orange colored flesh, of fine grain, excellent quality; globular shape; skin greyish green tint, bright yellow when ripe, thickly netted.

Calabash.—The fruit of this variety is quite round and beautifully netted; deep fresh green in colour; a splendid introduction and a great acquisition.

The Banquet.—Red fleshed, beautifully netted, medium size, handsome appearance, superior quality; flesh being deep and granulated.

Emerald Gem.—Delicious, early and prolific; a smooth ribbed skin; emerald green colour; flesh salmon colour.

Hackensack.—Early, delicious, thickly netted green skin, and green flesh deeply ribbed and flattened; 4 to 10 lbs.

Golden Perfection.—A green fleshed variety, of excellent flavour; fine quality.

Netted Gem.—Light, green flesh, melting and sweet; a hardy variety, and a good cropper, very early, and a most reliable Melon.

Large Yellow Cantaloupe.—A fine large Melon, and an old favourite; has excellent flavour; is very productive.

Skillmann's Netted.—Early sort, roundish oval; flesh deep green, sweet, and richly perfumed.

Pineapple.—Highly flavoured, medium size, green flesh, and an abundant bearer.

Large Persian.—Standard sort, of superior quality, and of large size.

Nutmeg.—A medium sized Melon, delicious flavour; a great favourite.

Baltimore.—Fine variety, excellent flavour, green flesh; large size.

Bay View.—One of the finest Cantaloupe Melons; standard sort.

Jenny Lind.—Standard sort; one of the best; good flavour.

CULTURE.—The culture of the Rock Melon is somewhat like that of a Cucumber. It is, however, necessary, so as to secure rich and high flavour, that the fruit be kept free from moisture by rain, dew, or watering, from the time it begins to shape for ripening. Sow out of doors in September and October. The hills need not be so wide apart as for Water Melons, nor should the soil be so highly manured. Water during dry weather to bring on the young plants and bearing vines. When the fruit begins to show signs of ripening, a frame of calico, or canvas covering, should be provided to prevent the excess of external moisture to the fruit, otherwise the most delicious varieties will prove insipid, watery, and worthless. As with Water Melons, do not leave more than two of the strongest plants in each hole. But do not thin them till about to run.

The "Banquet" Musk Melon.

MANGO MELON

or Vegetable Peach.

6D. PER PACKET.

A very productive little Melon, fruit about the size of an Orange, and of delicate flavour when baked or boiled like a Vegetable Marrow.

QUITE AN ORNAMENT.

Mango Melon or Vegetable Peach.

Geraer Kunstanst. Ernst Günther Gera, Reuss (Germany)

„NEW TOMATO DUKE OF YORK"

NEW TOMATO

"DUKE OF YORK."

TOMATOES are so largely grown, and so very generally used in Australia, that a new variety of excellence is at all times welcomed, and we have the pleasure to offer this year, for the first time, the grand variety, "Duke of York," a coloured illustration of which we present with our 1897 Catalogue. The fruits are of an exceptionally beautiful red, borne in large bunches or clusters, and is thus described by the firm who first sent this variety out:—

> "One of the grandest Tomatoes yet introduced, colour rich scarlet, splendid cropper, round in shape, flesh very firm, fine flavour. . . . . A leading feature of this superb variety is that it ripens its fruit more uniformly together than any known kind, whilst its profusion of clusters, averaging eight and ten large evenly formed fruit each, makes it conspicuously handsome. . . . . Invaluable as a variety for private or market growers."

WE have the greatest confidence in recommending this Tomato to our customers; it comes to us with the most flattering accounts, and we feel certain, when the seed is obtainable in quantity, it will command a large trade. The Stock of Seed for 1897 is very limited; early orders are therefore necessary to secure a packet.

Price, in Sealed Packets - 1s. each.

W. E. Smith, Sydney, Newcastle and London.

Extra Early Flat Red Onion.

Mushroom Spawn. 6d. PER BRICK (POST FREE, 1s. 2D.)

CULTURE.—The Mushroom may be cultivated during the autumn and through the winter in any out-house, shed or cellar; the temperature, however, must be kept very even, not going below 45 deg. Select a warm dry shed with a hard floor, and make a bed of fresh horse droppings, with the greater part of the straw shaken out; a moderate size bed should be about six by four feet, and twelve to eighteen inches deep when finished, and perfectly firm. Leave it for a few days until the violent heat is gone; put in pegs here and there to register the temperature; when they can be freely handled put pieces of the Spawn about the size of a walnut into the bed at intervals of about four inches apart, and just below the surface of the dung. If there is no probability of the temperature of the bed again rising it may be at once soiled; it is, however, better that this should be deferred for a day or two to avoid any risk. Soiling consists in covering the bed to a depth of about three inches with good loam, and then beating them all down firmly together. A good watering, if the bed should become too dry, once a fortnight with warm water, will be found serviceable. In about six weeks the Mushrooms should appear, and the stems should be pulled clean out of the bed when they are gathered, to prevent decay. A good bed lasts three months.

Silver Skin Onion.

ONION. 9D. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

Anderson's Market Model.—An onion of remarkable size and quality, colour brown. We have selected this variety as the best for market gardening as well as for private use. The bulbs are perfect in form and very mild flavoured, large and early, and its keeping qualities are unequalled.
Brown Spanish.—A splendid variety, large, firm and an excellent keeper; most highly esteemed by market gardeners, of the same class as "Anderson's Market Model."
Brown Globe.—Like above with all its good qualities; in shape more globular.
James' Keeping.—One of the best, keeps well; brown skinned, resembles the above.
White Spanish.—Delicate flavour, large size, medium early; straw coloured.
Extra Early Flat Red.—Very early, mild flavour, keeps well.
Extra Early Yellow Globe.—Very early variety, and remarkable keeping qualities.
Giant Rocca.—A fine Onion, of Italian origin, mild flavour.
Silver Skin.—Pickling, excellent, clean silver skin; sow thick.
New Queen.—A silver-skinned pickling variety, of fine flavour and very early.

CULTURE.—For ordinary garden culture, and to produce large bulbs, sow in rich, well-prepared soil in the months of March or April; transplanting during the following July and August into drills two feet apart and ten inches in the drill. The young plants should be carefully raised from the beds, so that the fibrous roots may not be injured. The rows where the young Onions are to be planted should have the soil raised in small ridges about three or four inches above the rest of the bed. After the plants have taken firm hold of the ground these ridges should be drawn away from the plants, so as to leave the whole of the bulb exposed to the air—nothing but the fibrous roots left underground. This rule is very generally neglected, the consequence being thick-necked and imperfect bad-keeping bulbs.

FOR FIELD CULTURE.—Sow in July and August, either broadcast or in drills. The soil can hardly be too rich, and should be well worked, and made solid and compact before and after sowing, by the roller. The chief point to be observed in sowing is to cover the seed as lightly as possible. Indeed, when the soil is in really good condition for seeding, it is best to give no other covering than pressing it in by the roller, the seed being sown quite on the surface. This is necessary to secure the proper position of the bulbs above ground. When the land is likely to be weedy, drilling or sowing in rows should always be practised; and it is a good plan to drop grains of barley along the line, at a foot or so apart, so that the rows may easily be distinguished and loss of plants prevented in using the hoe, either hand or horse. Our climate is well adapted for the growth of this, one of the most nutritious, wholesome, and universally esteemed of all culinary vegetables in cultivation. When grown as a field crop the drills may be narrower, say fifteen inches apart, and when the seed is drilled, 4 lb. per acre is sufficient, but if sown by the hand in an open drill, 6lb. of seed is required.

Brown Spanish Onion.

For NEW VARIETIES OF ONIONS see Novelty Pages, and
For SPECIAL QUOTATIONS for leading Market Varieties see Page 25.

MUSTARD, Finest White.

6D. PER PACKET; 2S. PER LB

CULTURE.—As a salad, Mustard is usually cultivated in the same bed with Curled Cress. But as fresh Mustard seed is much used as a condiment in pickling and preserving vegetables and in other ways, it is desirable to grow it for the purpose. Every complete establishment should cultivate a patch, sown either broadcast or drilled as for turnips. Can be sown with Cress all the year round; for a seed crop, in February.

OKRA. 6D. PER PACKET.

Improved Dwarf. **Long Green.**

CULTURE.—This vegetable is not much known here, but in India and America it is in general use for thickening soups and stews. Sow in September, October and November successively. Any good garden soil will suit. The plants should be two feet apart. The pods are used while green and tender. They may also be utilised as pickles.

PE-TSAI (Chinese Cabbage).

6D. PER PACKET.

CULTURE.—Chinese Cabbage, with large loose leaves, will succeed in dry seasons where other varieties of Cabbage do not flourish. Sow during the autumn and spring. The leaves are used like spinach beet, which it somewhat resembles. This is a first-class variety, and is in large demand now.

Extra Early Yellow Globe Onion.

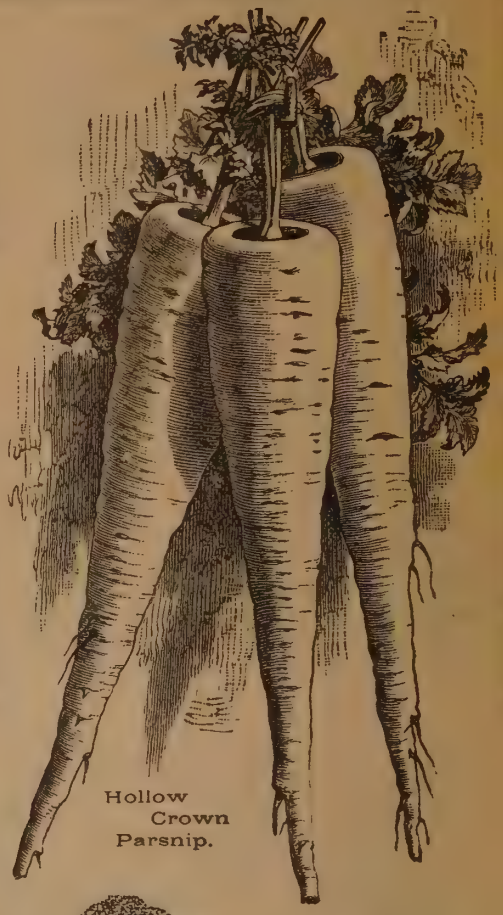
Always include one or two of the NOVELTIES in your General Order. See Coloured Pages.

Celestial Pepper.

PARSNIP. 6D. PER OZ.

Hollow Crown.
Large Guernsey.

CULTURE.—Parsnip prefers rather stronger soil than the Carrot, but is otherwise grown exactly like it. Strong land is not suitable, as it will cause the roots to fork. The rows should be two feet apart, and the plants should be thinned to eight or ten inches. Parsnip seed, not being a good keeper, should be sown thickly, so as to insure plenty of plants.



Hollow Crown Parsnip.

PARSLEY. 6D. PER OZ.

Extra Triple Curled.—Fine garnishing, one of the best; beautiful mossy, large and constant.
Champion Moss.—Beautiful moss like variety; pretty dwarf growing sort.
Fern-leaved.—Ornamental, and strong flavour.
Beauty of the Parterre.—A most beautiful variety.
Verdant Beauty.—A variety of special merit; very curly and ornamental.

CULTURE.—Sow in March, and again in August or September. The soil should be finely worked, and the seed sown in drills and lightly covered; the seed takes a long time to vegetate. When the plants are a few inches high they should be thinned to about a foot apart. The plants can also be raised in a seed bed and transplanted into rows; two sowings a year should be made, as it generally goes to seed in the spring.

Elephant's Tusk Pepper.

Pepper, or Capsicum.

6D. PER PACKET.

Long Red Cayenne
Cherry
Long Yellow Cayenne
Small Chili
Sweet Spanish
Golden Dawn

Celestial Pepper.—Very ornamental; the fruit creamy white colour, changing to vivid scarlet; beautiful decorative plant.

Sirius.—A very ornamental and decorative variety, with pods varying in colour.

Elephant's Tusk.—The fruit of this variety is very large and of eccentric shape, being as much as ten to twelve inches long and three to four inches wide. A useful and ornamental variety.

CULTURE.—Sow in pots or boxes in a frame or bush house in July and August, or in beds in the open border in September or October, and plant out when the plants are three inches high—2 to 3 feet apart—water and shade until they are established plants. The soil can hardly be too rich; but Chilies will thrive in any ordinary garden soil.

Verdant Beauty Parsley.

PEAS, Sugar or Edible Podded

TALL.

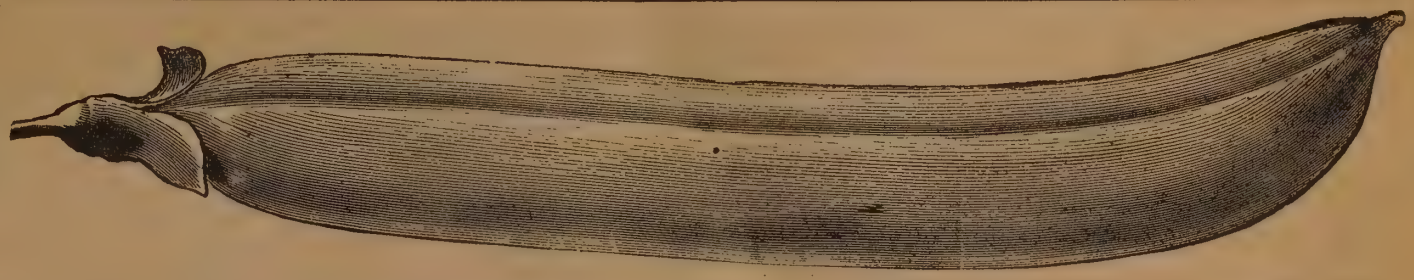
Grey Seeded.—The pods of this fine variety are cooked whole while young and are most delightful. It may also be used in the same manner as the other varieties of garden Peas. Price 2s. per quart; 6d. per packet.

NEW DWARF.

This is a novelty of great merit, being a dwarf growing variety of the well-known edible podded or Sugar Pea, does not require staking, can be used also as the ordinary Garden Pea. 6d. per packet.

CULTURE.—The best season for sowing for a large crop of Peas is May; but an early sowing may be made in March, and successive planting during winter and spring. In fair seasons, by judicious selection of varieties, a constant succession may be kept up for nine months in warm localities. Peas like a sweet open soil; if somewhat sandy the better. When sowing in the spring months the seed should be steeped in water for 24 hours. If situation be a dry one, crops sown later than July will not yield a return unless ample moisture be forthcoming either from artificial or natural sources.

POD OF "Duke of Albany" -- PEA. --



WRINKLED MARROWS.

Heroine.—A new long podded Wrinkled Marrow, medium early, 2½ feet, covered with long heavy pointed pods, containing 8 or 9 peas, delicious flavour.

Yorkshire Hero.—2½ to 3 feet. The most highly esteemed Pea grown. A wonderful cropper, with large well-filled pods. Peas of a delicious flavour, plants vigorous.

Yeitch's Perfection.—2½ to 3 feet. A somewhat more delicate flavoured Pea than the Yorkshire Hero, and a little taller; not quite so hardy, however.

Stratagem.—2½ to 3 feet. This fine Dwarfed Wrinkled Marrow has given most excellent results; crops wonderfully; pods very large and fine. A deliciously flavoured Pea.

M'Lean's Little Gem.—1½ feet. An excellent Pea, and one of the best very Dwarf Peas; an abundant bearer, pods well filled, excellent flavour.

American Wonder.—1 foot. A very early and very Dwarf Pea, and a wonderful bearer; pods well filled, of a deep green colour, and of superb flavour.

Telephone.—This tall Wrinkled Marrow is a superb Pea with wonderful pods of 10 to 12 peas, of fine flavour; grows 4½ feet high, and a very strong grower. Price, 1s. 6d per quart (post free, 2s.)

The Stanley.—Height 12 to 18 inches. Very Dwarf variety, producing long, well-filled pods of sweet delicately-flavoured Peas; great cropper, very early. Price, 1s 6d. per quart (post free, 2s.)

The Daisy.—Height 12 to 15 inches. This Dwarf Wrinkled variety, covered with pods 5 inches in length, is one of the best of the latest introductions in this class of Pea. Price, 1s. 6d per quart (post free, 2s)

Duke of Albany.—Height 3½ to 4 feet. This variety should be in every garden, as it is without doubt a Pea of unusual merit. Thrives well early or late, and withstands the frost remarkably well, even in the coldest climate. Price, 1s. 6d. per quart (post free, 2s.)

- PEAS. -

6D. PER PACKET.

1S. PER QUART (POST FREE, 1S. 6D.)

(except otherwise marked.)

Special Quotations to Market Gardeners and Large Growers for all varieties, see page 25.

CULTURE.—The best season for sowing for a large crop of Peas is May; but an early sowing may be made in March, and successive planting during winter and spring. In fair seasons, by judicious selection of varieties, a constant succession may be kept up for nine months in warm localities. Peas like a sweet open soil; if somewhat sandy the better. When sowing in the spring months the seeds should be steeped in water for twenty-four hours. If the situation be a dry one, crops sown later than July will not yield a return unless ample moisture be forthcoming, either from artificial or natural sources.

-- FOR --

NOVELTIES IN PEAS

SEE COLOURED PAGES.

EARLY ROUND.

Carter's First Crop.—3 feet. Early round white Pea; one of the best known of its class.

Daniel O'Rourke.—3 feet. A good early round white Pea, very suitable for a first crop.

Sangster's No. 1.—3 feet. A well-known first early Pea, of good flavour.

Tom Thumb.—1 foot. A Dwarf early Pea which does not require staking; bears very large pods.

Blue Peter.—1½ feet. An excellent early Dwarf Pea, and very reliable.

Bishop's Dwarf Long Pod.—2 feet. A large round white Pea, producing immense pods.

Beck's Prizetaker.—4 feet. A good early Pea, yielding heavy crops; requires staking.

MEDIUM ROUND.

Burbridge's Eclipse.—3 feet. An old Pea, but is still much grown and esteemed.

Fillbasket.—3 feet. A round green Pea of much merit, and a heavy cropper.

Bedman's Blue Imperial.—2 feet. Is largely grown by market gardeners in England; a heavy bearer.

Blue Scimitar.—3 feet. A quick-growing Pea, very vigorous. A well-known sort.

Pride of the Market.—Superior round Marrow, a grand show variety; very prolific.

Improved Telegraph.—A great bearer, of excellent quality, and a valuable Pea for market or private growers; a splendid exhibition Pea. Height, 4 feet. Price, 1s. 6d. per quart (post free, 2s.)

Stratagem Pea.

PUMPKIN.

For Table Use.

9D. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

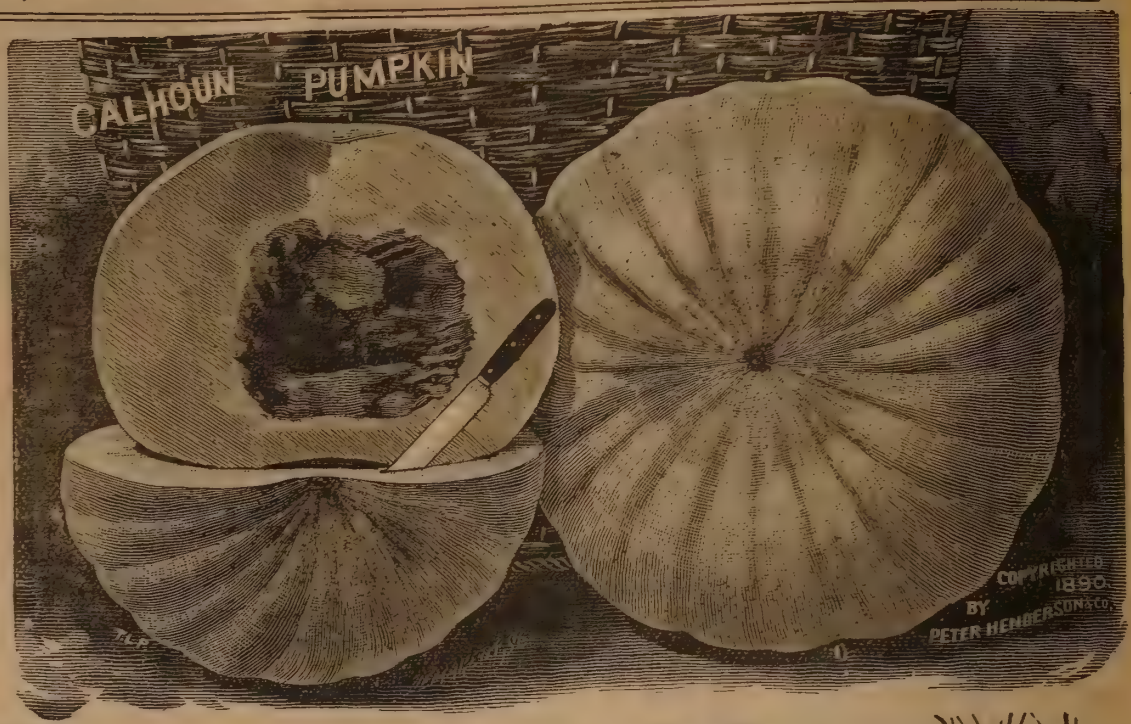
Crown.—Choice stock; good keeper and dry.

Large Button.—Fine dry sort, good variety.

Ironbark.—A favourite variety, of fine quality.

Calhoun.—A new variety, resembling the Gramma in some measure. An estimable addition to our list.

CULTURE.—For garden culture, heavily manure the land all over and dig in deeply; give an extra dressing to the holes or hills where the seed is to be sown, and fork well in. The holes should be six to eight feet apart, and only two plants should be allowed to remain in each hill, although ten to twelve seeds should be sown in each hill so as to guard against total loss by insects or accidents. A good surface mulch of manure, of say three inches, will greatly increase the yield. Sow August and September.



RADISH.

6D. PER OZ.
6D. PER PACKET.

Long Scarlet. **French Breakfast.**
White Turnip. **Purple Turnip.**
Red Turnip. **Scarlet Olive-shaped.**
Black Spanish.

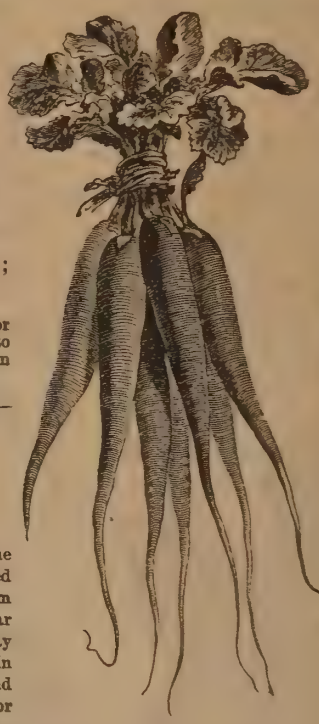
Celestial Radish.—Flesh firm, solid and pure white; skin creamy white.

CULTURE.—Sow in light, rich sandy soil every fortnight, for succession, and during the summer months a shaded border ought to be used and a mulching of manure placed over the surface. Sow in drills or broadcast.

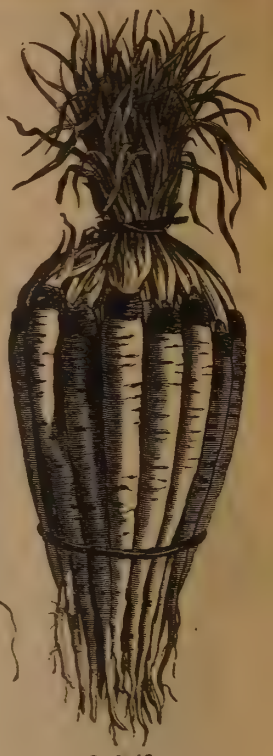
ROSELLA.

6D. PER PACKET.

CULTURE.—It is from the fleshy calyx of this handsome Indian Flowering plant (*Hibiscus subdorifa*) that the justly-celebrated Queensland "Rosella Jam" is made. This plant requires a warm climate and should be suitable for warm, sheltered situations near Sydney and on our coast. To get the plants early so that they may have a long summer and flower freely, it should here be raised in artificial heat in June or July, and kept in pots until towards the end of September, when the plants may be planted out in rows four or five feet apart. The jam is said to be an improvement upon the Black Currant.



Long Scarlet Radish.



Salsify.

Rhubarb.

RHUBARB.

1s. 6D. PER OZ.
6D. PER PACKET.

Giant. **Mitchell's Albert.**
Myatt's Linnæus. **Undulatum.**

CULTURE.—Sow under shelter of a few dry leafless boughs and a manure mulch in August or September, and the young plants should be kept growing with frequent waterings if the weather is very dry. Let the plants remain in the seed beds until autumn, when they may be transferred to the permanent beds. These should be made on the best soil, trenched and manured with half decomposed stable manure, two feet deep. The plants should be placed three by four feet, and the whole bed should be dug and heavily manured every year. The stools should not be allowed to seed. Whenever seed stalks appear they should be cut off.

For Roots and New Winter Rhubarb See Page 23.

SALSIFY

(Vegetable Oyster).

1s. PER OZ. 6D. PER PACKET.

CULTURE.—This delicate vegetable thrives well in our climate. The roots are used like carrots or parsnips, and they can be cultivated exactly in the same manner—that is, in drills at similar distances and similar soil. Salsify is often called the "Vegetable Oyster."

NO CHARGE FOR POSTAGE

on Vegetable or Flower Seeds, List Prices cover all. Secure 5 per cent. Discount by sending Cash with order.

SEAKALE. 6D. PER PKT. 1S. PER OZ.

Improved.

CULTURE.—Raise in seed beds, and when one year old transfer plants to permanent beds, which should be trenched and manured to a depth of two feet; from two to two-and-a-half feet apart each way. Forced Seakale is considered a greater delicacy than either Asparagus or Cauliflower, and all that is necessary to produce it is as follows:—Early in June place a 10 inch common drain pipe, chimney pot (no matter if cracked or damaged), box or barrel, over each plant and stack a good heap of fresh stable manure around them to the height of three feet; cover the top of the pipes or boxes with a board or slate so as to keep the plants in the dark; the heat produced by the manure outside will cause the plants to grow, and, owing to the darkness, the shoots will be blanched pure white; the growth may be cut for 4 or 5 weeks, then the pots should be removed and the plants be allowed to make their natural growth. **For Roots see page 23.**

Seakale.

Delicata Squash.

Custard Squash.

Improved Hubbard Squash

SPINACH. 6D. PER PACKET, 6D. PER OZ.

Round and Prickly.—Two well-known varieties.

Monstrous Viroflay.—A very large fine sort.

CULTURE.—Sow in rows about eighteen inches apart, and thin out to about nine inches; good rich soil is necessary to produce a succulent growth. February and March are the best months for sowing, but where moisture is obtainable it may be grown six months in the year.

Monstrous Viroflay Spinach.

SQUASH. 6D. PER PACKET.

Marblehead **White Pineapple** **Boston Marrow**
Crookneck **Perfect Gem**

Early White Custard and **Early Golden Bush.**—Delicate flavour, wonderful bearers, compact growth.

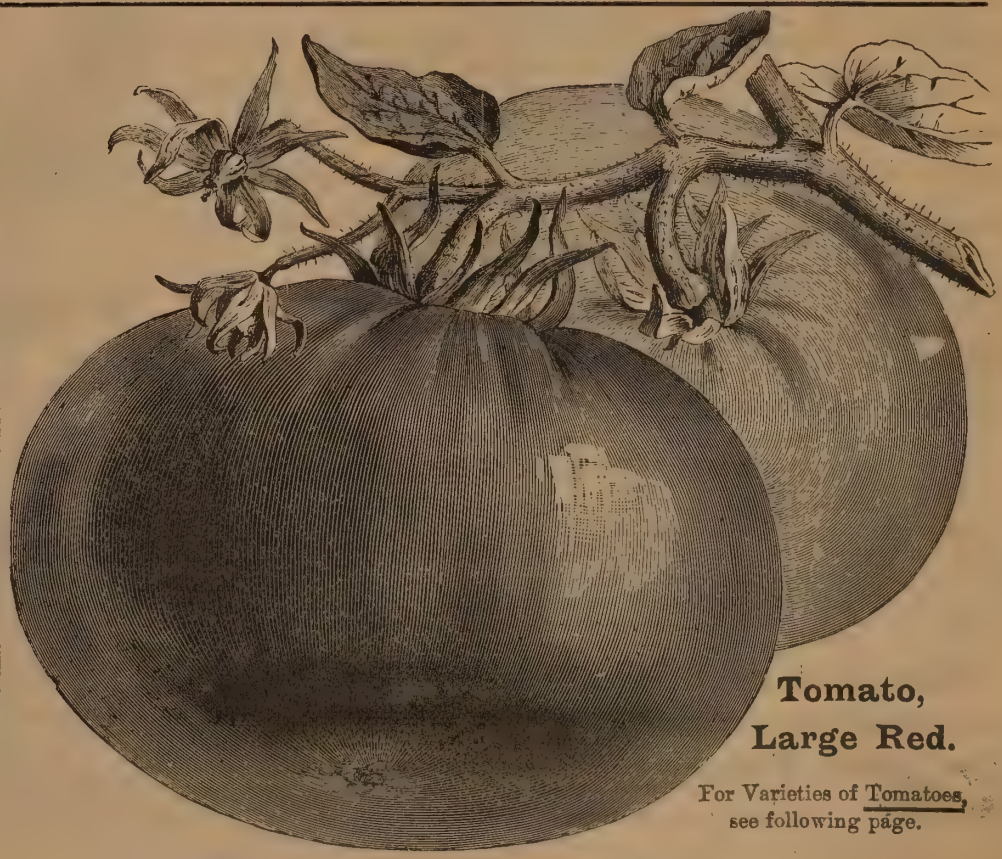
Improved Hubbard.—One of the most reliable varieties grown.

Fordhook.—Flesh exceedingly dry and sweet, will keep if well ripened; outside rind bright yellow, the flesh straw colour, and the flavour delightful.

Chinese Scarlet Sugar (New).—Fruit roundish, with scarlet skin. Bushy vine, flesh sweet and suitable for preserves.

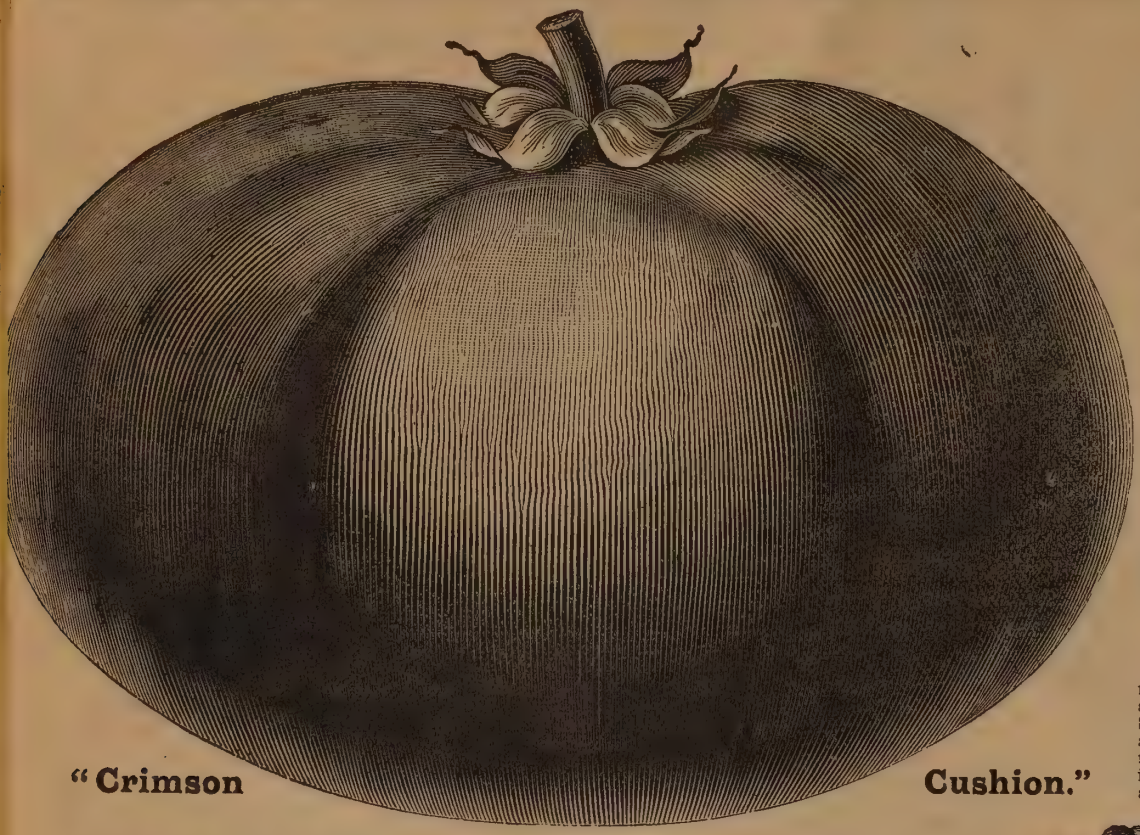
Delicata (New).—One of the *earliest* of the running varieties, and very prolific. Fruit small and solid, dry and rich, and highly recommended for private use.

CULTURE.—Sow in August, September and October, successively. Prepare the beds as for Pumpkins, including the manure and top dressing. The seeds, however, should be planted about two feet and the rows about four feet apart for the bush kinds. Running kinds at the same distance as Pumpkins. Squashes should be gathered for use while the faded bloom yet adheres to the fruit. They should always be boiled whole, and be well drained before being placed on the table.



Tomato, Large Red.

For Varieties of Tomatoes, see following page.



"Crimson Cushion."

TURNIP.

6D. PER OZ. 6D. PER PACKET.

Anderson's White Model.—An improved white stone, very fine, clear white skin, grand quality.

White Nepaul.—Early short-topped, delicate, tender, snow-white, flat shape.

Early Red American Stone.—Much like the above, but with a purple top.

Orange Jelly.—A superior globular yellow fleshed Turnip; the flavour is rich and excellent.

Garden Swede (Laing's).—Favourite Turnip, suitable for Autumn sowing.

White Stone.—Pure white flesh, oval shaped, excellent for market.

Green-top Stone. — A most esteemed variety.

Red-top Munich. — Extra early, fine flavour.

Long White.—Suitable for hot districts.

Scarlet Kashmyr.—A grand novelty of 1896, very uncommon, earliest of all varieties; skin brilliant scarlet, flesh clear white, flavour excellent and very mild.

CULTURE.—A good, rich, light soil suits Turnips best; but with fairly manured soil of any kind, and favourable weather, very fine crops are obtainable. Sow in February and March, in drills eighteen inches apart, and thin out to six or eight inches. Turnips may also be sown in November and even earlier; but if dry weather sets in, only poor crops, both of quality and quantity, can be expected.

TOMATO, or Love Apple.

6D. PER PACKET.

LARGE RED VARIETIES.

Mikado.—A red Tomato, of immense size, single fruits weighing 1 lb. to 1½ lbs., solid; the fruit is produced in large clusters, and of a purplish red colour.

Ponderosa.—A splendid large red variety, of immense size, solid and fine flavoured fruits, smooth, has few seeds, and a great bearer; this Tomato has been exhibited 3 lbs. in weight.

Optimus.—Superior red Tomato, uniform size, large and handsome; fruit in clusters, smooth, solid and fine grained, splendid.

Large Red Smooth.—An abundant bearer, large solid firm fruit, superior quality, and fine colour; highly esteemed for market purposes.

Trophy.—A grand old favourite, a fine hardy sort, fruit smooth, solid, and with few seeds; one of the best.

Early Red Ruby.—Heavy bearer, very early; combines good form, colour, and solidity; the plant grows very openly.

Dwarf Champion.—A beautiful red Tomato, medium size, solid, prolific, excellent; a self-supporting variety on strong upright stems.

Crimson Cushion.—A very worthy addition to our list of large fruiting Tomatoes; flesh very solid and of superb flavour; a very early and prolific variety.

New Peach.—This very pretty Tomato resembles a peach in size, of a deep orange rose colour, with a bloom like the peach; rich flavour, thin skin.

King Humbert.—A nice shaped Tomato, resembling a huge plum.

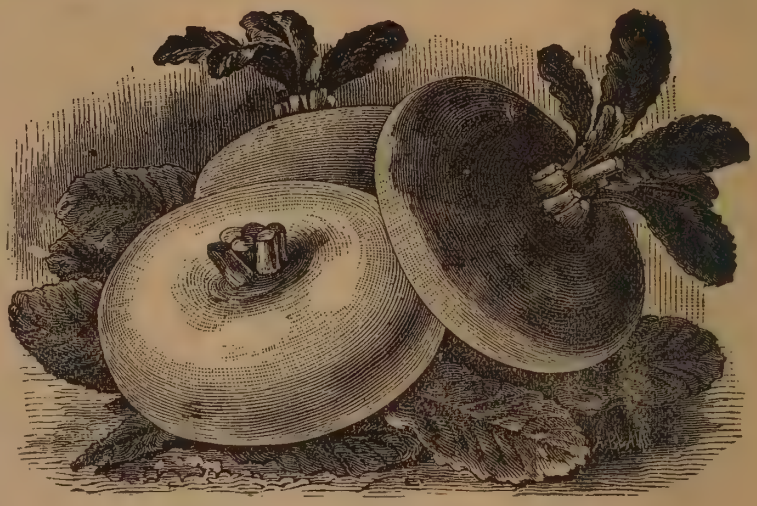
Golden Trophy.—Much after the style of the above, only of a bright golden colour; the flavour is very delicate, and is generally esteemed.

We can also supply the following well known sorts:

Red Cherry. **Scarlet Pear Shaped.**
Yellow Cherry. **Carter's Greengage.**
Yellow Plum.

CULTURE.—Plenty of room and manure are all that is necessary to produce this favourite fruit-vegetable in abundance. We consider by far the best way to grow them is to plant in rows four feet apart each way, and grow them on poles or a trellis five feet high, regularly pinching back all the laterals to the second joint, until the plants have reached the top of the stakes; then top the main stem and continue to pinch back the laterals, and so remove all useless growth, until the trellis or stakes are covered with fruit from top to bottom. Mulch the plants well and use tobacco water to keep down Tomato Caterpillar.

NEW TOMATO, "DUKE OF YORK," - SEE - ILLUSTRATION.



Nepaul and Red American Turnips.

Vegetable Marrow.

9D. PER OZ.; 6D. PER PACKET.

Anderson's Select Long Early White.—Abundant bearer, large fruit; of excellent quality. Requires plenty of room. Delicate in flavour. A delicious vegetable.

Long-fruited Bush Marrow.—Excellent quality, prolific sort and very early; requiring less space, as the plants do not run; plants should stand three feet apart each way.

Moore's Vegetable Cream.—A selected variety, very productive; fruit of medium size, but produced in large numbers.

Custard-shaped.—Fine flavour, and a most desirable variety for private use.

Rice Marrow.—*Delicious Vegetable*, the flesh, when cooked, separating like grains of rice. Distinct in foliage and colour of fruit.

CULTURE.—Cultivated and used in the same way as recommended for Squash. For cultural directions of which see page 21.

Always send CASH with Order and secure FIVE per cent. DISCOUNT.

Where our Customers neglect to deduct Five per cent. discount, we will send extra seeds to value of discount.

CULINARY PLANTS & ROOTS

Tree Onion.

ARTICHOKES.

Globe, Green and Purple, plants **6s.** per doz.
Jerusalem, tubers .. .. **3d.** ,, lb.
Chinese (Stachys Tuberifera), roots **1s.** ,, pkg.

The Chinese Artichoke grows to a height of fifteen inches; from the axis springs a number of fine roots, on which the tubers are produced, two inches in length. Makes a nice salad, resembling the taste of the Radish, and when cooked and served with melted butter, in much the same manner as the Globe Artichoke, they are delicious in flavour. The roots should be planted in rows two feet apart, and nine to twelve inches from each root. Can be supplied in the Spring.

ASPARAGUS.

Colossal, plants .. **7s. 6d.** to **10s.** per 100
Erfurt Giant, plants **7s. 6d.** to **10s.** ,, 100
Camden Park Strain, do. **12s. 6d.** ,, 100

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Plants .. .. .. **1s. 6d.** per 100

BROCCOLI.

Plants .. .. .. **1s. 6d.** per 100

CABBAGE.

St. John's Day, plants.. .. **1s.** per 100
East Ham, plants .. .. **1s.** ,, 100
London Market, etc., plants **1s.** ,, 100
Succession, plants .. **1s. 6d.** ,, 100

CAULIFLOWER.

Plants .. .. **2s.** per 100

CELERY.

Plants, red and white .. .. **2s.** per 100

HORSERADISH.

Roots or crowns .. .. .. **3s.** per doz.

LETTUCE.

Plants .. .. .. **1s. 6d.** per 100

RHUBARB.

Market Varieties, roots .. .. **6s.** per doz.
Large Giant, roots .. **10s.** ,, doz.
Hogan's Shillelagh **1s.** each, **10s.** ,, doz.

Hogan's Shillelagh is a splendid new variety, of excellent quality and immense size, the stalks are very long and flat, and dark green in colour; the flavour is delightful. When liberally treated the growth is surprising. Propagated by divisions of roots. **Plants only** of this Rhubarb can be supplied.

Crimson Winter, roots **1s.** ea., **10s.** per doz.

The Crimson Winter is a most useful variety, and is in its greatest perfection between the months of May, June, July, August and September, when all other varieties are in a dormant condition. Is very hardy, and produces abundance of fine long thin crimson stalks, of splendid flavour. This splendid acquisition is highly prized, as it is available when stewing fruits are particularly scarce. It never dies down like other sorts. With this variety we can now obtain Rhubarb nearly all the year round.

SEAKALE.

Plants, two years old .. .. **12s.** per doz.

Garlic.

ESCHALOTS.

Are used like Spring Onions as a salad, and sometimes for flavouring. They prefer a dry soil, and fresh manure should be avoided; the cloves must be divided and planted separately. Price, **9d.** per lb., post free, 1s. 5d.; special price for large lots.

GARLIC.

This bulb, which belongs to the Onion family, is commonly used on the Continent for flavouring soups, stews, etc.; is not much cultivated for private use here, as the bulbs are nearly always obtainable. Price, **6d.** per lb., post free, 1s. 2d.; special price for large parcels.

POTATO ONIONS.

Plant during Autumn; they yield good crops where seed has been a failure, and come in at a time when Onions are scarce; the bulbs are produced like potatoes. Price, **4d.** per lb., post free, 1s.; special price for large lots.

TREE ONIONS.

Plant during autumn, winter, and spring; will produce a good crop on the poorest soil; the small sets or tops are really small Onions of exceedingly mild flavour (see the illustration); they make excellent salads and pickle well, and if planted will produce large bulbs; when large onions are planted they increase and throw up tops. These cannot be supplied after 1st June. Price, **9d.** per lb., post free, 1s. 5d.; special price for large lots.

Stachys Tuberifera.

BEANS AND PEAS FOR COOKING.

Blue Peas, for boiling, **8d.** quart, **10s.** bushel
White Haricot Beans, do. **9d.** qt., **15s.** bus.
Large Grey, or **German Lentils** **6d.** lb.
Egyptians, or **Red Lentils** .. **5d.** ,,

☞ Special Quotations to the Trade and to Storekeepers.

NEW BIRD SEEDS

Our Stocks of Bird Seeds are very fine, being carefully selected and cleaned with special care.

Canary, plain .. **3d.** per lb., **21s.** per cwt.
Hemp .. .. **3d.** ,, **21s.** ,,
Rape .. .. **3d.** ,, **24s.** ,,
Maw .. .. **1s.** ,, —
Millet, White French, **6d.** ,, —
5d. per lb. for 28 lb. and upwards.
Flax or Linseed **4d.** per lb., **28s.** per cwt.

We have quoted the *average* prices per cwt., etc., but as bird seeds fluctuate very much in price we are not bound by them in any way.

- - OUR - - -

SONG BIRD MIXTURE.

We also offer in bags of 2 lbs. weight, our Song Bird Mixture, for Canaries, etc. This mixture has been made up by a bird fancier of experience, and the seeds are all machine dressed. Price, **8d.** per 2 lb. bag.

Garden Seeds in Bulk. POST FREE

AT PRICES NAMED.

DESPATCHED BY PARCELS POST.

MARKET GARDENERS' ORDERS READY FOR PARCELS POST OFFICE (FROM A PHOTOGRAPH).

POSTAGE PAID.

Market Gardeners and others who grow Vegetables largely are recognising more and more that **"quality pays,"** and that to produce good crops of Vegetables good seeds must be used, hence **OUR SEED TRADE** with growers of Vegetables for market has enormously increased. To **further facilitate** this branch of our business we have arranged a list of all the leading lines of Small Seeds, pricing same at **the cost to the Customer, delivered free—no postage to pay. On Peas and Beans the carriage must be paid by purchaser, and added to prices named. These prices are subject to fluctuation.**

WE DO NOT SUPPLY LESS THAN ½-BUSHELS AT BUSHEL RATES OR ½-LBS. AT POUND RATES.

BEET.

Anderson's Ex. Early Turnip Rooted	4s. lb.
Long Blood Red	4s. per lb.

BROCCOLI.

Adams' Early White	1s. per oz.
Elletson's Mammoth	1s. ,,
Late White	1s. ,,

CARROT.

Intermediate, No 2	2s. 6d. per lb.
Early Short Horn, No. 1	2s. 6d. ,,
Long Red, No. 3	2s. 6d. ,,

CABBAGE.

St. John's Day, 3 months	5s. per lb.
,, 4 months, Anderson's Improved	6s. ,,
,, 4 months, Colonial or Melbourne	6s. ,,
Succession (very fine)	18s. ,,
Large Brunswick (true)	6s. ,,
Large Schweinfurt	6s. ,,
Flat Dutch	5s. ,,
East Ham	5s. ,,
London Market	5s. ,,
Drumhead	5s. ,,
Marblehead Mammoth	12s. ,,
Pe Tsai (Chinese Cabbage)	6s. ,,
Red Pickling Cabbage	8s. ,,

CABBAGE, Savoy.

Drumhead	6s. per lb.
Green Curled	6s. ,,

CAULIFLOWER.

Early London, 3 months	12s. per lb.
Large Asiatic, 4 months	12s. ,,
Veitch's Autumn Giant, 6 months	12s. ,,
Anderson's White Queen	3s. 6d. per oz.

CELERY.

Crystal White	6s. per lb.
White Paschal	6s. ,,
White Plume	1s. per oz.
Red Solid	6s. per lb.

CRESS.

Triple Curled, for Salads	2s. per lb.
Water	1s. per oz.

CUCUMBER.

Long Green	8s. per lb.
,, ,, Prickly	8s. ,,
,, ,, Choice	12s. ,,
Short Green	10s. ,,
Crystal White	10s. ,,
Anderson's Market King	12s. ,,

HERBS.

Sage	9d. per oz.
Thyme	9d. ,,
Marjoram, Sweet and others.	9d. ,,

KOHL RABI.

Green	6s. per lb.
Purple	6s. ,,

LEEK.

Anderson's Perfection (Colonial Grown)	8s. per lb.
London Flag (Imported)	6s. ,,

LETTUCE.

Drumhead Cabbage	5s. per lb.
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Ohio ,,	6s. ,,
White Cos	6s. ,,
Green Cos	6s. ,,

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Dixie	6s. ,,
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Large Persian	6s. per lb.
,, **Yellow Cantaloupe**	6s. ,,
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Nutmeg	6s. ,,
Emerald Gem	6s. ,,
Jenny Lind	6s. ,,
Netted Gem	6s. ,,

MELON, Preserving.

Green Seed	5s. per lb.
Red Seed, Citron	6s. ,,

MUSTARD.

Finest White	2s. per lb.

GARDEN SEEDS IN BULK.—Continued.

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Anderson's Market Model	6s.	per lb.
Brown Spanish	5s.	,,
Brown Globe	5s.	,,
Extra Early Flat Red	7s.	,,
,, ,, Yellow Globe	7s.	,,
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Triple Curled	3s. 6d.	per lb.
Moss Curled	4s.	,,
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PARSNIP.

Hollow Crown	2s.	per lb.

PEPPER or CAPSICUM.

Long Red	1s.	per oz.
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And other sorts	1s.	,,

PUMPKIN.

Crown	5s.	per lb.
Button	5s.	,,
Ironbark	6s.	,,
Gramma or Rio	8s.	,,

RADISH.

Long Scarlet	1s. 6d.	per lb.
Red Turnip	1s. 6d.	,,
White Turnip	1s. 6d.	,,
Mixed Turnip	1s. 6d.	,,
French Breakfast	2s.	,,

RHUBARB.

Giant	8s.	per lb.
And others	8s.	,,

SPINACH.

Round	2s. 6d.	per lb.
Prickly	2s. 6d.	,,
Monstrous Viroflay	2s. 6d.	,,

SQUASH.

White Custard	9d.	per oz.
Golden Bush	9d.	,,
Hubbard	9d.	,,
Boston Marrow	9d.	,,
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TOMATO.

Large Red Smooth	9d.	per oz.
Trophy	9d.	,,
Mikado	1s. 6d.	,,
Optimus	1s. 6d.	,,
Early Red Ruby	1s. 6d.	,,
Dwarf Champion	1s 6d.	,,
Ponderosa	4s.	,,
Golden Trophy	2s.	,,

TURNIP.

White Nepaul	2s. 6d.	per lb.
,, Stone	2s. 6d.	,,
Red Top American Stone	2s. 6d.	,,
Long White or Chinese	3s.	,,
Laing's Garden Swede	2s. 6d.	,,
Anderson's Imperial Purple Top Swede	2s.	,,
Skirving's Purple Top Swede	2s.	,,

VEGETABLE MARROW.

Long White Select	6s.	per lb.
Custard Shaped	9d.	per oz.
Bush	6s.	per lb.

Peas and Beans are not delivered free, and carriage must be added to prices quoted.

PEAS.

American Wonder	18s.	per bus.
McLean's Little Gem	16s.	,,
Yorkshire Hero	12s. 6d.	,,
Stratagem	18s.	,,
Veitch's Perfection, True	16s.	,,

BEANS, Broad.

Broad Windsor	14s.	per bus.
Giant Long Pod	14s.	,,

BEANS, French Dwarf.

Canadian Wonder	16s.	per bus.
Governor Denison	16s.	,,
Negro Long Pod	16s.	,,
Pale Dun	16s.	,,

BEANS, Runners.

White Dutch, Runner	20s.	per bus.
Scarlet Runner	30s.	,,
Zebra, Runner	30s.	,,
Snake, or Chinese	3s. 6d.	per lb.

BEANS, Butter or Stringless.

Anderson's "Startler," Dwarf	1s. 6d.	per qrt.
Yosemite Mammoth	2s.	per qrt.
Mont d'Or, Tall	25s.	per bus.

POST FREE VEGETABLE SEEDS

Except where Post Parcels are limited to 3 lbs.

These Collections will provide sufficient Seeds for **One Year's** supply. They contain only **the Best,** are exceptional value, and are so assorted that they contain enough, and not too much, of anything, producing a varied assortment of Vegetables for a fair sized garden for the year. We do not specify varieties but select them according to circumstances, sending only those sorts that are suitable for the districts or climates from whence the orders come.

£1 Collection

2	pkts.	BEANS, Broad.
3	,,	BEANS, French.
2	,,	BEET, Deep Red, 2 sorts.
4	,,	CABBAGE, 4 sorts.
2	,,	CARROT, 2 sorts.
2	,,	CAULIFLOWER, 2 sorts.
1	,,	CELERY, White.
1	,,	CRESS, Curled.
2	,,	CUCUMBER.
1	,,	LEEK, London Flag.
2	,,	LETTUCE.
4	,,	MELONS, 2 sorts.
1	,,	MUSTARD, White.
2	,,	ONION, 2 sorts.
1	,,	PARSLEY.
2	,,	PARSNIP, 2 sorts.
5	,,	PEAS, Early and Late.
3	,,	PUMPKIN, sorts.
2	,,	RADISH, 2 sorts.
3	,,	TOMATO.
3	,,	TURNIP, sorts.
2	,,	VEGETABLE MARROW.

50 Packets.

These lists show an allowance off retail prices of 25 per cent.

Delivered to any address in the Australian Colonies,

POST FREE

where Post Parcels are not limited to 3 lbs.

We pay postage only when cash is sent with order.

10/- Collection

2	pkts.	BEANS, French or Kidney.
1	,,	BEET, Deep Red.
2	,,	CABBAGE, 2 sorts.
1	,,	CARROT.
1	,,	CAULIFLOWER.
1	,,	CELERY.
1	,,	CRESS, Curled.
1	,,	CUCUMBER, Long Green.
1	,,	LETTUCE, Fine Curled.
2	,,	MELONS, Water and Rock.
1	,,	MUSTARD, White.
1	,,	ONION.
1	,,	PARSLEY.
1	,,	PARSNIP.
2	,,	PEAS, Early and Late.
1	,,	PUMPKIN, best table sort.
1	,,	RADISH, Long Scarlet.
1	,,	TOMATO, Mammoth Red.
2	,,	TURNIP, varieties.
1	,,	VEGETABLE MARROW.

25 Packets.

HOW TO GROW FLOWERS FROM SEED

FLOWERING PLANTS, which can be grown from Seed, we have divided into three classes. Hardy Annuals, which can be sown and bloomed in the open border. Half-Hardy Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials, many of which are better raised in pots or boxes under shelter, and transplanted into the open ground. Biennials and Perennials, which require to be raised in pots or boxes, and grown and flowered in pots in a bush-house or glass-house, being too tender for out-door cultivation. Having made this classification, we will now endeavour to give a few simple directions to the amateur. As our new Seeds come to hand from December to January, we advise a first sowing of the above sections to be made in February, to secure a display of flowers during the Autumn and Winter months.

HARDY ANNUALS.

To be sown and flowered in the open ground.

THE sowing of these beautiful flowers should be commenced about February, as plants make rapid progress in the Autumn; and periodical sowings may be continued right through the season, so as to provide a fine succession of bloom. Some plants, such as Amaranthus, Zinnia, etc., should not be sown before August and September, but nearly all the other Annuals can be sown all through the season if the weather is favourable.

In order to grow these plants successfully it is only necessary to thoroughly dig the ground over, and incorporate with it a good dressing of well-decayed manure, which is most effectively done by a second digging; the surface should then be raked over smoothly, so as to remove all stones and clods, thus reducing it to a fine tilth. The seed can then be sown in lines or patches, as desired, the greatest care being taken not to cover too deeply, a covering of not more than three times the diameter of larger seeds, and a light sprinkling of fine soil over small seeds being all that is necessary. Having sown as directed, a slight mulching of well-decayed stable manure, rubbed up fine with some fine soil and scattered over the surface, will be found invaluable for shade, in preventing evaporation and the caking of the soil, and in hastening the germination of the seeds. A good watering from a fine-rosed watering pot will complete the operation. If the weather prove favourable the young seedlings will usually make their appearance in a week or ten days. The after treatment is very simple, all that is required is to see that the young plants do not suffer from want of water, and that they are weeded and thinned out, so as to leave each plant at least four to six inches apart, according to the habit of its growth, and that the soil is frequently stirred around them; thinning out is most important, otherwise the plants will be weak and drawn.

If the seed is known to be good do not sow too thickly, so as to save labour; water thoroughly when required, and avoid sprinklings, which do more harm than good. During summer, when the seedlings are strong and growing rapidly, cover the whole surface of the ground with a mulch of old well-rotted stable manure, three or four inches thick; this will prevent evaporation and keep the roots of the plants cool, and when the surface is watered the liquid manure will be carried to the roots of the plants; *if this is not done*, constantly fork over the surface and never allow it to get hard or caked, which will be the case if watered frequently. Also never apply water except in the evening, or very early morning. Annuals treated as we have directed will give splendid results, and if the dead flowers and seed pods are picked off the plants they will continue, as a rule, to bloom freely for many months, and their blooms will be larger and of brighter colours than those of plants grown with less attention. The sowing of most of the Annuals should be completed in September, and the garden should be fully stocked by that time; but such plants as Amaranthus, Mignonette, Coreopsis, Sunflower, can be transplanted even later.

Abronia	Datura	Lupinus
Acroclinium	Dianthus	Marigold
Adonis	Dolichos	Martynia
Alonsoa	Eschscholtzia	Marvel of Peru
Alyssum	Everlasting Pea	Mignonette
Amaranthus	Gaillardia	Nasturtium
Ammobium	Globe Amaranth	Nemophila
Anagallis	Godetia	Nigella
Browalia	Helichrysum	Phlox Drummondii
Calandrinia	Hibiscus	Poppy
Calliopsis	Ipomea	Rhodanthe
Candytuft	Jacobea	Saponaria
Clarkia	Larkspur	Schizanthus
Clianthus	Leptosiphon	Stock, Ten-week
Dampierii	Limnanthus	Sunflower
Clintonia	Linaria	Sweet Pea
Collomia	Linum	Virginian Stock
Convolvulus	Grandiflorum	Whitlavia
Cornflower	Lupins	Zinnia

HARDY & HALF-HARDY Annuals, Biennials and Perennials

Which are better raised in pots or boxes and transplanted into the open ground.

WHEN the seed is sown indoors the following treatment will be most successful. Use shallow boxes, not more than 6 inches deep, or large pots if more desirable; drain them thoroughly with a couple of inches of broken bricks, sandstone, or pieces of flower pots, which should be covered with some light material—old rotted manure, woody fibre, dried leaves, charcoal—so as to keep the drainage clear. Many varieties of the hardy and half hardy Annuals included in this class can, however, be successfully sown and raised from seed in the open garden during favourable weather, but it is the best plan, as a rule, to sow them in pots and boxes and transplant them. A good compost can be made by a mixture of light loam (two-thirds), very well decayed vegetable matter, or rotted leaves (generally to be found under trees in the bush), sharp sand, old well-rotted manure, and a small portion of wood-ash (in all one-third); these all mixed together should be a good compost, and the boxes can be filled with it within an inch of the top. It will be necessary to make firm, and to level the surface. A thorough good watering should be given to completely moisten the contents of the box, which should then be allowed to drain for a few hours. The seeds may then be scattered over the surface, and a light sprinkling of light soil placed over them, just enough to cover the seed; having completed this operation, stand the box or pot on a perfectly level surface, and water lightly with a fine-rosed watering pot or syringe, so as to settle the soil; if the box is allowed to stand on an uneven surface, the small seeds are in danger of being washed to one end, or lost altogether. Place these boxes in a warm sheltered position, and place a sheet of thick brown paper over each box, till the seeds germinate. A bush-house will give them all the shelter they require, provided it is not too dark, till the plants are put out; the shelter of a wall or hedge, with a few leafless light boughs placed over the boxes is an excellent method to raise plants of this class, where a bush house is not available. Annuals and some Biennials are of such hardy constitution that they can be transplanted from the seed box into the garden; but the more delicate Biennials are better transplanted into other pots or boxes similarly prepared, so that they have plenty of room to grow into strong, well-rooted plants, and then be lifted with a ball of earth and planted out into the garden. Showery weather is to be preferred for this work, but if this cannot be obtained, a few boughs placed over the plants, and a good watering given, will be sufficient to establish them. Keep the young plants free from weeds, stir the surface of the soil when the plants are getting strong, and thin them out if too thick.

As many plants are destroyed by slugs, snails, etc., place a little quick lime around the inner margin of the boxes, tobacco powder will also answer.

A list of Half-hardy Annuals and Biennials which can be transplanted as directed:

Alyssum Saxatile	Heliotrope	Picotees
Anagallis	Hollyhock	Pink (Garden)
Anemone	Humea elegans	Polyanthus
Antirrhinum	Ice Plant	Portulacca
Aquilegia	Ipomopsis	Potentilla
Asters	Limnanthus	Pyrethrum
Balsam	Lobelia	Rocket (Sweet)
Bellis Perennis	Lychnis	Salpiglossis
(Daisy)	Mandevillea	Salvia
Browallia	Maurandya	Sanvitalia
Campanula	Medeola	Sensitive Plant
Carnation	Mesembryanthemum	Solanum
Celosia	Myosotis	Stocks
Chrysanthemum	(Forget-me-not)	(Brompton)
Clianthus	Nicotiana	Sweet William
Puniceus	Nierembergia	Tacsonia
Cobea Scandens	Oxalis	Thunbergia
Cowslip	Oxyura	Torenia
Delphinium	Pansy	Tropœolum
Digitalis	Pelargonium Zonale	Verbena
Gentiana	Pentstemon	Viola (Violet)
Gladiolus	Petunia	Wallflower
Heartsease	Phlox Perennial	

Biennials & Perennials

Raised from Seed, in pots or boxes, and flowered in pots.

PLANTS of this class require most careful attention, as it includes many of the most beautiful of the tender Biennials and Perennials. The general directions given for the preparation of the pots or boxes for the Half-Hardy Annuals and Biennials will suit the most of these; but as the seeds of some are exceedingly small, it may be necessary to use additional care in sowing, and to add a little more drainage, as these plants are of less rapid growth than the hardier varieties, and the soil might be in danger of becoming sour from frequent waterings before the roots of the plants began to absorb the moisture. Water and sow carefully as previously directed, and cover the pots and boxes with a sheet of thick brown paper. This plan is particularly recommended in raising seedling Chinese Primulas, Calceolaria, Gloxinia, Cyclamen. Place the boxes or pots in a sheltered position, or in a glass frame or other glass structure, and as soon as the young plants appear raise the paper at one side, so as to give them plenty of air, and in a few days remove it altogether, and as soon as the plants are fit, transplant them into other boxes or small pots as is recommended for Half-hardy Annuals and Biennials; this cannot be done too soon; and in the case of Calceolarias, etc., they should be pricked out into boxes as soon as they can be removed, with a small forked stick (being too small to be handled with finger and thumb), otherwise they are liable to damp off; when the plants of such as Cineraria, Calceolaria, and Primula, are very small they may be allowed to stand two inches apart, but the second shift should be made into small pots as soon as the young plants are in the second leaf; they will make rapid progress after this; and the third shift may be made into the blooming-pots (six inch at least), and the soil used need not be broken up so fine as that used in the seed boxes, and should contain more fibrous matter and clean-washed sharp sand. Keep the plants so shifted in a close frame for a few days, and shaded from the sun. When once they are established admit plenty of air and light, and only use such shading as is necessary to prevent the plants being injured by the sun. Keep the plants near the glass, and in the case of Calceolarias and Cinerarias, do not water over their foliage. Such plants as Calceolaria, Cineraria, Primula, etc., are best grown in a glass frame or green-house, but can be placed in the bush-house just as they are coming into bloom, when plenty of water must be given and weak liquid manure twice or thrice a week. Cinerarias will require special watching, as small caterpillars will be troublesome during the early stage of growth.

In order to obtain good-sized plants for flowering in the winter, seed of the Cineraria and Chinese Primula should be sown in February.

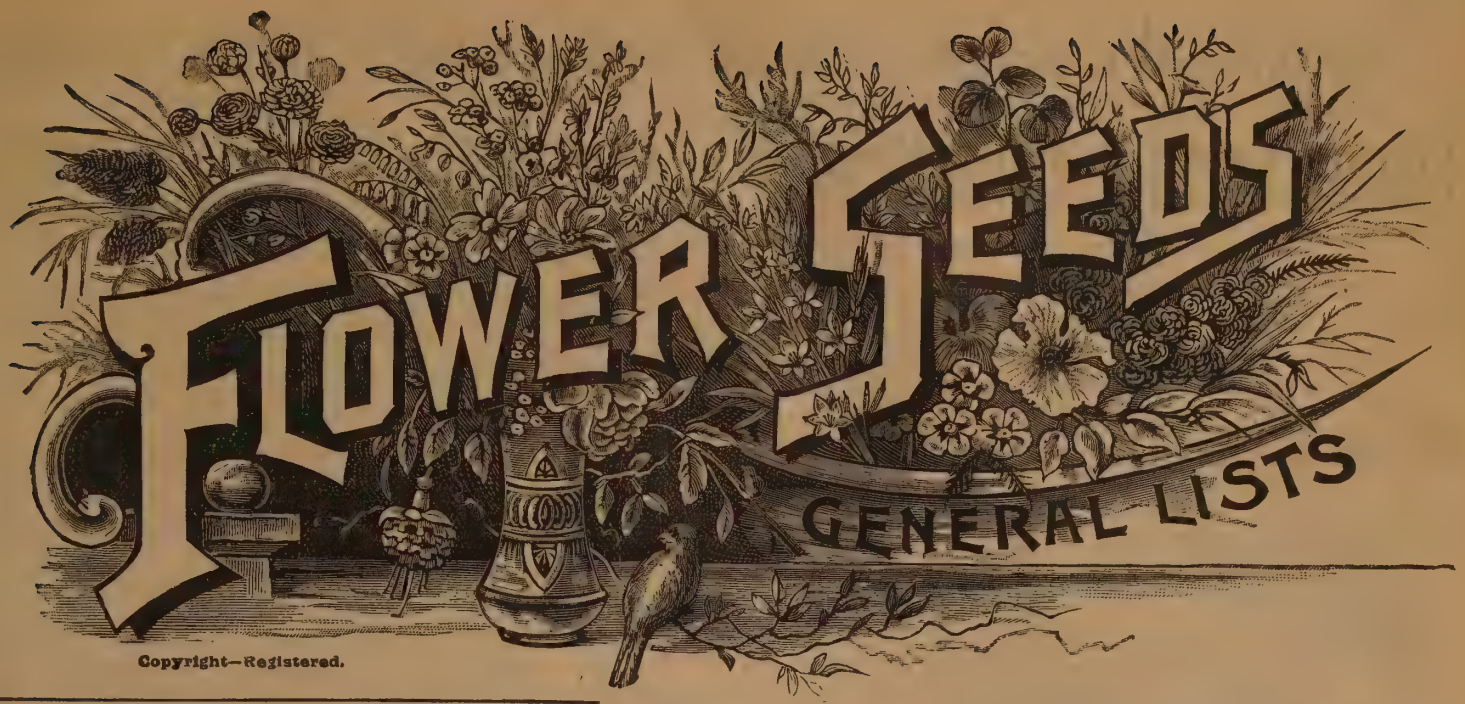
The following is a list of Tender Biennials and Perennials suitable for pot culture:

Begonia, tuberous-rooted
Calceolaria Cineraria
Cyclamen Gloxinia
Geraniums or Pelargoniums
Nertera depressa
Primula (Chinese Primrose)

The Flower Garden.

A handy Guide to success in the Flower Garden, containing short articles on Laying Out the Garden, the Bush-house and Fernery, Propagation, Grafting, &c.

Price, 1s. 1d., post free.



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German Flower Seeds

in Collections of Six or more distinct varieties, in sealed packets.

Great effect in massing can be obtained when the colours are properly blended and contrasted.

Antirrhinum, or Snapdragon.

	s.	d.
12 Finest Tall Varieties, distinct colours	2	0
12 Finest Dwarf Varieties, distinct colours	2	0

This old English favourite is a charming border plant, and blooms for a long time; the varieties comprise striped, spotted and self-coloured spikes. We offer 12 distinct colours in each collection.

Asters.

6 Finest Varieties Dwarf Pæony Perfection ...	1	3
8 Finest Varieties Dwarf Pæony Perfection ...	1	6
6 Finest Varieties Victoria	1	6
8 Finest Varieties Victoria	1	9
12 Finest Varieties Victoria	2	0
6 Finest Varieties Washington	1	6

Nothing can be more beautiful than a bed of well-grown Asters, and from the superb collections we now offer a most dazzling effect can be produced; they grow from 12 to 24 inches, according to the variety and vigour of the plants; bloom freely, are excellent for cut flowers, as they last a long time.

Balsam.

6 Finest Varieties, Camellia-flowered	1	6
6 Finest Varieties, Rose-flowered	1	3
8 Finest Varieties, Rose-flowered	1	6
12 Finest Varieties, Rose-flowered	2	0

These beautiful tender annuals are suitable for growing either in pots or for garden culture; they produce splendid spikes of double flowers of every shade of colour. They must have good rich soil and plenty of water.

Carnation and Picotees.

12 Finest Distinct Varieties	3	6

This charming plant is everybody's flower; its brilliant colours and exquisite fragrance render it a great favourite. The seeds we offer are saved from the finest strains, and should produce a large percentage of double flowers.

Cockscomb.

6 Finest Varieties, distinct colours	1	3
8 Finest Varieties, distinct colours	1	6
12 Finest Varieties, distinct colours	2	0

This favourite hardy annual should have a place in every garden; the dwarf bears cockscomb-like crimson flowers, which are particularly attractive, while the tall plume-like varieties are graceful and beautiful.

Coleus.

6 Finest Varieties	2	0

The foliage of the Coleus is unsurpassed for beauty of colour, and the varieties are superb. They make lovely pot plants, and are very easily grown as bush-house plants. They are extremely useful for decorative purposes.

Dianthus Heddewegii and Chinensis.

6 Finest Varieties	1	0
8 Finest Varieties	1	3
10 Finest Varieties	1	6

These are deserving general cultivation, as they present charming diversity and brilliancy of colouring. They flower nearly all the season, and by removing the seed pods as they form, plants may be kept in a perfect blaze of colour all the summer. In warm sheltered positions they can be cut down and allowed to stand for more than one season.

Helichrysum.

6 Finest Varieties	1	0
8 Finest Varieties	1	3
10 Finest Varieties	1	6
12 Finest Varieties	2	0

These everlasting flowers, when made up into bouquets, with some of the ornamental grasses, are truly charming. Should be cut just as the blooms are beginning to expand, and tied up in bunches and hung in a cool place to dry, with the flowers downwards. Dried in this way, they will keep their colour for a year.

Hollyhock.

6 Finest German Varieties, distinct...	1	6
12 Finest German Varieties, distinct...	2	6

For the cooler districts of our Colony we strongly recommend this most effective plant; it produces spikes six feet high, which are covered with large double rose-like flowers. Requires good rich soil, well-worked.

Larkspur.

12 Finest Dwarf German Double Rocket	2	0
6 Finest Varieties, "Bismarck"	1	3

One of the hardiest garden plants, with charming spikes of a variety of colours, some of which are very uncommon.

Pansy or Heartsease.

6 Varieties, distinct colours, all shades	1	6
12 Varieties, beautiful colours, one pkt. each ...	2	6
18 Varieties, superb colours, named	3	6

One of the most popular of florists' flowers, to which we have given much attention; the collections we now offer are of charming variety and fine strains.

Petunia (Double).

6 Finest Varieties, double fringed	2	6

Some of the finest varieties will be found in these collections. Petunias are very showy and popular plants; effective when grown in pots, also in summer flower-beds.

Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora.

6 Beautiful distinct colours, lovely shades ...	1	6
8 Beautiful distinct colours, lovely shades ...	2	0
12 Beautiful distinct colours, lovely shades ...	2	6

One of the most beautiful annuals of dwarf habit, exquisite bright colours from pure white to brilliant scarlet, with white eye, very free flowering and quite hardy; a bed of these lovely plants can be kept in flower for six months.

The Grandiflora varieties are much larger and finer than the old original Phlox Drummondii.

Poppy (Carnation-flowered).

6 Finest Varieties	1	0

These varieties are extremely useful for borders; they are very free flowering, and continue to bloom for months. Should be sown in the autumn or early spring.

Portulacca Grandiflora (Double).

6 Finest Varieties, distinct colours	1	6
8 Finest Varieties, distinct colours	2	0

This annual is particularly adapted to our climate, and will live through our hottest summer, and bloom profusely; it is very dwarf, and is excellent for bordering.

Stocks.

6 Varieties Dwarf German, Ten-week	1	0
8 Varieties Dwarf German, Ten-week	1	9
12 Varieties Dwarf German, Ten-week	2	0
6 Varieties Large Flowering Ten-week	1	3
8 Varieties Large Flowering Ten-week	1	6
12 Varieties Large Flowering Ten-week	2	0

These beautiful and fragment flowers are deservedly popular, as their splendid spikes are most attractive; they require rich soil and moisture, however, as they must be grown quickly.

Stock (Brompton).

6 Finest Varieties	1	6

These are biennial varieties of this favourite flower; they are very hardy and of robust growth, and have long flower spikes. If sown in the autumn they will bloom the following spring.

Wallflower (Sweet Scented).

6 Varieties, Distinct, Double German	1	6
10 Varieties, Distinct, Double German	2	6

An old favourite. We offer the double German varieties; a great variety of colours, from blood red to pale orange.

Zinnia Elegans Grandiflora Plenissima.

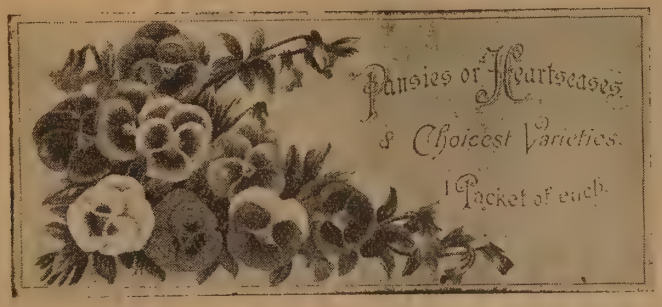
6 Varieties, Double, distinct colours	1	0
8 Varieties, Double, distinct colours	1	6

We offer a very fine strain of these charming hardy plants; a splendid variety of double flowers of new shades. The Grandiflora varieties are particularly fine flowers, of the most brilliant colours, and very large. Plants of robust growth, quite an improvement on the old variety. Should be sown in spring and autumn.

Flower Seeds in Collections.

In addition to the German Collections, we offer the following. These have been largely availed of by our customers in the past, and have given great satisfaction.

SUNSHINE COLLECTION of Pansies or Heartsease



Universal favourites in every country, easily cultivated, wonderful free bloomers. The seed should be sown in boxes in autumn or spring, and transplanted; they love rich sandy soil, and *old* cow manure is the best fertiliser.

Anderson's Large French Stained. The very finest strain grown; colours beautiful, including the grand new shade of mahogany crimson; fine form and substance. 6d. per packet.

Odier's Choicest Strain. Grand show variety, finely marked; good substance, like the French varieties. 6d. per packet.

First-class Assorted. Splendid large flowers, great variety of colours. 3d. per packet.

Trimardeau. Beautiful new race of Pansies. Very vigorous; compact habit; flowers rich and varied; large size. 6d. per packet.

Lord Beaconsfield. Deep purple violet, shaded white on upper petals; handsome, distinct. 6d. per packet.

Victoria. Beautiful strain; deep maroon crimson, with a light coloured margin. 6d. per packet.

Non Plus Ultra. An attractive variety, with shades of rich colour; a superb strain. 6d. per packet.

Peacock. Upper petals marked with central spot of pale violet blue, shaded, edge white, the lateral petals of a deep claret. These conspicuous blue spots on the darker ground colour are very striking. 6d. per packet.

A packet of each of these 8 lovely varieties, Post Free, **3s.**

POPULAR COLLECTIONS.

"A" Packet. 12 Varieties Choice Hardy Annuals - - 2s.
For autumn or spring planting. Or any twelve 3d. packets our customers may choose. All hardy annuals; may be sown and flowered in the open border.

"B" Packet. 24 Varieties Choice Hardy Annuals - - 4s.
For autumn or spring planting. Or any twenty-four 3d. packets our customers may choose. All hardy annuals; may be sown in the open border.

"C" Packet. 12 Var. Choice Hardy & Half-hardy Ann. 3s.
Or any twelve packets our customers may choose, not more than 4s. in value at catalogue rates.

"D" Packet. 12 Var. Choice Biennials & Perennials - 5s.
Or any twelve packets our customers may choose, not more than 6s. in value at catalogue rates. Should be sown in pots or boxes and transplanted.

"E" Pkt. 6 Var. Ex. Ch. Tender Biennials & Perennials. 5s.
(Primulas, Calceolaria, Cineraria, Begonia, Cyclamen, Gloxinia, &c.).
Or any six packets our customers may choose, not more than 6s. in value at catalogue rates. For pot culture. Should be raised in seed pans and flowered in pots in a frame or bush-house.

~ GEM ~ PACKET

Post Free, **2s.**

12
BEAUTIFUL
Annuals and Biennials.

This charming selection will give splendid variety of bloom throughout the season and delight the grower.

Amaranthus. Tricolour foliage plants. Sow in spring.
Balsam. Camellia flowered, brilliant colours.
Calliopsis Drummondii. Beautiful yellow.
Centaurea (Cornflower). Blue, and other colours.
Dianthus Heddewegii. Lovely little annual.
Mignonette. Crimson giant. Grand spikes.
Pansy, or Heartsease. Wonderful colours and shades, flowers during summer.
Poppy. Single or double. Gorgeous colours.
Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora. Grand annual, flowers all summer months.
Rhodanthe. Delicate, pink flowered, everlasting.
Stocks. Large flowered, ten-week, charming perfumed.
Zinnia Grandiflora. Gorgeous colours, splendid annual, flowers during summer. Sow in spring.

CREEPERS AND CLIMBERS

WHICH CAN BE GROWN FROM SEED.

Centrosema Grandiflora. A perennial climber of great beauty, easily grown from seed, producing beautiful pea-shaped flowers of large size. Seed should be soaked in tepid water for a few hours before sowing. 1s. per packet.

Cobæa Scandens. The most useful of all ornamental climbers; it produces magnificent large bell-shaped blue flowers; it is a rapid grower, and has fine foliage. Should be sown in rich soil, during autumn, or else raised in pots or boxes during winter, and planted out in early spring. 6d. per packet.

Convolvulus Major (*Morning Glory*). A quick-growing annual climber, with beautiful flowers in shades of purple and blue. Flowers open in the morning, closing in the night—hence its name. 3d. packet.

Dolichos Lignosus. A very hardy perennial creeper, is very ornamental, but as it is a very vigorous grower it must be cut back every season; flowers are produced very freely. 3d. per packet.

Ipomea. A splendid family of climbers, rapid growers, fine foliage, and has handsome convolvulus-like flowers; they are all beautiful. The Quamoclit is quite distinct, having elegant feathery and ivy-leaved foliage, with small scarlet flowers.

HEDERACEA SUPERBA, LIMBATTA ELEGANTISSIMA. 3d. pt.
QUAMOCLIT. Scarlet, small handsome foliage. 3d. pkt.

Ipomea Learii. A hardy perennial creeper, and a very free grower (it should always be trimmed back to the old wood every season); the flowers are magnificent and of a superb violet purplish colour; convolvulus shape. 1s. per packet.

Lophospermum Scandens. A charming perennial climber, producing purplish violet bell-shaped flowers of great beauty; the foliage is handsome. 6d. per packet.

Maurandya Barclayana. A lovely little climber, with delicate foliage and a profusion of deep purple flowers; it grows closely to a wire or other trellis, and will attain a height of six feet. 6d. per packet.

Mandevillea Suaveolens. A beautiful pure white-flowered perennial creeper; the foliage is small and delicate, and the habit of the plant is rather straggling, but the fine white flowers are produced in great profusion, and are admirable for cutting for bouquets. 6d. per packet.

Medeola Asparagoides. A foliage plant of great beauty, producing a moss-like covering to a trellis, but does not grow tall; it is rather tender, however, and its flowers are insignificant. Grown in a bush shed it is very beautiful. 6d. per packet.

Mina Lobata. A pretty half-hardy annual climber, somewhat resembling the Ipomeas. Its beautiful creamy white flowers are bright orange when half blown, and when in bud of a vivid red, giving the plant a singular appearance. Grows 20 feet high, and produces flowers all the way up; requires a sheltered position. 6d. per packet.

Nasturtium, Tall. A hardy free-growing annual climber, with beautiful succulent foliage, studded with flowers, in shades of yellow, orange and crimson. The seeds are used green for pickles. 3d. per packet.

Passiflora Edulis (*Edible Passion Fruit*). This delightful fruit is easily grown from seed, and, as a climbing plant to cover trellis or verandah, it cannot be surpassed; its foliage is a bright lively green, and its fruit is produced twice a year in great abundance. 3d. per packet.

Thunbergia Alata. A tender annual creeper, not generally known, but very beautiful; the flowers are in lovely shades of golden and orange colour, with dark eye. 6d. per packet.

Tropæolum Canariensis (*Canary Creeper*). A tender annual climber, of great beauty; the foliage is small and fimbriated, and the flowers golden yellow, and somewhat resemble the form of an insect. Should be raised in pots or boxes, and planted out in the spring. Should have a sheltered position. 6d. pkt.

Ornamental Grasses.

6d. per Packet.

Agrostis Nebulosa. Very ornamental and of graceful habit; suitable for bouquets and mixing with flowers in vases.

Avena Sterilis (*Animated Oats.*) Singular and curious, and of very pleasing habit.

Briza Maxima (*Quaking Grass*). One of the best known of these grasses, easily cultivated.

Erianthus Ravennæ. This is a very handsome and stately hardy grass, bearing beautiful silvery plumes; the flowering stems sometimes attain a height of six feet.

Eulalia Japonica. This very ornamental hardy grass is well suited for growing in large pots or tubs, they also form excellent border plants in any good ordinary soil.

Lagurus Ovatus (*Hare's Tail Grass*). One of the handsomest of British grasses, which thrives well in almost any situation.

Stipa Pennata (*Feather Grass*). This pretty grass presents a most attractive appearance in borders, and when cut is elegant in bouquets.

Collections of Ornamental Grasses.

These varieties, from their graceful habit and easy culture, deserve to be very largely grown, whilst their value for use in bouquets cannot be over estimated.

6 Beautiful Varieties, named sorts	.. 1	3
8 Beautiful Varieties, named sorts	.. 1	6

General List of Flower Seeds.

Alyssum, Maritimum.

Abronia. 3d. per pkt.

1 **Umbellata.** Rosy lilac, fragrant.
2 **Villosa.** Dark Red.

Trailing plants, suitable for rockery; waxy, rosy lilac, verbena-like flowers, scented; half-hardy annual. Sow in spring and autumn. 6 inches.

Acroclinium. 3d. per pkt.

3 **Roseum.** Single, rose, dark eye.
4 **Roseum.** Double rose.

Beautiful everlasting, pink, dark centre; can be dried for winter bouquets; hardy annual. Sow in spring. 12 inches.

Adonis. 3d. per pkt.

5 **Vernalis.** Yellow (perennial).
6 **Æstivalis** (*Flos Adonis*). Scarlet.

Free flowering annuals, feathery foliage. Very showy. Sow in spring. 12 inches.

Alonsoa (*Mask Flower*). 3d. per pkt.

7 **Warscewiczii.** Brilliant scarlet.
8 **Grandiflora.** Beautiful scarlet.

Very showy half-hardy annual, with bright rosy scarlet flowers. Sow autumn or spring. 12 inches.

Alyssum. 3d. per pkt.

9 **Maritimum** (*Sweet Alyssum*). Hardy annuals; small trusses of white flowers in great profusion; cut down after flowering to promote a new growth.
10 **Saxatile.** Dwarf showy hardy perennial, yellow flowers, leaves hoary margined. Sow autumn or spring.

Amaranthus. 3d. per pkt.

11 **Tricolor** (*Joseph's Coat*). Red, yellow and green. 3 feet.
12 **Salicifolius** (*Fountain Plant*). Crimson Plume. 4 to 5 feet.
13 **Henderii.** Leaves carmine, orange yellow, and green. 4 feet.
14 **Magnificus.** Green, yellow and gold. 3 feet.
15 **Caudatus** (*Love-lies-bleeding*). Drooping purplish crimson flowers. 3 feet.

A magnificent family of plants of tropical appearance, with gorgeous leaves of crimson and gold, and green and yellow, which deepen in the autumn. They are beautiful border plants, requiring plenty of room, good soil and a warm position. "Caudatus" produces long pendulous spikes of flowers. The other varieties are grown for their beautiful coloured leaves. Hardy annuals. Sow during autumn or spring.

Ammobium. 3d. per pkt.

16 **Alatum.** Pure white. 18 inches.

Very pretty, hardy, everlasting, with small white flowers, and very easily grown; annual. Sow in spring.

Anagallis (*Pimpernel*). 3d. per pkt.

17 **Phillipsii.** Large blue. 6 inches.
18 **Grandiflora Garibaldi.** Crimson. 9 inches.

A pretty family of dwarf-growing annuals; constant bloomers, and very compact habit. They prefer good rich soil. Sow autumn or spring.

Anemone. 6d. per pkt.

19 **Coronaria.** Mixed; various colours. 12 inches.
20 **Japonica.** A very pretty variety; flowers all summer; purplish red. 24 inches.

Tuberous rooted plant, easily produced from seed; magnificent colours, blooms early in spring, when flowers are scarce. It requires good, rich, well-drained, light soil; hardy perennial. Sow in the early autumn.

TUBERS can also be supplied from March to June.
☞ See BULB LIST.

Antirrhinum (*Snapdragon*). 3d. per pkt.

21 **Anderson & Co.'s Extra Choice.** Unsurpassed individual blooms, large and distinctly and beautifully striped.
22 **Brilliant.** Scarlet golden and white.
23 **Delila.** Carmine, white throat
24 **Galathee.** Very fine crimson.
25 **Picturatum.** Showy, striped and spotted.
26 **Majus.** Tall; mixed; best sorts.
27 **Tom Thumb.** Mixed; dwarf. Various colours. 9 inches.

A beautiful tribe of showy hardy perennials, producing long spikes of flowers in endless variety of colour—self colours, stripes and spots; easily raised from seed. Sow during autumn and spring. 18 inches.

Aquilegia (*Columbine*). 6d. per pkt.

28 **Chrysantha, Grandiflora Alba.** (*New white spurred*). Flowers large, clear, snow-white long spurs of elegant shape; flowers abundantly. 1s. per pkt.
29 **Skinneri.** Scarlet, tipped yellow.
30 **Nivea.** Creamy white; semi-double.
31 **Mixed.** Finest sorts.

Very showy, hardy, herbaceous perennials, make handsome border plants; easily grown, requiring a light soil. Some of the new varieties are exceedingly pretty. Sow in autumn and spring. 18 to 24 inches.

- NOTE. -

WHEN ORDERING FLOWER SEEDS BY NUMBERS, PLEASE GIVE THE DATE OF THE CATALOGUE FROM WHICH THEY ARE TAKEN.

Arabis (*Rock Cress*). 3d. per pkt.

32 **Alpina.** Excellent for borders or rock work, blooming very freely; white hardy perennial. Sow in Spring. 6 inches.

Armeria (*Thrift*). 6d. per pkt.

33 **Cephalotes Alba.** Fine variety of this old English flower; a hardy perennial; flowers pure white. Sow during autumn and spring. 12 inches.

Asters. 6d. per pkt.

34 **Crown.** Various colours; white centre.
35 **Snowball.** Imbricated petals, pure white, perfect form.
36 **Globe Flowered.** Various; showy.
37 **Dwarf Bouquet.** Various; effective.
38 **Perfection.** Large, double, incurved.
39 **Mignon Mixed.** Colours: Light blue, lilac, and rose. Fine form.
40 **New Late Blooming.** This is a branching variety, strong and vigorous grower, flowers white, double and large; 4 inches across; produced on long stems.
41 **Pyramidal Flowering.** Dwarf; various.
42 **Quilled, German.** Striking colours.
43 **Queen of the Market.** Red, white and blue.
44 **Triumph Tom Thumb.** Large. Deep scarlet.
45 **Triumph Tom Thumb.** Scarlet and white. 6 inches.

A charming family of half-hardy annuals, producing a profusion of bloom in spikes or trusses of six to eight fine heads of beautiful colours, three or four inches across; light rich soil, with a mulching of manure, suits them best. Can be sown during autumn and spring. Should be transplanted; must have plenty of water during dry weather. 8 to 12 inches.

Aubretia. 6d. per pkt.

46 **Leichtlini.** Luminous carmine rose.

Very pretty hardy perennials, suitable for edgings and borders. Sow in the autumn.

Auricula. 6d. per pkt.

47 **Choice Mixed.** Various colours, best sorts. 6 in.

An old English favourite, requiring special culture, and only suitable for the cooler districts. Variety of colour; green, white edged, and dusted with powder; hardy perennials; to be sown in fine soil in boxes during the autumn, and transplanted into pots when fit to handle.

Balsam. 3d. per pkt.

48 **Carnation.** Striped and flaked, attractive.
49 **Solferino.** Streaked and spotted, distinct.
50 **Camellia Flowered.** Self colours.
51 **Choice Mixed.** All the best varieties.

A well-known favourite annual, producing rose-like blooms of varied colours in great abundance. Suitable for outdoor cultivation, and for pots. Balsams require rich soil and plenty of moisture. Sow in spring. 18 inches.

Begonia. 1s. per pkt.

52 **Tuberous Rooted.** Single; best sorts.
53 **Tuberous Rooted.** Double; fine strain.
54 **Tuberosa Vittata.** Flowers beautifully marked or striped like a Carnation, with beautiful colours and shades of white, yellow and red.

These charming plants require great care in raising from seed, which is very fine, and must be sown in light soil in a frame or greenhouse, and afterwards grown in pots. Foliage very handsome, graceful drooping flowers, most attractive; tender perennials. Sow the seed in autumn or spring. 18 inches.

Brachycome (*Swan River Daisy*). 3d. per pkt.

55 **Iberidifolia.** Bright blue flowers.
56 **Iberidifolia Alba.** Pure white flowers.

Hardy annual; compact habit; stands dry weather and exposed situations well; flowers handsome and in great profusion; prefers rich light loam. Sow autumn and spring. 9 inches.

Browallia. 3d. per pkt.

57 **Alata Cœrulea.** Large; bright blue.
58 **Alba.** White, very pretty variety.
59 **Roezlii.** Blue or white, yellow tubes.

Pretty hardy annuals, covering themselves with bloom; nice border plants; do best in light rich loam. Sow early in spring. 15 inches.

Calandrinia. 3d. per pkt.

60 **Discolor.** Pretty rose lilac.
61 **Umbellata.** Beautiful magenta crimson.

Dwarf, free flowering, showy annual; adapts itself to almost any soil; an abundant bloomer. Sow in autumn or spring. 12 inches.

Calceolaria. 1s. per pkt.

62 **Dalkeith Park Strain.** Spotted and blotched.
63 **Hybrida Striata.** Beautifully striped.
64 **Shrubby.** Self colours, yellow, brown.
65 **Mixed.** Finest selected strain.

A charming annual plant for frame, conservatory, or bush house only. Requires rich, light, fibrous soil; and plenty of pot room; is a tender plant, however, and must be carefully raised in seed box or pot. Sow on the surface in the lightest soil, and cover with a sheet of glass, and as soon as the very small plants are in second leaf, they must at once be transplanted into small pots, and in a few weeks transferred to blooming pots; give plenty of light and air, but shade from the bright rays of the sun, and be careful to destroy green fly, should it appear. Sow in autumn. 12 to 18 inches.

Calliopsis or Coreopsis. 3d. per pkt.

66 **Atropurpurea.** Rich purplish crimson.
67 **Bicolor Hybrida.** Double flowers.
68 **Drummondii.** Yellow, crimson centre.
69 **Coronata Maxima.** Very large flowers of golden yellow colour.
70 **Marmorata.** Marone, crimson splashed.

This is one of the best of our hardy annuals, a most beautiful plant in the garden, not particular as to soil, a long time in bloom. Sow autumn and spring. 2 feet.

Campanula (*Canterbury Bells*). 3d. pkt.

71 **Double Blue.** Finest strain.
72 **Double White.** Finest strain.
73 **Double Rose.** Finest strain.
74 **Single Blue.** Finest strain.
75 **Single White.** Finest strain.
76 **Single Rose.** Finest strain.
77 **Calycanthema.** Charming saucer-like outer petal.
78 **Media Striata.** White, streaked violet.
79 **Carpatica.** Bright blue, small flowers.
80 **Carpatica Alba.** Pure white and dwarf.

A family of very showy border plants, the colours being very distinct and rich, and are easily raised from seed if sown in pots or boxes, and planted out in the border or beds later; the single varieties are exceedingly pretty, and the Calycanthema and double varieties magnificent. Both of the Carpatica varieties are very suitable for rockwork; free bloomers, hardy perennials. Sow in autumn.

Canna (*Indian Shot*). 6d per pkt.

81 **Indica.** Large, handsome foliage.

Ornamental plants with handsome foliage; brilliant flowers; easily raised from seed in a frame and grown in pots. Magnificent decorative plants; may be grown outside, also in sheltered situation, or in pots in a bush-house; half-hardy perennials. 3 to 4 feet. Sow in autumn and spring.

Canary Creeper (See *Tropæolum*).

Canterbury Bells (See *Campanula*).

Candytuft (*Iberis.*) 3d. per pkt.

82 **White Rocket.** Magnificent long spikes.
83 **White.** Large, effective and handsome.
84 **Purple.** Large, fine trusses.
85 **Carmine** Flowers rich carmine.
86 **Creamy White.** Delicate colour.
87 **Tom Thumb.** Pure white, dwarf.
88 **Dwarf Crimson.** Rich glowing colour. 6 inches.
89 **Empress.** Trusses of pure white.
90 **White Perennial.** (*Iberis sempervirens*).
91 **Dobbie's White Spiral.** Pure white spike, 4 inches long.

The whole of this pretty family of annuals is well worth a place in the garden, the crimson and white varieties being exceedingly showy; they bloom in great profusion, and are very useful to cut. Sow in autumn and spring, and thin to 6 inches apart. 6 to 12 inches.

Carnations. 1s. per pkt.

92 **Bizarre.** Flaked and striped, excellent.
93 **Grenadin.** Brilliant, double scarlet.
94 **Italian.** Choice, various colours.
95 **Double Mixed.** Superb stock, best sorts.
96 **Perpetual Flowering.** Superb, free bloomers, mixed.
97 **Margarita (White).** A beautiful pure white, flowering variety.
98 **Margarita Mixed.** Flowers the first season from seed. The proportion of fine double flowers is very large, of varied and beautiful colour; they bloom continuously, and produce enormous quantities of flowers. The habit of the plant is robust, hence very useful for bedding purposes.

The varieties named are specially fine, and should produce a large percentage of first-class flowers, being saved from a magnificent collection of named sorts. To germinate the seed it must be sown in pots, light soil being used, and placed in a frame or conservatory, and kept carefully watered until the plants are large enough to pick out; hardy perennials. Seed may be sown during autumn and spring.

Annual Chrysanthemum.
Double Scarlet.

Castilleja. 1s. per pkt.

99 **Indivisa.** A lovely new annual of recent introduction, producing the most superb flowers of intensely brilliant crimson scarlet. Sow in the spring. 18 inches.

Celosia (*Cockscomb*). 6d. per pkt.

100 **Dwarf Crimson.** Standard variety,
101 **Carter's Empress.** Crested, bright scarlet.
102 **Crimson Feathered.** Feathery spikes.

Old English favourites. The two first named produce large cockscomb-like heads of brilliant crimson; the latter bears its flowers in feathery spikes, and should have the leader pinched out, which will improve its habit. These grow two feet; they are half-hardy annuals. Seed should be sown in spring.

103 Centrosema Grandiflora.

1s. per pkt.

An exceedingly beautiful perennial climber. Easily grown from seed, which should be soaked for a few hours in tepid water before sowing. Flowers 1½ to 2½ inches across, of a beautiful inverted pea shape, varying in colour from rosy violet to reddish purple, feathered with white through the centre; buds pure white. Sow in spring.

Carnation, Perpetual or Tree.

Centaurea (*Cornflower*). 3d per pkt.

104 **Cyanus fl. pl.** (*Double Cornflower*). Containing various shades of colour, and a large percentage of double flowers.
105 **Blue.** Single.
106 **Red.** Single.
107 **White.** Single.
108 **Mixed.**

Centaurea Moschata (*Sweet Sultan*).

109 **Blue.** Double.
110 **Purple.** Double.
111 **White.** Double.

The Cornflower is one of the most useful annuals in cultivation. It blooms during winter in profusion, and is most useful for cutting for bouquets. It has various colours—blue, white, rose, &c.; though in winter and spring its flowers are much larger, still a succession can be kept up throughout the year. The plants should stand one foot apart, and can be transplanted. This interesting family comprises the well-known Sweet Sultan; height, 1½ to 2 feet; sow during autumn and spring.

112 Centaurea Candidissima. 6d. per pkt.

A very valuable plant for ribbon bordering, very effective with other coloured leaves; round, compact plants, with silvery foliage. 12 inches.

Chrysanthemum (*Ann. Marguerite*).

3d. per pkt. except otherwise priced.

113 **Double Hybrids.** Beautiful double and semi-double flowers; white, yellow and crimson, various coloured centres. 6d. per packet.
114 **Burridgeanum.** White, crimson band, yellow centre.
115 **Carinatum** (*Golden Feather*). Golden foliage; flowers yellow and crimson.
116 **Tricolor Dunnettii.** Double; very showy variety.
117 **Coronarium Sulphureum.** Double; flowers pretty lemon colour.
118 **Double Scarlet.** Flowers bright scarlet.
119 **Eclipse.** Bright golden yellow, scarlet ring.
120 **Maximum** (*Moon Penny Daisy*). Pure white.
121 **Lord Beaconsfield.** Crimson marone, edged gold.
122 **Segetum** (*Corn Marigold*). Pretty yellow.
123 **Frutescens** (*Paris White Daisy*). A lovely flower.
124 **Tricolor Coccineum** (*Tom Thumb*). Branching—a profusion of perfectly scarlet flowers. 6d. per packet.

These varieties are hardy annuals; strong growers, showy, and are admirably suited for cutting; they keep a long time in water. Marguerites are most popular, and should always have a place, as they are certainly one of our finest garden annuals. Should be sown during spring. 18 inches to 2 feet.

Perennial Varieties.

125 **Pompone.** Small flowers. Very pretty. 24 in. 6d. per packet.
126 **Inodorum.** Perennial variety, double white. 6d. per packet.
127 **Indicum fl. pl.** The familiar Chrysanthemum; various. 24 inches. 6d. per packet.

NO CHARGE FOR POSTAGE

on Vegetable or Flower Seeds—List Prices cover all. Secure 5 per cent. Discount by sending Cash with order.

Cineraria. 1s. per pkt.

129 **Hybrida Grandiflora.** Finest mixed.

130 **Hybrida Grandiflora Kermesina** Distinct crimson variety; flowers average 2½ inches across, glowing velvety crimson, semi-double flowers.

131 **Double.** A very select strain.

Most elegant and charming bush-house or green-house plants, should be raised in a frame, in pots or boxes, and transplanted rapidly into small-sized pots, and again into blooming pots as soon as the smaller pots are well filled with roots; use light soil, mixed with old cow manure, a little sand and old vegetable mould made from decayed leaves; transfer to bush-house soon as established in blooming pots. Sow in the Autumn. 18 to 24 inches.

Ornamental Leaved Variety. 3d. per pkt.

132 **Maritima Candidissima.** Large leaves.

This variety, although classed as a Cineraria, is grown as a hardy foliage plant only, its beautiful silvery leaves being very effective in carpet bedding; it is of no value as a flowering plant. 12 in. Sow in spring.

Clarkia. 3d. per pkt.

133 **Elegans.** Purplish rose colour.
134 **Elegans.** Double.

A very showy hardy annual. Perfectly hardy; very easily grown, and in masses is very effective. Sow spring and autumn. 18 inches.

Clianthus. 6d. per pkt.

135 **Dampierii** (*Desert Pea*).

This magnificent plant is a native of the warmest and driest portions of Southern and Western Australia. The flowers are brilliant crimson, about three inches long, and in the centre there is a large clear black marking. This plant is a trailer, and is a little difficult to cultivate, but will repay all trouble. Sow from July to end of September, in a sunny situation; a sandy soil is most suitable, but in any ordinary good loam, well enriched with old manure, it will bloom well.

136 **Puniceus** (*Glory Pea*).

A very handsome shrub, resembling the above, but more easily grown and more erect habit.

Clintonia. 3d. per pkt.

137 **Pulchella.**

Charming little plant for edging, pots, or rockeries. Sow the seed in boxes and transplant. Rich blue in colour, with yellow eye; hardy annual. Sow autumn or spring. 6 inches.

Cobæa. 6d. per pkt.

138 **Scandens.**

Most useful ornamental climber, magnificent, large, bell-shaped purplish-blue flowers; rapid grower, fine foliage; hardy perennial. Should be planted in rich soil, during autumn, or raised in pots or boxes, and planted out in early spring.

Collomia. 3d. per pkt.

139 **Coccinea.**

Hardy annual, with very striking flowers of scarlet and yellow, bouvardia-like; of compact habit; favourite with beekeepers. Sow in the spring. 12 inches.

Coleus. 1s. per pkt.

140 **Splendid Mixed.**

As a foliage plant the Coleus cannot be surpassed; admirably adapted to our climate. It requires careful sowing, as the seed is so very fine. Must be grown freely, in good soil, with plenty of moisture, light and air, when the colour will be magnificent. It must be treated as a pot plant, and grown in a conservatory or bush-house. It may be classed as a tender perennial; sometimes reaches a height of four feet. 3 feet.

Columbine (See *Aquilegia*).

Convolvulus (*Morning Glory*). 3d. per pkt.

141 **Minor.** Dwarf; mixed, various.
142 **Major.** Tall; mixed; beautiful climber.
143 **Mauritanicus.** Hardy perennial, beautiful blue flowers.

Charming, free blooming annuals. A bed of the Convolvulus Minor variety is most beautiful when in flower; and, for a quick growing creeper of the annual tribe, none can surpass C. Major and its varieties; its foliage is good, and the flowers in early morning are truly magnificent. Sow in the spring.

Cosmidium. 3d. per pkt.

144 **Burridgeanum.**

One of the most showy of the hardy annuals, with large crimson and yellow flowers, resembling the calliopsis; it is well adapted for massing in beds and shrubbery borders; and is a nice flower to cut for house or table decoration. Sow in autumn or spring. 18 inches.

Cosmos. 6d. per pkt.

145 **Pearl.** A beautiful pure white.
146 **Choicest Mixed.** Colours, various.

Lovely class of hardy annuals; they bloom profusely. Of various colours. Sow autumn and spring. 6 feet.

Coreopsis
KNOWN AS
Yellow Cosmos

Coreopsis. 6d. per pkt.

128 **Lanceolata.**

Very useful perennial, suitable for cut flowers, known as Yellow Cosmos.

Cornflower - - (See *Centaurea*).

Cyclamen Persicum.

147 **Cowslip** (*Primula veris*). 6d. per pkt.

This charming old English flower succeeds admirably here in our cooler districts, and can be grown to perfection with a little care; it should be sown in boxes, and transplanted to some sheltered shady situation to flower; hardy perennial. Sow in autumn or spring. 9 inches.

Cyclamen. 1s. per pkt.

148 **Persicum.** Beautiful variety; various colours.
149 **Albert Victor.** Flowers intense carmine.
150 **Giganteum.** Large flowers; free bloomer.
151 **Delicatum.** Beautiful snowy white petals.

A most beautiful tribe of tuberous plants, easily produced from seed if sown in light soil, in pots, and placed in warm sheltered corner of the bush-house, the plants will not flower until the second season; but will then repay all trouble. Seed should be sown during autumn and spring, in pots. The Cyclamen blooms a long time.

Clianthus Dampierii
(Desert Pea of Australia).

Dahlia, Double Varieties.

Dahlia. 6d per pkt.

152 **Large Flowered.** Double fine select mixed.
153 **Pompone.** Finest mixed select,
154 **Single.** Various; flowers are star shaped and brilliant.
155 **Single Cactus.** A NEW type with single flowers, and with singularly twisted petals; colours varied and beautiful. 1s. per pkt.

This favourite is easily raised from seed, if sown in a frame, in a pot or boxes, but there is a great probability of a large percentage of the flowers being single, even if seed is saved from double flowers; seedlings will flower first season if sown early. The single varieties are elegant and graceful and most suitable for cutting. The pompones are very small double varieties. Hardy perennials. Sow autumn or spring. 4 to 5 feet.

Datura (*Trumpet Flowers*).

6d. per pkt.

156 **Ceratocaula.** Large trumpet-shaped flowers, and beautifully sweet-scented; pink and white, a very useful hardy annual. Sow in spring. 36 inches.
157 **Double Golden.** Compact bush, about 2 feet high, and bearing large, golden funnel-shaped flowers.

Dahlia, Single Varieties.

Daisy (*Bellis perennis*). 6d per pkt.

158 **Longfellow.** Large, beautifully double; dark rose, long stalks.
159 **Giant Snowball.** Grand flower, pure white in colour. 6 inches. 1s. per pkt.
160 **Rose Crown.** Beautiful colours, peculiar rose coloured centre.
161 **Double Mixed.** All the best sorts.
162 **Fistulosus.** Pretty form of Double Daisy; globular, various colours.

These old favourite flowers can be easily grown from seed. They should be sown in a shallow box, filled with light soil, and kept well watered; a cool position will suit best. The seedlings must be planted out when large enough to handle. They are hardy perennials. Sow during autumn and spring. 6 inches.

Delphinium (*Perennial Larkspur*).

6d. per pkt.

163 **Cashmerianum.** Fine variety; pale blue.
164 **Formosum.** Graceful; lovely blue flowers.
165 **Nudicaule.** Flowers bright scarlet.

A charming family of perennials, with handsome foliage and fine spikes of flowers; these are very effective in the border; they make handsome plants. Sow during autumn and spring. 2 to 3 feet when in flower.

Desert Pea (See *Clianthus*).

Digitalis (*Foxglove*). 3d. per pkt.

166 **Gloxinoides.** Superb variety, all colours.
167 **Ivery's Finest Spotted.** Superior strain.

A well-known and favourite English flower, does very well here, and is of easy cultivation; very striking and showy when in flower, and requires plenty of space; hardy perennial. Sow autumn and spring. 3 feet when in flower.

168 Dolichos Lignosus. 3d. per pkt.

A quick growing climber, bearing small red pea-shaped flowers, borne in clusters, capital for covering an old wall or fence; small bright green foliage, not particular as to situation; hardy perennial. Sow in spring. 20 feet.

- - FOR - -

Novelties in Flowers

SEE COLOURED SHEETS AND COLOURED PLATE.

Dianthus (*Garden Pinks*). 3d. per pkt.

169 **Atrosanguinea.** Double variety, dark blood red.
170 **The Bride.** White, purple centre.
171 **Plumaris.** Fringed Pheasant's Eye.
172 **Heddewegii.** Single; beautiful.
173 **Heddewegii fl. pl.** Double flowers.
174 **Laciniatus.** Large single flowers, fringed.
175 **Laciniatus Striatus.** Double striped.
176 **Eastern Queen.** Showy single flowers.
177 **Crimson Bell.** Beautiful crimson; single.
178 **Snowflake.** Single laced, pure white.
179 **Double Snowflake.** Beautiful double white, fringed.
180 **Atropurpureus.** Double, various.
181 " **Alba Marginatus** (*Mourning Pink*).
182 **Diadematus** (*Diadem Pink*). Fine double.
183 **Imperialis.** An abundant bloomer.
184 **Pink** (*Little Gem*). This beautiful Pink is only 6 inches high, and is covered with flowers, two inches across, the colour is a pretty red, veined with rosy carmine, and margined with white. 6d per pkt.
185 **Chinensis** (*Indian Pink*). Resemble small carnations, showy.
186 **Barbatus** (*Sweet William*). Hardy perennial, and one of the prettiest flowers in the garden. Large trusses, splendid colours.
187 **Barbatus** (*Auricula-eyed Sweet William*). A distinct variety, very brilliant and beautiful.
188 **Barbatus, "Harlequin."** A large flowered single variety, and dwarf. The flowers are various shades, and give a very beautiful effect.

The varieties of this different tribe adapt themselves particularly well to our climate, and will bloom nearly the entire season. The first varieties are magnificent flowering biennials with a great variety of colours and shades; the flowers are of immense size, and the plants bloom all the season through, if the old flowers and seed pods are removed regularly. The last three named are the old favourite Sweet William of perennial duration; they produce fine trusses of bloom, with an endless variety of colour. Sow during autumn and spring. 1½ inches.

189 Eritrichium Nothofulvum (*Sweet-scented Forget-me-not*).

1s. per pkt.

Pure white, and a pleasant perfume.

Eschscholtzia. 3d. per pkt.

190 **Californica.** Bright yellow, and charming.
191 **Californica Alba Plena.** Beautiful double white.
192 **Crocea.** Deep yellow, lovely shade.
193 **Mandarin.** Scarlet, rich orange inside.
194 **New Double.** Various colours, hardy.
195 **Maritima.** Flowers of bright light yellow and deep orange, very distinct spot at base of each petal, foliage whitish grey. 6d. per pkt.

This is one of the most beautiful of the Californian annuals; has handsome foliage, expands its flowers to the blaze of the sun, is of dazzling brightness; wants plenty of space, and will thrive in any ordinary soil; it is perfectly hardy. Sow in autumn and spring. 9 inches.

Eschscholtzia Californica.

ANDERSON'S
CHOICE PHLOX DRUMMONDI
Three most popular Annuals
ANDERSON'S
ZINNIA GRANDIFLORA
PLENISSIMA
ANDERSON'S
SUPERB VELVET PANSIES

THREE GARDEN FAVOURITES.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII GRANDIFLORA. . . . .

No garden, with any pretensions, is without this **Grand Annual.** The colours are so rich and varied, and so bright and beautiful, and the plants produce such a profusion of blooms, that the garden becomes gay immediately they flower, which they continue to do for a long period. The plants are easily raised from seed which can be sown in the Autumn and Spring, and will thus give a succession of plants to flower nearly the whole year through. We offer Seed in Collections of

6	**Beautiful distinct Colours** - - -	**1s. 6d.**
8	,, ,, ,, - - -	**2s. 0d.**
12	,, ,, ,, - - -	**2s. 6d.**
	Mixed Seed, in small packets - -	**3d. each.**

For our list of other varieties, see Page 38.

ZINNIA GRANDIFLORA PLENISSIMA. . . . . .

THIS is one of our best Summer and Autumn flowering annuals. The strains of this grand flower have been much improved of late years in size, colour and regularity of bloom, and resemble the Dahlia in shape and appearance. The colours are much diversified, exceedingly showy and bright.

We offer Seed of this Zinnia in Collections of

6	**Distinct Colours, Double** - - -	**1s. 0d.**
8	,, ,, ,, - - -	**1s. 6d.**
	Mixed Seed, in small packets - -	**3d. each.**

See also Page 40 for other varieties in our list.

PANSY, "ANDERSON'S SUPERB VELVET."

A FULL description of this variety of Pansy will be found on the Coloured sheets in this catalogue, and it is without doubt the finest strain yet grown in the Colony. A few of the varieties only are shown in this beautiful illustration, but they will give some slight idea of their beauty, and the gorgeous colours and markings of this magnificent class of Pansy.

Packets - - 1s. and 2s. 6d. each.

W. E. Smith, Sydney, Newcastle and London.

Gaillardia Picta Lorenziana.

196 **Euphorbia Heterophylla** (*Mexican Fire Plant or Annual Poinsettia*). 6d. per pkt.

Bushy plants, 4 to 5 feet high, with glossy green leaves which form at the end of the branches into large whorls and bracts, among which small green flowers appear in summer, and immediately the leaves colour up to a brilliant orange scarlet.

197 **Everlasting Pea.** 6d. per pkt. (*Lathyrus Latifolius*).

This variety is much hardier than the Sweet Pea, grows stronger and keeps a long time in bloom; it has no perfume; colour, deep red; a hardy perennial. Sow in the autumn and spring. 4 to 5 feet.

Forget-me-not (See *Myosotis*).

Foxglove (See *Digitalis*).

Fuchsia. 1s. per pkt.

198 **Single and Double.**

The seed we offer of this well-known pot plant has been saved from the choicest varieties; hardy perennials. Sow during autumn and spring in pots in a frame or bush-house. Seed will not germinate in the open ground. 36 inches.

Gaillardia. 3d. per pkt.

199 **Amblyodon.** Fine, deep red, tall.
200 **Josephus.** Scarlet, yellow bands.
201 **Fistulosa.** Pretty double-quilled sort.
202 **Picta.** A single variety; various.
203 **Lorenziana.** Double; yellow and deep crimson.

Hardy perennials, producing beautiful trusses of single and double flowers; very attractive and showy. Sow in autumn or spring. 18 inches.

Gloxinia.

Gentiana (*Blue Gentian*). 6d. per pkt.

204 **Acaulis.**

Pretty hardy perennial, one of the most effective and showy of our alpine plants; its pretty little bright blue trumpet shaped flowers are exceedingly beautiful. Sow during autumn and spring. 4 inches.

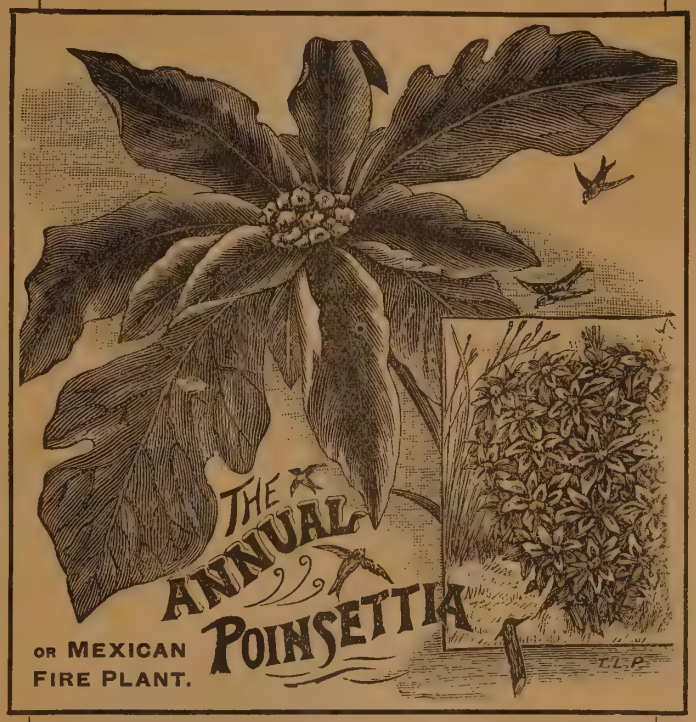
Geraniums (See *Pelargoniums*).

Gladiolus. 6d. per pkt.

205 **Extra Choice Mixed.**

This magnificent genus is easily raised, and from hybridised seeds the variety of colour and tints obtainable is endless; sandy soil is most suitable for raising seedlings, which should be done either in boxes in the first instance, or else in the open ground. Allow the plants to remain where they are raised one season, and in the spring of the succeeding year plant out the small bulblets, which will have formed. When in full growth give plenty of moisture and a little liquid manure. Sow during spring. 36 inches.

FOR OUR LARGE COLLECTION OF BULBS, COMPRISING SOME SUPERB VARIETIES, SEE FLOWERING BULBS, AFTER FLOWER SEEDS.



Gloxinia. 1s. per pkt.

206 **Grandiflora Crassifolia Erecta.** Distinct and beautiful, wonderful variety.
207 **Hybrida Grandiflora Defiance.** A new Gloxinia of wonderful beauty; *glowing crimson scarlet*, fringed.
208 **Grandiflora Corona.** Splendid new Hybrid Spotted Gloxiniias, bearing enormous blooms which have a richly lined throat of deep violet red, passing into a beautiful indigo towards the orifice, this colour gradually disappears, and the pure white centre ground is marked with numerous dark blue dots.

One of the handsomest tender tuberous plants in cultivation; requires pot cultivation and the shelter of a frame, bush-house, or conservatory; the fleshy velvety leaves are extremely beautiful, and the flowers are charming in the extreme, the colours most varied from deep crimson to pure white, with a scarlet blotch on the throat; the plants bloom a long time; tender perennial. Sow during autumn.

Globe Amaranthus (See *Gomphrena*).

Godetia. 3d. per pkt.

209 **Splendens.** Pretty purple blotch on each petal, double.
210 **Duchess of Albany.** White, crimson blotches.
211 **Princess Henry.** Satiny rose, carmine spot.
212 **Princess of Wales.** Crimson rose, large bunches.
213 **Lady Albemarle.** Bright crimson, large flowers.
214 **Bijou.** Pure white, dark rose spot.

A pretty tribe of really beautiful hardy annuals; will grow in the poorest soil, and produce a grand display of gorgeous flowers; they are of nice compact habit. Should be sown during autumn. 12 in.

Golden Feather (See *Pyrethrum*).

Helichrysum.

Gomphrena. (*Globe Amaranthus*). 3d per pkt.

215 **Globosa.** Dark purple.
216 **Golden Yellow.** Very bright.
217 **Nana Compacta.** Dwarf variety; purple. 6 inches.

One of the best of our hardy annual everlastings, and most useful for winter bouquets; it is of fine erect habit; a constant bloomer, and very attractive. Sow in the spring. 18 inches.

Heartsease (See *Pansy*).

Helichrysum. 3d per pkt.

218 **Compositum Max. Antrosangulnea.** Blood red.
219 **Bracteatum.** Pretty clear yellow.
220 **Macranthum.** Bright pink, very showy.
221 **Monstrosum Roseum.** Beautiful delicate rose.
222 **Alba fl. pl.** Double; pure white.

Everlasting flowers of great beauty, hardy and free blooming, and very useful for cutting; plants about two-and-a-half feet high; suit our climate admirably, and produce their brilliant flowers at a season most wanted; they are hardy annuals. Sow during autumn and spring.

Helianthus (*Sunflower*). 3d. per pkt.

223 **Argophyllus.** Pretty and ornamental.
224 **Californicus.** Large, double yellow.
225 **Globosus Fistulosus.** Globular, double golden.
226 **Nanus.** Dwarf habit, a golden yellow.
227 **Cucumerifolius.** Dwarf branching, nice foliage.

These well-known hardy annuals are of very majestic appearance, some of the tall growing varieties attaining a height of from 6 to 8 feet, with flowers of enormous size. Sow in the spring.

Heliotropium (*Heliotrope*). 6d. pkt.

228 **Choicest Mixed.** All the best dark and light colours.

Favourite flower, requires considerable care in raising the seed; should be sown in a box, with a sheet of glass placed over it until the young plants appear, then give plenty of air, and pot off as soon as possible. Suitable for pot or garden culture; delicious perfume; tender perennial. Should be sown during autumn and spring. 2 to 3 feet.

Heliotrope.

Hibiscus. 3d. per pkt.

229 **Africanus Minor.**

An annual, with beautiful cream-coloured flowers, exceedingly pretty. The perennial varieties of the Hibiscus cannot be procured from seed, but plants can be obtained (see list of plants in this catalogue). The variety here offered to be sown in spring. 18 inches high.

Hollyhock. 6d. per pkt.

230 **Extra Choice.** Superb strain, all the new colours; perfectly double.

This noble plant produces spikes of flowers six feet high, studded with splendid camellia-like flowers some three feet of their length; it is not difficult to grow from seed, if sown in autumn, and liberally treated with rich soil and moisture; tender perennials.

231 Honesty (Satin Flower, *Lunaria biennis*). 6d. per pkt.

Handsome free flowering hardy biennial; its silvery seed pods are very pretty, and much used for winter decoration, mixed with dried and ornamental grasses. Sow during autumn and spring. 18 inches.

Humulus Japonicus (*Japanese Hop*). 6d. per pkt.

232 **Common.** Fine green foliage.
233 **Variegated.** Very handsome foliage.

One of the most valuable climbers we have, with beautiful foliage, unaffected by a dry season. Very rapid grower and perfectly hardy; covers quickly; wants a good rich soil.

Iberis (See *Candytuft*).

Ice Plant (See *Mesembryanthemum*).

Ipomopsis. 3d. per pkt.

234 **Elegans.** Brilliant orange and scarlet flowers; succeeds best in light rich soil.

Has long spikes of flowers, delicately spotted, graceful foliage; if planted in a sheltered position is very attractive. Tender biennials. Sow during autumn and spring. 3 feet.

Humulus Japonicus
(*Variegated Japanese Hop*).

Ipomea (*Convolvulus*). 3d. per pkt.

235 **Hederacea Superba.** Ivy-leaved, various.
236 **Limbata Elegantissima.** White rich purple star.
237 **Learii.** This is a perennial, the gem of the family, with dazzling deep blue flowers and fine foliage. 120 inches. 1s. per packet.

A splendid family of climbers, rapid growers, fine foliage, with handsome convolvulus-like flowers; they are all very beautiful, hardy annuals, excepting the last named. Sow in autumn and spring.

238 **Quamoclit** (*Cypress Vine*). Scarlet and white, very fine. 120 inches. Feathery foliage.

The above variety is quite distinct, having elegant feathery and ivy-leaved foliage, with small scarlet flowers, but very attractive and handsome.

Jacobea (*Senecio*). 3d. per pkt.

239 **Double White.** Blooms very profusely.
240 **Double Dark Crimson.** Bright.
241 **Double Blue.** Dwarf showy variety.

A rapid growing annual; very fine; useful for cutting. Sow in autumn. 12 to 24 inches.

Larkspur (*Annual Delphinium*).

3d. per pkt.

242 **Dwarf Rocket.** Double; various.
243 **Pure White.** Double; branching.
244 **Dwarf Stock Flowered.** Various.
245 **Ranunculus Flowered.** Various colours.
246 **Giant Hyacinth Flowered.** Spikes of beautiful double flowers.
247 **Candelabrum.** A pretty branching variety.

One of the most valuable of our hardy annuals, producing flower spikes six to eight inches in length, the flowers in beautiful colours; graceful foliage. 12 to 18 inches.

ANDERSON & CO.'S

Superb Velvet Pansy

See Coloured Plate.

THE VERY FINEST STRAIN YET OFFERED.

Lathyrus Odoratus 3d. per pkt.
(*Sweet Pea*).

248 **Emily Henderson.** A charming pure white variety, excelling all others in beauty, fragrance and duration of bloom.
249 **Butterfly.** White, laced with lavender.
250 **Princess Beatrice.** Carmine, slightly flaked.
251 **Vesuvius.** Carmine rose, crimson spots.
252 **Princess Victoria.** Dark cerise, wings mauve pink, lines of rose.
253 **Empress of India.** Clear rosy pink; white wings.
254 **Senator.** Striped chocolate on creamy ground, lovely variety.
255 **White.** Fine pure white flowers.
256 **Violet Queen.** Beautiful violet mauve.
257 **Scarlet Invincible.** Most brilliant colour.
258 **Finest Mixed.** All colours, grand.

An old English favourite, to be found in every cottage garden; free blooming, and delightfully fragrant; to prolong blooming, remove all seed pods soon as they appear. They are climbers, and are exceedingly effective when used to cover dwarf walls or trellis; hardy annuals. Sow in spring. 3 to 4 feet.

Leptosiphon. 3d. per pkt.

259 **Androsaceus.** Soft lilac, blooms freely
260 **French Hybrids.** Mixed colours, fine.

Pretty hardy annual. Should be sown early, and in a sheltered position; most suitable for bordering, having a dwarf compact habit; it has pretty foliage. Sow in spring. 6 inches.

Limnanthes. 3d. per pkt.

261 **Douglassi.** Free blooming dwarf annual, suitable for edging; much liked by bees; flowers white, yellow centre. Sow in autumn or spring. 6 inches.

Linaria. 3d. per pkt.

262 **Bipartita Splendida.** Beautiful dark violet.
263 **Recticulata Aurea Purpurea.** Yellow and purple.
264 **Striata.** Variety of Bipartita, striped.

One of the most beautiful species of hardy annuals grown for spring flowering, with beautiful spikes of lobelia-like flowers. Sow during autumn or spring.

Linum (*Scarlet Flax*). 3d. per pkt.

265 **Grandiflorum Coccineum.** Fine scarlet flowered annual, flowers on slender graceful stems, foliage good. Seed should be soaked in warm water before sowing. Sow in spring.
266 **Flavum** (*Golden Flax*). Perennial variety, rich golden yellow flowers. 18 in.

Lobelia Cardinalis.

Lobelia. 6d. per pkt.

267 **Emperor William.** Dark, rich blue.
268 **Speciosa Erecta.** Dark blue, for bedding.
269 **Ramosa.** Beautiful deep blue.
270 **White Perfection.** Compact, pure white.
271 **Paxtoniana.** Blue and white, pretty.
272 **Crystal Palace.** Fine dark blue, large.
273 **Double Blue.** Proportion of double flowers.
274 **Cardinalis.** (*Queen Victoria*). Tall spikes, cardinal flowers, bronze leaves, distinct perennial, likes cold climate. 1s. per pkt.
275 **Barnard's Perpetual** (*New*). Flowers brilliant ultramarine blue, with pure white marking at base of lower petal; splendid variety. 1s. pkt.

Exceedingly beautiful, free blooming, hardy annuals, worthy a place in any garden. Good basket plants, good for edgings, ribbon or carpet bedding, producing a dense carpet of bloom. Sow during autumn and spring.

Lophospermum. 6d per pkt.

276 **Scandens.** Handsome annual climber; raised in a box or sheltered position out of doors. Grows ten feet; large purple flowers. Sow autumn and spring.

Love-Lies-Bleeding.

(See *Amaranthus.*)

Lupins (Large). 3d. per pkt.

277 **Blue.** A nice bright colour.
278 **Rose.** Light rosy red; pretty.
279 **White.** Bright pure white.
280 **Yellow.** The variety is fragrant.

Handsome spikes of flowers; blue, white, rose, and yellow. Very effective and showy. Sow autumn and spring. 3 feet.

Lupinus. 3d. per pkt.

281 **Hartwegii.** Very pretty blue.
282 **Dunnettii Superbus.** Purple, yellow and white.
283 **Cruickshankii.** Fine deep blue.
284 **Nanus.** Pretty dwarf blue variety. 6 inches.

Universal favourites, variety of colour. While the dwarf varieties of Lupin, such as Nanus, are but a few inches, they are all hardy annuals. Sow autumn and spring.

Lychnis (*Chinese Catchfly*). 3d. per pkt.

285 **Chalcedonica.** A hardy perennial, brilliant scarlet flower in trusses, attractive. 2 feet. Sow autumn and spring.

Mandevillea. 6d. per pkt.

286 **Suaveolens.** Beautiful white-flowered climber; pure white, very useful for bouquets; fragrant. Hardy perennial; 20 feet.

Marguerites (See *Chrysanthemum*).

Martynia. 6d. per pkt.

287 **Fragrans.** A beautiful sweet-scented hardy annual, crimson purple flowers, very handsome spikes; makes a nice showy pot plant; two feet. Sow in spring.

Marigold (*Tagetes*). 3d. per pkt.

288 **Dobbie's Prince of Orange.** Deep orange yellow, five to six inches in diameter. 1s. per packet.
289 **Dobbie's Lemon Queen.** A clear lemon yellow. 4 to 5 inches. 1s. per pkt.
290 **French Dwarf.** Finest mixed; various.
291 **French Orange.** Golden orange.
292 **African Lemon.** Erect, lemon colour.
293 **African Orange.** Orange; tall.
294 **Meteor.** New double Marigold, beautiful golden colour. 3d. per pkt.

Very hardy family, constant bloomers and striking colours. The French have beautifully shaped orange flowers, striped and flaked with brown. The African varieties have very large self-coloured flowers; all are annuals. Sow during spring. 18 inches to 2 feet.

Marvel of Peru (See *Mirabilis*).

Mathiola (*Evening Scented Stock*).

3d. per pkt.

295 **Bicornis.** Hardy annual, beautiful pink and lilac flowers, fragrant; it opens in the evening. Sow in spring. 18 inches.

Matricaria. 3d. per pkt.

296 **Eximia fl. pl.** Beautiful hardy annual, pure white, double flowers; pretty for bouquets. Ten inches. Sow during autumn and spring.

Maurandya. 6d per pkt.

297 **Barclayana.** Beautiful blue flowers.
298 **Alba.** Pure white flowers.
299 **Rosea.** Rose coloured flowers.

A most superb evergreen climber, remarkably quick-growing and free blooming; its foliage is small but dense, and of a lively green colour; they are half-hardy perennials, liking a rich friable soil; most effective climbers, and have a fine appearance. Sow autumn and spring.

Medeola. 6d. per pkt.

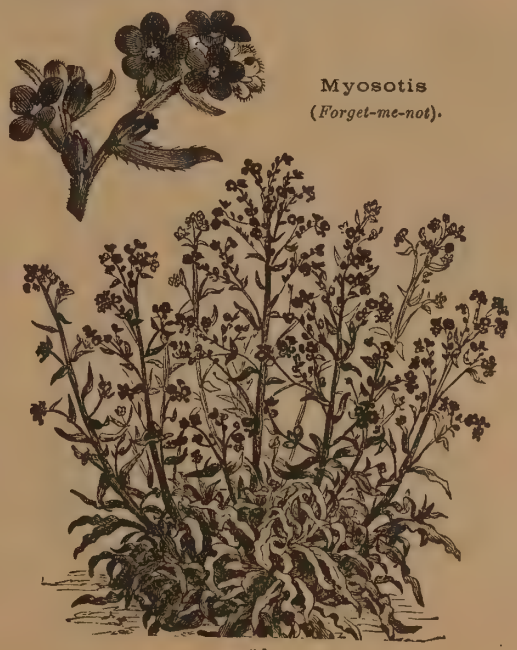
300 **Asparagoides.**

Very handsome climbing plant; the graceful beauty of its foliage renders it a most valuable plant for vases, hanging baskets, etc., as it can be used either to climb or droop, as required; flowers white, orange scented. Seed requires soaking in tepid water for some hours before sowing. Hardy perennial; seed should be sown in spring.

Mesembryanthemum. 3d per pkt.

301 **Tricolor.** Crimson, white and purple in colour; suits sandy soil well, and only grows to a height of three inches.
302 **Crystallinum** (*Ice Plant*). Peculiar glistening foliage, with small white flowers; very pretty. 6 inches.
303 **Cordifolium Variegatum.** A pretty variegated leaved variety. 6 inches.

Beautiful dwarf-growing plants of compact habit; they are half-hardy perennials. The second is prized for its foliage, which is covered as it were with dewdrops, and looks as if the plant was covered with ice. The latter is a pretty variegated variety of the Ice plant, very suitable for bedding; bright rosy flowers. Sow in spring.



Myosotis (*Forget-me-not*).

Marigold, Dwarf French.

Mignonette. 3d. per pkt.

304 **Old Sweet Scented.** Fine.
305 **Large Flowered.** Very fragrant sort.
306 **Parson's New White.** Sweet scented.
307 **Crimson Flowered Giant.** Large flowers.
308 **Crimson Queen.** Beautiful spike.
309 **Miles' Hybrid Spiral.** Dwarf habit, long spikes.
310 **Machet.** Dwarf, massive spikes, scented, red flowers.
311 **Golden Queen.** Of pyramidal habit; bright yellow flowers.
312 **Giant Pyramidal.** Very fine spikes.

This grand old annual is known to all, and its delicious perfume cannot be surpassed; it is easily grown; some of the new varieties make excellent pot plants, and produce spikes of immense size. Sow autumn or spring.

Mimulus (*Monkey Flower*). 6d. per pkt.

313 **Maculosus.** Showy, spotted variety.
314 **Nobilis.** Fine dwarf, double.
315 **Roseus Superbus.** Bright rose coloured.
316 **Moschatus** (*Musk*) Scented, yellow flowers.
317 **Moschatus Compactus.** Improved musk; a compact bush, of erect habit.

Charming plant for pot culture, likes rich light soil, and liberal supply of water. Can be grown in the open ground, where soil and situation are favourable. Moschatus, the well-known Musk, has a delightful fragrance, and is well adapted for pots or baskets. Tender perennials; require to be carefully raised from seed. Sow in spring.

318 Mina Lobata (*Climber*). 6d. per pkt.

Pretty half-hardy annual climber. Its beautiful creamy white flowers are bright orange when half blown, and when in bud, of a vivid red. Grows to a height of 20 feet, and produces flowers all the way up; requires a sheltered position. Sow in spring.

Mirabilis (*Marvel of Peru*). 3d. per pkt.

319 **Jalapa.** Mixed; all the finest colours.

A very hardy and extremely showy perennial; free blooming, and adapts itself to almost any soil, but requires plenty of room. This flower is sometimes known as "Four o'Clocks," from the fact that they do not open until after noon. Sow autumn and spring. 24 in.

Musk (See *Mimulus Moschatus*).

Myosotis (*Forget-me-not*). 3d. to 6d. per pkt.

320 **Palustris.** Bright blue, true Forget-me-not.
321 **Azorica.** Dark blue, white eye.
322 **Sylvatica Compacta Aurea.** Golden-leaved; flowers clear bright blue.
323 **Elegantissima.** White, blue and rose.
324 **Victoria.** Dwarf, globular habit, sky blue flowers with double centre. 6d. per pkt.

This charming dwarf hardy perennial plant should be sown in autumn, when it will bloom profusely during spring, covering itself with flowers of the most lovely hue; very useful for bouquets. Sow during autumn and spring.

FOR - - -

Collections of FLOWER SEEDS

AT REDUCED PRICES

See Page 28.

Dwarf Nasturtiums.

Nasturtium. 3d. per pkt.

Dwarf Varieties.

325 **Crimson.** Pretty, striking colour.
326 **Scarlet.** Bright and beautiful.
327 **Yellow.** Bright rich colour.
328 **Rose.** Delicate, soft, rosy colour.
329 **Beauty.** Pretty yellow and scarlet.
330 **Pearl.** A clear, soft white.
331 **Golden King.** Very handsome variety.
332 **King of Tom Thumbs.** Scarlet.
333 **King Theodore.** Darkest of all; nearly black.
334 **Empress of India.** Bright scarlet; beautiful.
335 **Finest Mixed Tom Thumb.**

Tall Varieties.

336 **Spitfire.** Six feet; bright scarlet flowers.
337 **Regalianum.** Lovely purple violet.
338 **Tall.** Mixed; all the best varieties.
339 **Lobb's Climbing Varieties.** Very suitable for vases or hanging basket; mixed colours.

The value of this family for decorative purposes cannot be over-estimated; it is particularly hardy; will thrive in any soil, and its many forms are so varied that it possesses a most pleasing variety of colour. The dwarf varieties do not grow more than nine inches, and form compact bushes, and flower abundantly; can be transplanted, and should stand twelve inches apart; hardy annuals. Sow autumn and spring.

Nemophila. 3d. per pkt.

340 **Insignis.** Flowers are of a pretty blue.
341 **Atomaria.** White, with black spots.
342 **Discoidalis.** Black-brown; margined.
343 **Marginata.** Blue, with white edge.

Californian annuals, dwarf, profuse bloomers, and charming colours. Insignis is a lovely azure blue, while Discoidalis is white, tipped with dark brown. They are all spring annuals. Sow autumn and spring. 6 inches.

Nertera. 6d. per pkt.

344 **Depressa.** A charming miniature pot plant, of a moss-like habit, very compact, forming a perfect carpet; the flowers are small, but are followed by beautiful coral red berries, about the size of a small pea; very attractive hardy perennial. The seed should be sown in the spring.

Nicotiana. 6d. per pkt.

345 **Affinis.** A variety of Tobacco, bearing beautiful white flowers, with a long delicate tube; it is delightfully scented in the evening, and is a most desirable border or pot plant; hardy annual. Sow during spring. 36 inches.
346 **Colossea.** Beautiful foliaged plants for the garden, attains 6 feet in a single season; clothed with immense dark green leaves. Hardy and robust.

Nierembergia. 3d. per pkt.

347 **Gracilis.** Charming little hardy annual, dwarf, light blue flowers.

Nigella Damascena (*Devil-in-a-Bush*).

3d. per pkt.

348 **Double White.** Clear pure white.
349 **Double Blue.** Companion flower.

Pretty hardy annual, with graceful foliage; the flowers are nearly hidden in light feathery leaves; an attractive flower. Sow in autumn or spring.

Nycterinia. 6d. per pkt.

350 **Capensis.** White, with dark centre.
351 **Selaginoides.** Lilac, sweet scented.

Very compact little hardy annuals; the plants are covered with pretty star-shaped flowers; very fragrant; pretty for rockeries. Sow during the spring.

Oxalis. 3d. per pkt.

352 **Rosea.** Charming dwarf, free-flowering, hardy perennial. Flowers rose coloured; very suitable for hanging baskets. Should be sown in the spring.

Oxyura. 3d. per pkt.

353 **Chrysanthemoides.** Showy hardy annual, bearing a profusion of yellow flowers, edged white. Sow in autumn or spring. 12 inches.

WE OFFER - - -

Pansies in Collections

6, 12 & 18 VARIETIES,

SEE PAGE 27,

AND OUR SUPERB

Sunshine Collection,

8 VARIETIES FOR 3s., POST FREE,

SEE PAGE 28.

PANSY

(Heartsease). 3d. to 6d. per pkt.

354 **Anderson's Large French Stained.** The very finest strain grown, the colours are most beautiful, and include the grand new shade of mahogany crimson, yellow and blue. The form, markings and substance are very fine. 6d. pkt.
355 **Peacock.** One of the most beautiful shades of blue and violet to be found in the plumage of the peacock. 6d. per pkt.
356 **Odier's Choicest Strain.** Grand show variety, finely marked flowers like the French varieties. 6d. per pkt.
357 **First-class Assorted.** Splendid large flowers, great variety of colours. 3d. per pkt.
358 **Trimardeau.** Fine race of Pansies. Very vigorous, compact habit; flowers are very rich and large. 6d. pkt.
359 **Lord Beaconsfield.** Deep purple violet, shaded white on upper petals, very handsome. 6d. per pkt.
360 **Victoria.** Beautiful deep marone crimson with light coloured margin. 6d. per pkt.
361 **Non Plus Ultra.** Very attractive, vigorous, and with every shade of rich colour. 6d. per pkt.
362 **Striped.** Distinct class of this favourite flower, containing many new and varied markings, good colours, and large well-shaped blooms. We can recommend this for cultivation with other strains for bedding and borders. 6d. pkt.

GOOD BEDDING VARIETIES.

363 **Yellow,** with black eye. 6d. per pkt.
364 **Gold Margined.** 6d. per pkt.
365 **Mahogany Coloured.** 6d. per pkt.
366 **White,** with black eye. 6d. per pkt.

Universal favourite in every country, easily cultivated, wonderful free bloomer; the seed should be sown in boxes in autumn or spring and transplanted to the flower garden. They love rich sandy soil, and *old* cow manure is the best fertiliser. Liquid manure during blooming season will greatly assist the size of the flowers. These Pansies are the very finest strains money can buy.

- - FOR TYPE OF OUR - -

NEW SUPERB VELVET STRAIN

SEE COLOURED ILLUSTRATION.

Poppy, Mikado.

Papaver (*Poppy*). 3d. to 6d. per pkt.

367 **Alpinum Roseum.** A beautiful rose colour, as dwarf as the other Alpine varieties; a lovely flower. 6d. per pkt.
368 **Glaucum** (*Tulip Poppy*). A beautiful dwarf Poppy, most vivid scarlet, with two rows of petals, one in the centre, the other saucer-like. Very charming, free blooming. 6d. per pkt.
369 **Cardinal.** Beautiful dwarf, compact habit, about 18 inches, large double flowers, glowing scarlet on white ground. 6d. per pkt.
370 **Danebrog** (*Danish Flag*). Bright scarlet, blotched silvery white.
371 **Nudicaule Album** (*Iceland Poppy*). Lovely variety, pure white flowers. Perennial. 6d. pkt.
372 **Nudicaule Coccineum fl. pl.** Large double flowers, beautifully bright orange scarlet. 1s. pkt.
373 **Nudicaule Croceum.** Yellow, a charming variety of the "Iceland Poppy." 6d. per pkt.
374 **Oriental.** Dark scarlet, peculiarly blotched with black. Perennial.
375 **Umbrosum.** Deep crimson, black spot at base of petal. 18 inches.
376 **Mikado.** Double; pure white and scarlet.
377 **The Shirley.** Single and semi-double, charming shades of pink, rose-margined and veined.
378 **The Bride.** This lovely poppy is pure white in colour, of very large size.
379 **Ranunculus Flowered.** Beautiful double flowers; various.
380 **Lævigatum** (*Persian Poppy*). Brilliant scarlet with black spots, surrounded by a white margin.
381 **Snowdrift.** Flowers are produced in wonderful profusion, the plant grows three feet high, and the flowers a glistening white mass. Charming variety. 6d. per pkt.
382 **Double French.** Exceedingly showy.

This magnificent family of plants includes some of the most lovely colours and shades to be found in the floral world; the single and Shirley varieties are charming, and the double varieties are gorgeous in the beauty of their colourings; they are easily cultivated; they like plenty of room, and should be planted in clumps; hardy annuals. Sow during spring. 18 to 24 inches.

Perilla Nana Compacta.

Pæony. 1s. per pkt.

383 **Choicest Mixed.** Finest varieties and colours. 18 inches.

A magnificent family of plants, but difficult to raise from seed; must be sown in pots or boxes, and germinated under glass. Require a cool climate. Hardy perennial. Sow in spring.

Passiflora (*Passion Fruit*). 3d. per pkt.

384 **Edulis.**

This splendid creeper is a very quick grower; has luxuriant foliage of a dark green colour, and bears fruit of a delicious flavour, which is now very largely grown for the Sydney market; it is a first-class verandah plant. Hardy perennial and an evergreen; grows ten feet high; soak the seed before sowing. Sow in spring.

Pelargonium (*Geranium*). 1s. per pkt.

385 **French Blotched.** Superb strain; very distinct.
386 **Fancy Varieties.** Handsome and showy; striking colour.
387 **Large Flowered Regal.** From finest named sorts.

These are of the large flowering class known as "Pelargoniums," as distinct from "Geranium," and are best suited for pot culture, although nearly all of them will stand in the garden if they are in a sheltered situation. Must be raised in pots in a frame. Sow seed in autumn.

388 **Tricolor.** All the best varieties.

Tricolor is the coloured foliage variety of shades of green, crimson, brown, gold. Best as pot plants, but may be planted out.

Pentstemon. 6d. per pkt.

389 **Cobea.** Long flowers of pure white, shaded blue.
390 **Finest Mixed.** Choice strain; best sorts.

A fine hardy genus, free flowering, and bearing fine spikes of pendant trumpet-shaped; hardy perennials. Sow during autumn and spring.

Poppy, The Shirley.

Perilla. 6d. per pkt.

391 **Nana Compacta.** Lovely dwarf plant for bordering; a rich mulberry black foliage.

Petunia. 6d. to 1s. per pkt.

392 **Carnation.** Striped, beautiful colours. 6d. pkt.
393 **Grandiflora Marginata.** Green edged, beautiful double flowers, all shades. 1s. per pkt.
394 **Grandiflora Intus Aurea.** Large flowered yellow-throated petunias. 1s. per pkt.
395 **Grandiflora Violacea fl. pl.** Charming rich shades of violet colour. Thirty per cent. of the seedlings come perfectly double. 1s. per pkt.
396 **Hybrida Nana Compacta.** Dwarf, six inches high; regularly striped. 1s. per pkt.
397 **Grandiflora Robusta.** Large flowering and double semi-dwarf; robust in habit. 1s. per pkt.
398 **Inimitable.** Flowers beautifully blotched and striped.
399 **Fimbriata "Titania."** A beautiful velvety purple, with white margin to petals. 1s. per pkt.
400 **Large Flowered.** Striped and flaked 6d. pkt.
401 **Single.** Choicest mixed. 6d. per pkt.
402 **Double.** Finest varieties. 1s. per pkt.

Sow in a frame in spring. Suits our climate admirably, and blooms in profusion during summer and autumn. Seed from the double varieties will produce fifty per cent. of single flowers; tender perennials.

SEE COLOURED PLATE FOR
☞ OUR CHARMING STRAINS
- - OF - -
PHLOX, PANSY & ZINNIA.

Pelargonium.

Phacelia. 3d. per pkt.

403 **Campanularia.** A highly interesting new Californian annual. The plant is much branched, and of a spreading habit. The flowers are of a beautiful rich blue. Sow during spring. Hardy annual. 12 inches.

Picotees. 1s. per pkt.

404 **Choicest Mixed.** From the finest flowers.
405 **Perpetual Flowering.** Delicate marking and exquisite perfume; valuable for bouquets.

This charming family, which includes the Carnations, are general favourites, are rather difficult to grow from seed, but will repay all trouble; must be sown in seed-pots or boxes, and transplanted; a large percentage of the flowers will be double; they are hardy perennials, and the seed should be sown during autumn and spring. 12 inches.

Papaver Glaucum, Tulip Poppy.

Phlox Drummondii.

3d. to 6d. per Packet.

406 **Grandiflora.** Lovely large flowered varieties, with beautiful markings; the finest strain in cultivation.
407 **Alba Oculata Superba.** Immense pure white flowers, with fiery carmine red eye; very effective and distinct. 6d. per packet.
408 **Alba fl. pl.** Pure double white, very handsome. 6d. per packet.
409 **White.** Single; very pretty and free blooming.
410 **Dark Purple.** Beautiful rich colour.
411 **Scarlet.** Most brilliant colour.
412 **Red.** White striped; very effective.
413 **Cuspidata.** Distinct class, with long winged and fringed petals; attractive
414 **Stellata Splendens.** Pure white with stellated centre; very beautiful. 6d. per packet.
415 **Perennial Phlox.** This is quite a different section; producing spikes of flowers some two feet in height; it does not, however, usually flower the first season from seed. 36 in. 6d. pkt.

Very favourite annuals; the Phlox possesses such a variety of colour and blooms in great profusion. It is very dwarf in habit, hardy, and blooms for many months. Some varieties are of delicate colours, while others are brilliant and dazzling. Our stock of these showy and favourite flowers is most complete. Our finest mixed seed contains the "Grandiflora" varieties only. Sow during autumn and spring.

Our splendid Strain of **PHLOX DRUMMONDII GRANDIFLORA** is strikingly displayed on the coloured illustration given with this Catalogue.

We offer several Choice Novelties this season; for lists and descriptions, see Coloured Sheets. Add a few to your Flower Seed Order, and grow something new.

Polyanthus, Gold Laced.

Phlox Drummondii, Cuspidata.

Phlox Drummondii, Double White.

Do you grow Cannas?

If not

see Coloured Pages in this Catalogue for our - - -

Splendid Collection

The most gorgeous and handsome plants in cultivation.

Polyanthus. 6d. per pkt.

416 **Floor's Castle.** Mixed; gold laced flowers; superb, 6 inches.
417 **Finest Mixed.** Extra quality.

A very beautiful class of hardy perennials, with distinct rich markings; they are to be found in nearly every cottage garden in England; and prefer a cool climate, but can be grown here in spring. The seed should be sown in the autumn.

Poppy (See *Papaver*).

Portulacca. 3d. per pkt.

418 **Striata.** Beautiful white flowers, striped and spotted.
419 **Aurea.** Deep golden colours, dark throat; very handsome.
420 **Grandiflora.** Double, beautiful flowers of a large size; various.

Particularly well adapted to our climate, and flowers magnificently in the warmest situation; its colours are most beautiful; suitable for vases and rock work, very dwarf; hardy annuals. Sow autumn and spring; do well in any ordinary soil.

Potentilla 6d. per pkt.

421 **Finest Mixed.** Handsome herbaceous perennials. They keep in flower a long time; the colours are shades of red and brown, some striped; both double and single varieties. Sow during autumn and spring. 12 inches.

Potentilla.

Primula Sinensis Fimbriata.

Primula Sinensis. 1s. per pkt.

(*Chinese Primrose.*)

422 **Sinensis Alba Magnifica.** Lovely pure white.
423 **Sinensis Fimbriata.** Finest mixed.
424 **Coccinea Magnifica.** Fringed; large bright red. 1s. 6d. per pkt.
425 **Meteor.** Fringed; deep rich crimson.
426 **Fringed, Fern-leaved.** Red.
427 **Fringed, Fern-leaved.** White.

The fern-leaved varieties of Primulas, known as Primula fimbriata filicifolia, are very elegant, with their beautiful divided foliage and splendid large fringed flowers.

428 **Vulgaris** (*English Primrose*). Succeeds best in a cool shady situation. 6d. per pkt.

Beautiful tender perennial, suitable only for pot culture; extremely handsome and free flowering, and of easy culture. Raise in the autumn in shallow boxes placed in a sheltered position, and as soon as the plants are fit to move, pot them off into small pots and place them in a frame or bush-house, and as soon as they are well-rooted, shift them into blooming pots. Sow in autumn.

Pyrethrum (*Golden Feather*).

3d. per pkt.

429 **Aureum.** The flowers are insignificant, but when kept down by pinching the flower stems, the young leaves produced are a bright golden colour, which is most effective as carpet bedding or ribbon bordering; it is a hardy perennial. Sow in spring. 9 inches.
430 **Aureum Cristatum.** This variety produces perfectly curled leaves, and is very dwarf in habit. 1s. per pkt.
431 **Selaginoides.** A very pretty form of Aureum, with crest-like leaves; distinct and handsome.

Ricinus (*Castor Oil Plant*).

3d. per pkt.

432 **Gibsoni.** This is an exceedingly handsome foliage plant of the Ricinus family; when young it is very suitable for pot culture, and has a strikingly graceful appearance for beds in warm sheltered situations; dark purple stems and leaves; hardy annual. Sow the seed in the spring. 48 inches in height.
433 **Zanzibariensis.** A new highly ornamental variety, immense leaves, measuring 2 to 2½ feet across.

Rhodanthe. 3d. per pkt.

434 **Maculata.** Beautiful rosy pink.
435 **Maculata Alba fl. pl.** Double white. 6d. per pkt.
436 **Manglesi Major.** Large bright pink.

One of the choicest of the early flowering everlastings; we cannot too highly recommend it. Should be in every garden. Maculata is particularly beautiful for bouquets. Half-hardy annuals. Sow in spring. 12 inches.

Rocket (*Hesperis Matronalis*). 3d. per pkt.

437 **Sweet** (*Dames' Violet*). Pleasing early spring flowering plant, profuse bloomer, very delicious fragrant flowers; purple and white; hardy perennial. Sow autumn or spring. 18 inches.

438 Rosa Multiflora Polyantha.

1s. per pkt.

A novelty from the fact of its flowering the first year from seed; height about one foot, with graceful clusters of single, double and semi-double flowers of various shades. Sow in July and August under shelter and plant out in September and October.

439 Saintpaulia Ionantha. 1s. per pkt.

A novelty of great beauty for glass or bush-house cultivation. The seed being very fine, it is necessary to bestow extra care and attention to successfully germinate it; leaves are a beautiful dark green, and fleshy. Flowers of a clear blue violet tint, shading off to yellow.

Salpiglossis. 3d. per pkt.

440 **Aurea Marginata.** A pretty margined variety; very showy.
441 **Lenoble.** Distinct variety; beautiful scarlet flower.

Beautiful showy annuals, richly coloured, delicately veined, and mottled blossoms; very desirable; like a rich light soil. Sow in the spring. 18 inches.

Saintpaulia Ionantha.

Salvia. 6d. per pkt.

442 **Patens.** Intense bright blue.
443 **Rœmeriana.** A beautiful dwarf scarlet.

Most striking garden plants; the scarlet is easily grown, and is very hardy. Patens is not so easily grown, but the beauty of its lovely blue flower will repay the necessary care. Half-hardy annuals. Sow in the spring.

Scabiosa (*Mourning Bride*). 3d. per pkt.

444 **Finest Dwarf Double Mixed.** Showy and compact, hardy perennials; will grow anywhere; very free blooming, and fine for cutting. Sow in autumn or spring. 18 inches.
445 **Golden Yellow Double.** Semi dwarf and bushy, bearing a profusion of compact double flowers of a fine golden yellow. 6d. per pkt.

SEE COLOURED PLATE
- - FOR OUR - -
SUPERB VELVET PANSY

Rosa Multiflora Polyantha.

Schizanthus. 3d. per pkt.

446 **Grahami.** Beautiful red and shades.
447 **Grandiflorus Oculatus.** Purple spots.
448 **Pinnatus.** Beautiful bright blue.
449 **Pinnatus Niveus.** A pure white variety, will prove a welcome addition to this pretty, useful, and favourite annual. 6d. per pkt.
450 **Pyramidalis** (*Tom Thumb*). Ten inches, various colours. Pyramidal.

Half-hardy annuals, requiring a sheltered situation; well suited for pot culture, and bear thousands of butterfly-like blossoms; handsome foliage. Well worth a place. Sow during autumn and spring. 24 inches, except dwarf variety.

Sensitive Plant. 3d. per pkt.

451 **Mimosa Pudica.** A tender annual, curious from the fact that when touched its leaves close and droop, hence its name; very pretty foliage. Sow in spring. 18 in.

Silene (*Catchfly*). 3d. per pkt.

452 **Pendula.** Single, bright rosy red. 18 in.
453 **Campacta Rosea.** Double dwarf, bright rose. 6 inches.

This very showy annual will flower freely during the spring months; it should have a cool situation. Sow during autumn or spring.

Primula Sinensis Fimbriata, Fern-leaved.

Snapdragon (See *Antirrhinum*).

Solanum. 6d. per pkt.

454 **Hybridum** (*Empress*). Beautiful plant, laden with coral red berries.
455 **Wetherill's Hybrids.** Choice strain.

This handsome plant produces a profusion of coral red berries, and it is highly esteemed for table decoration in England, where thousands are annually sold in Covent Garden. It makes a handsome pot plant, and is very attractive in the garden. Hardy annual. Sow autumn and spring.

Stock. 3d. per pkt.

456 **Dwarf Bouquet** (*Ten-week*). Grand variety, comprising nearly every shade.
457 **Large Flowered** (*Ten-week*). Very showy large flowers, all colours.
458 **Robust Rocket.** Variety of Perfection Stock; beautiful double spikes.
459 **Perpetual Flowering** (*Ten-week*). Hardy; constant bloomer. Various colours.
460 **Intermediate** (*Scarlet*). The autumn stock; beautiful variety.
461 **East Lothian** (*White*). Very fine pure white; handsome.
462 **Brompton Scarlet.** Very showy and distinct.
463 **Brompton White.** Fine spikes of clear pure white.
464 **Brompton New Giant.** Beautiful white, of very large size.
465 **Brompton Dwarf, Sunrise.** Large flowers of a bright rose with a metallic lustre; produced on numerous spikes; 70 per cent. double; expand early and last an unusually long time. 1s. per pkt.
466 **Dwarf Queen** (*Ten-week*). Nine inches, compact habit, vigorous growth, producing numerous umbels of large flowers, of an intense blood red colour. 6d. per pkt.
467 **Triumph** (*Ten-week*). Bright brilliant crimson in colour, double, and showing a peculiar changing lustre, especially striking. 18 inches. A charming stock. 6d. per pkt.

Stocks succeed well in any part of our colony if the season is favourable, and they are grown in good, rich soil. They are all beautiful plants, very showy, and delightfully perfumed. The Intermediate Stocks produce splendid spikes of flowers. Stocks are gross feeders, like manure and well enriched soil worked deep. The Bromptons, if sown in the autumn, will flower the following spring. The Ten-weeks are hardy annuals, and grow about 12 inches. The Brompton and Intermediate are hardy biennials. Sow during the autumn or spring. Stocks are liable to the attacks of Aphis, but one or two applications of tobacco water easily kills the pests.

Sunflower (See *Helianthus*).

Sweet Pea (See *Lathyrus*).

Sweet William (See *Dianthus Barbatus*).

Tacsonia. 1s. per pkt.

468 **Van Volxemi.** A very handsome evergreen climber, with bright crimson flowers, somewhat resembling a Passion Flower; it is a tender perennial, growing some 10 feet high. Sow the seed during autumn and spring.

Tagetes. 1s. per pkt.

469 **Signata Pumila.** A very pretty and effective hardy annual of the Marigold tribe; bearing an abundance of bright orange yellow flowers; very useful for beds and massing. Sow during autumn or spring. 12 inches.

Torenia. 1s. per pkt.

470 **Bailloni.** An elegant and extremely ornamental pot plant of great beauty; the flowers are yellow with brownish red throat; a tender perennial. Suitable only for glass or bush-house cultivation. 12 inches.

Thunbergia. 6d. per pkt.

471 **Choicest Mixed.** Beautiful half-hardy annual, of twining habit; flowers brilliant and various colours; grows rapidly. Sow in spring. 36 inches.

Tropæolum. 6d. per pkt.

472 **Canariensis** (*Canary Creeper*). Beautiful tender annuals. The foliage delicate, flowers golden. Sow in spring. 120 inches.

473 Verbascum Pannosum. 6d. per pkt.

Introduced from Macedonia. The plant grows to five feet, splendid leaves two feet long and eight inches wide, flower stalks two feet long, large sulphur yellow flowers; strikingly beautiful decorative plant. A perennial.

Wallflower, Eastern Queen.

Brompton Stock, Sunrise.

Zinnia, Scarlet Gem.

Verbena. 6d. per pkt.

474 **Choice Mixed.** Very fine quality. 6 inches.
475 **Auricula Flowered.** Various colours, mixed. 6 in.
476 **Coccinea.** Beautiful glowing scarlet, very fine. 6 inches.
477 **Italian Striped.** A handsome species, with striped flowers.
478 **Cœrulea.** Shades of blue; contrasts well; very effective.
479 **Candidissima.** Beautiful pure white; large trusses of flowers.

One of our most useful bedding plants, very hardy and of magnificent colours; not particular to soil or situation, and blooms in profusion. Sow in autumn and spring.

Viola. 6d. per pkt.

480 **Odorata** (*Sweet Violet*). The old well-known fragrant variety; make nice border plants; very hardy, and bloom abundantly; hardy perennials. 6 inches.
481 **Alba.** A pretty white form of the violet; distinct. 6 inches.

Virginian Stock. 3d. per pkt.

482 **Red.** Good rich colour. 6 inches.
483 **White.** Nice pure white. 6 inches.

Very dwarf free blooming hardy annuals; very effective for edgings; either mixed or sown in rows separately. Sow the seed in the early spring.

Wallflower. 3d. and 6d. per pkt.

484 **Blood Red Single.** The old favourite, distinct colour.
485 **Choicest Mixed.** Single, colours from blood red to pale yellow.
486 **Cloth of Gold.** Distinct rich golden yellow. 6d. pkt.
487 **Double German.** Grand strain; choicest double, all colours. 6d. per pkt.
488 **Eastern Queen.** A single dwarf variety; flowers of bright chamois, changing to salmon red. 6d. per pkt.

Favourite English flowers, and the double varieties are striking and handsome plants. The single varieties have a delicious perfume; hardy biennials. Sow in autumn or spring. 12 inches.

Whitlavia. 3d. per pkt.

489 **Grandiflora.** Bright blue; very pretty and striking. 6 inches.
490 **Gloxinoides.** White and blue; showy flowers. 6 inches.

One of the most charming Californian annuals; very effective for bedding; grows very freely in any good garden soil; very hardy. Sow in autumn and spring.

Zinnias. 3d. per pkt.

491 **White.** Large double flower.
492 **Grandiflora Plenissima.** A beautiful Zinnia, of immense size and robust in growth, various brilliant colours; the flowers are very fine and the colours intense.
493 **Tom Thumb.** Double; various brilliant colours; dwarf. 6 inches.
494 **Tom Thumb, Scarlet Gem.** Double, and suitable for pot culture or for borders.
495 **Double Striped.** Flowers white; very distinctly striped. 18 inches.
496 **Curled and Crested** (*Henderson's*). Unique and charming type, flowers being beautifully twisted and curled, giving a most attractive and graceful appearance.

One of the grandest annuals in cultivation; has been wonderfully improved of late years, and many of the double forms produce large rose-like flowers of great beauty and diversity of colour. They flower throughout the entire summer. They should always be transplanted. Sow the seed in spring. Tall varieties 1½ to 2 feet high.

Zinnia, Tom Thumb, Double.

Amaryllis.

Chrysanthemum Flowered Anemone.

Freesia Refracta Alba.

POST FREE AT PRICES NAMED.

Flowering Bulbs

FOR COLLECTIONS SEE PAGES 42, 44, & 45.

Spring Flowers

are always looked forward to with pleasure, for they have a freshness and beauty peculiarly their own, and as they arrive at a season when the sun's heat is not very great, they retain their beauty for a long period, keeping the garden gay until the Summer brings us the Roses. By far the largest proportion of these flowers are produced from bulbs, which are of the easiest culture, and any good soil will grow them if it has been well worked and enriched with old manure (cow manure to be preferred); water must be given freely if the weather prove dry after planting, but care must be taken so as not to rot the bulbs until they have started, but when well up they should be kept going by frequent watering until rain comes, and a good mulching of manure over the surface of the bed will greatly promote the growth of the bulbs and also save watering.

The **Daffodils** are lovely yellow flowers, and the "White Poeticus" varieties are charming and scented; these should be planted before the end of April; **Hyacinths** during May and June; **Anemones** and **Ranunculus** as late as July and do well; **Gladiolus** from February until October if the bulbs are in good condition; **Liliums** from May to July, and all others from March to end of June.

We can supply a **General Collection of Bulbs** during March, April and May; **Gladiolus** during February, March, April, May, June, July and August; **Liliums** during April, May and June. **Our Patrons will please send us their Orders at once,** which will be executed as fully as possible, and any Bulbs not fully matured when Orders arrive will be sent on by post as soon as possible.

AMARYLLIS.

Belladonna Lily. This well-known and splendid species is very variable, both in the size and colour of the flowers, frequently producing variously shaded flowers, from almost white to reddish or purplish hue; they thrive best in sandy soil. Price, **6d.** each.

Formosissima (*Sprekelia*). The Jacobean Lily. Showy bulbous plant, with brilliant crimson flowers; a very handsome pot plant. Price, **1s.** each.

ANEMONES.

These truly magnificent flowering tubers are deserving of a place in every garden, and we cannot too highly recommend them; their variety of colour, from deep crimson to white and striped, renders them very attractive. The foliage is very beautiful; the plants bloom for a long time.

Double Mixed. Including many brilliant shades of colour. **1s.** per doz.; **6s.** per 100.

Single Mixed. All colours; a splendid assortment; very effective. **1s.** per doz.; **5s.** per 100.

The Bride. An extremely beautiful single variety, pure white, flowers very freely; exceedingly handsome and attractive when massed. **1s.** per dozen.

Fulgens. Scarlet Windflower. Rich dazzling scarlet flowers and light elegant growth render it a favourite for cutting. **3s.** per doz.

Fulgens fl. pl. A double flowering variety of the handsome Scarlet Windflower. **3s.** per doz.

Chrysanthemum Flowered Varieties.

A very distinct class, with large handsome double flowers, the petals are regularly incurved, plants very vigorous and bloom freely.

Etoile de Bretagne. Pale peach colour, very fine. **6d.** each; **4s.** per doz.

Gloires des Nantes. Beautiful violet blue. **6d.** each; **4s.** per doz.

La Brilliante. Rich bright crimson red. **6d.** each; **4s.** per doz.

French Rose de Nice. Beautiful bright rose. **3d.** each; **2s.** per doz.

BABIANA.

Very showy plants, generally characterised by their rich self colours, or the striking contrast of very distinct hues in the same flower, with long wire-like foliage. To succeed with them they should be planted in a light sandy compost, with a small proportion of well-decayed manure. Mixed, **2s.** per doz.

BRUNSVICIA.

This magnificent border plant forms a handsome crown of flowers on a stem about three feet, containing from eighteen to twenty-four separate large blooms; the colours are pink and white, with a delightful perfume. The bulbs are unusually fine, and will flower first season. **1s.** each.

CROCUS.

A well-known old English favourite. Only suitable to the cooler districts. If the situation is suitable no special care is necessary, as it will thrive in the poorest of soils. Blue, white, striped, and yellow, separate if desired. **2s. 6d.** per doz.

FREESIA.

Refracta Alba. A most charming tuberous plant. Delicious perfume and great value for cutting. Colour pure white, occasionally marked with a violet line. It is a most desirable pot plant, but is perfectly hardy out of doors. Each bulb bears one or more stems, with eight or ten flowers. Height, five to eight inches. **1s.** per doz.; **5s.** per 100.

FOR . . .
CHOICE COLLECTIONS
- - OF THE - -
BEST FLOWERING BULBS,
POST FREE.

SEE PAGE 44.

FLOWERING BULBS.—Continued.

Hyacinths.

SINGLE. 1s each; 9s per doz.

RED, and Shades of Red.

Monsieur de Faesch. Pink, fine.
Madame Rachael. Red, compact truss.
Eliza. Dark red, good form, large spike.
Grand Blanch Imperial. Beautiful deep blush, large flower, distinct.
Robert Steiger. Bright crimson, large truss.
Belle Querine. Deep rose, striped, fine truss, excellent.
Maria Cornelia. Light rose, fine truss, very early.
Eldorado. Deep crimson.
La Dame du Lac. Delicate rose.

WHITE, and Shades of White.

Madame de Stael. Pure white.
La Reine des Beauties. Blush, fine spike.
Triumph Blandina. White, tinged rose.
Baroness von Tuyll. Large handsome truss, extra fine.
Grand Vainqueur. Pure white, good truss, an excellent variety.
Alba Superbissima. Pure white.
Cleopatra. Waxy white, large bell.
Voltaire. Creamy white.

BLUE, and Shades of Blue.

Emelius. Light blue, very early.
La Peyrouse. Bright blue, very fine.
Cœur Blanc. Dark purplish blue, good form.
Mimosa. Dark purple, very distinct, almost black, fine.
Prince von Saxe-Weimar. Dark blue, fine large truss, good.
William d'Erite. Purplish black, long spike, fine.
L'ami du Cœur. Light violet.

YELLOW, and Shades of Yellow.

Ida. Beautiful clear yellow, large fine spike.
Hermann. Pure yellow.
William III. Citron yellow, red centre.

DOUBLE. 1s each; 9s per doz.

RED, and Shades of Red.

Comet. Fine red.
Grootvoorst. Delicate blush, handsome bells, large spike.
Lady Montague. Striped rose, extra fine large truss.
Noble par Merite. Rose, striped carmine, large bells.
Princess Royal. Red, dark centre, good spike.
Betsy. Rose.
Rouge Eclatant. Red.
Lady Wellington. Red.
Lord Wellington. Light rose.

WHITE, and Shades of White.

Bouquet Royal. Very pure white, with good truss and large bells.
Gloria Florum. Pure white, yellow centre.
Jenny Lind. Pure white, violet centre.
Ne Plus Ultra. Pure white, violet centre.
A la Mode. Pure white, shaded pale blue.

BLUE, and Shades of Blue.

Konig von Wurtemburg. A deep, strong blue, good truss.
Prince Albert. Black purple.
Lord Noel.
and several others.

YELLOW, and Shades of Yellow.

Goethe. Light yellow, fine bells and truss, excellent.
Jaune Napoleon. Fine deep yellow.

CULTURE.—These magnificent bulbous plants will do well in any good soil, preferring a rich sandy loamy soil. We particularly recommend the single varieties. Nothing can be more beautiful or fragrant than a bed of this charming plant. They also make nice pot flowers; plant in 6-inch pots, good drainage, nice rich sandy soil; and give plenty of water during flowering season.

TO GROW HYACINTHS IN WATER.

Place the Hyacinth in the glass sufficiently filled with water to allow the base of the bulb barely to touch same, place in a dark cupboard for about three weeks, until the roots are well started, then remove them to a nice well lighted shelf with even temperature, and keep the water filled up to base of bulb. Glasses for this purpose, **9d** each.

HYACINTHUS CANDICANS.

An entirely different specie of Hyacinth, producing very long spikes covered with white bell-shaped flowers; quite hardy; it makes a very elegant greenhouse plant. **9d** each.

Hyacinths, Double.

Jonquils.

HIPPEASTRUMS,

HYBRID VARIETIES. 1s each.

These belong to the Amaryllis family, and produce flower stems from eighteen inches to two feet, surmounted by remarkably handsome large flower heads of various shades of crimson striped with white, and white grounds with crimson markings; of easy culture. Charming border plants. The following list embraces the best varieties:—

Brilliant. Scarlet veined with white; tall, handsome.
Superb. White, with crimson stripes.
Magnificent. White, and scarlet veined.
Beautiful. Crimson, yellow and red.
Exquisite. Dark crimson, yellow and white veins.
Charming. White and scarlet, dwarf variety.

IRIS.

Nothing can exceed the beauty of this charming family of plants, the numerous species and varieties of which comprise a large and interesting group of hardy plants, remarkable alike for their curiously constructed and quaintly marked flowers, and for the peculiar manner in which the colours are blended; easily cultivated.

English. Splendid large flowers; colours beautifully variegated; plant from March to May in well-drained soil, with a little sand round each bulb. **6s** per doz.
Spanish. A smaller and earlier variety; the colours are generally very brilliant; they require same treatment as the English varieties. **6s** per doz.
German. An exceedingly large and handsome variety; they succeed best in moist situations, as it is very necessary that they should have a free supply of water during the blooming season. **6s** per doz.
Kæmpferi. The lovely Japanese Flag Iris. For size and richness of colour the flowers are unequalled, with an indescribable mass of colouring, flowers often measuring six to eight inches across. They grow to a height of two feet, and like a moist situation, with light, rich soil. **1s** each; **9s** per doz.
Lorteli. A pink variety of the well-known beautiful Iris, Susiana, very effective. **1s** each.
Susiana. A very noble flower, large, and of a lovely lavender colour, spotted. **1s** each.

IXIAS.

Charming dwarf and hardy little flowering plants; their flowers are scarlet, lavender or white, and there is also a green variety; the flowers are produced on light graceful stems, in great profusion.

Viridiflora. Green flowered Ixia, one of the few flowers of this colour. A charming variety, scarce. **3s** per doz.
Scarlet. A distinct variety, very showy. **2s 6d** per doz.
Pendula. A very pretty variety, with drooping flowers; one of the most graceful varieties. **2s 6d** per doz.
Mixed. Containing all colours. **2s 6d** per doz.

JONQUILS.

An old English favourite, much admired for their exceeding beauty and delicious fragrance; they are equally well suited for both pots and borders. **1s 6d** per doz.

Our

FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

Sweet Daffodil Collection

SEVEN DOZEN - - - FOR - **£1** **CHOICE NARCISSUS** - NO OFFSETS. -

5 **Ard Righ** (Irish King). Large trumpet, yellow perianth.
5 **Cynosure.** Primrose and white perianth, cup stained orange scarlet.
5 **Leedsii, Duchess of Brabant.** Perianth white, yellow cup.
5 **Obvallaris** (The Tenby Daffodil). Rich yellow.
5 **Poeticus Ornatus.** White, cup saffron edged scarlet.
5 **Poeticus Plenus.** Double white, large.
5 **Princeps.** Pale lemon perianth.
2 **Nelsoni Major.** Perianth white and large.
5 **Telemonius Plenus.** Double yellow.
2 **Trumpet Maximus.** Rich golden yellow perianth.
2 **Countess of Annesley.** Perianth sulphur, yellow trumpet.
5 **Empress.** Perianth white, trumpet rich yellow.
2 **Burridgii.** Clear white cup, margined cinnabar red.
2 **Golden Spur.** Deep rich yellow, distinctly lobed.
12 **Paper White.** Pure white, exquisite perfume, very early.
3 **Double Roman.** White with orange nectary.
5 **Grand Monarque.** White, citron cup.
3 **Grand Primo.** White, citron cup.
5 **Grand Soleil D'Or.** Yellow, deep orange cup.

CHARMING FLOWERING BULBS.—Continued.

- Liliums. -

A magnificent family of summer blooming plants, with splendid tall spikes of handsome large flowers, white spotted and veined, according to the varieties; height of stem, about three feet; very hardy.

Lancifolium Album. Pure white. **1s** each.

Lancifolium Roseum. White, spotted with rose. **1s** each.

Lancifolium Rubrum. White spotted with red. **1s** each.

Longiflorum. Pure white, dwarf. **1s** each.

Candidum. The single white Garden Lily. Very fragrant. **1s** each.

Tigrinum. The Tiger Lily. Orange spotted with black. **1s** each.

Tigrinum Flore Pleno. Beautiful double Tiger Lily. **1s** each.

Thunbergianum. A Japanese Lily. Dwarf in habit, extremely showy, handsome flowers. Valuable for pots or bedding. **6d** each.

Auratum. Golden Rayed Lily of Japan. Of all the Lily Tribe this is, without doubt, the finest in size, sweetness and arrangement of colour. The flower is from eight to ten inches across; ivory white, thickly studded with crimson spots, and having a bright golden band through the centre of each petal. **1s 6d** each.

Harrisi. True Easter Lily. A most lovely pure white Lily, with long, graceful tube-shaped flowers. A great improvement on Candidum. **1s** each.

Lilium Harrisi.

NERINE.

Sarniensis (*Guernsey Lily*). This belongs to the Amaryllis tribe of bulbous plants. It is a very suitable pot plant, and also thrives well in the open ground; pale salmon colour. **1s** each.

Japonica. The beautiful Japanese Spider Plant. A charming novelty. In September, after the leaves have withered, it sends up flower stalks nine to twelve inches high, which are crowned with umbels of bright red flowers with long curved stamens, giving it an unusually graceful and attractive appearance. **6d** each; **4s** per doz.

Narcissus

- INCLUDING THE -

Beautiful Daffodils

LONG TRUMPET DAFFODILS.

Ard Righ (*Irish King*). Large trumpets, yellow perianth. **4d** each; **3s** per doz.

Emperor. Perianth deep primrose; sepals imbricated; trumpets, large, rich yellow; beautiful. **1s 3d** each; **12s** per doz.

Countess of Annesley. Perianth sulphur yellow, rich full yellow trumpet, large bold flower, blooms freely. **6d** each; **5s** per doz.

Maximus. Rich golden yellow; perianth twisted; large and graceful; early free blooming. **9d** each; **6s** per doz.

Obvallaris. The Tenby Daffodil. Rich yellow throughout; perfect form; most beautiful. **4d** each; **3s** per doz.

WINGED or BICOLOUR TRUMPET DAFFODILS.

Princeps. Pale lemon perianth, often lighter than the trumpet; free flowering; very attractive. **4d** each; **3s** per doz.

Empress. Perianth white, and of great substance; trumpet rich yellow; magnificent. **1s 3d** each; **12s** per doz.

Horsfieldii. Perianth white; trumpet rich yellow; large bloom; one of the best. **1s** each; **10s** per doz.

Colleen Bawn. The most beautiful of all White Trumpet flowers; the bloom is pure white; sepals broad and graceful; twisted. **2s** each; **18s** doz.

INCOMPARABILIS TRUMPET DAFFODILS.

Cynosure. Large primrose perianth, and changing to white, cup stained, orange scarlet. **4d** each; **3s** per doz.

Sir Watkin. The giant Welsh Challis flower. Perianth rich sulphur; cup yellow, tinged with orange; beautiful. **1s 3d** each; **12s** per doz.

Golden Spur. Large white perianth; yellow cup; margined orange. **1s** each; **10s** per doz.

Leedsii (*Duchess de Brabant*). Perianth white, cup yellow. **4d** each; **3s** per doz.

OTHER DAFFODILS.

Nelsoni Major. Perianth white and large; cup yellow; frequently suffused with orange scarlet. **1s 6d** each; **15s** per doz.

Odorus (*Campernelli*). Jonquil flowered; perianth and cup full and yellow. **1s 6d** per doz.

DOUBLE TRUMPET DAFFODILS.

Orange Phœnix (*Aurantius Plenus*). Double yellow peerless daffodil, with orange nectary. **4d** each; **3s** per doz.

Telamonius Plenus. Great double yellow daffodil. **4d** each; **3s** per doz.

Van Sion. Double Trumpet, Dutch Daffodil. **3d** each; **2s** per doz.

POETICUS NARCISSUS.

Burbidgei. Perianth clear white; cup margined cinnabar red; prefers cool climate; single. **4d** each; **3s** per doz.

Poeticus Ornatus (*Single*). Perianth pure white; cup flat, saffron, edged scarlet; perianth imbricated; beautiful. **4d** each; **3s** per doz.

Alba Plena Odorata. Double white gardenia flowered Daffodil; much esteemed for cutting. **4d** each; **3s** per doz.

POLYANTHUS, or BUNCH NARCISSUS.

Double Roman. White with orange nectary. **3d** each; **2s** per doz.

Paper White. Pure white; exquisite perfumes; very early, charming variety. **3d** each; **2s** per doz.

Grand Primo. White, with citron cup. **3d** each; **2s.** per doz.

Grand Monarque. White; citron cup; forming immense heads; free blooming. **3d** each; **2s** per doz.

Grand Soliel d'Or. Yellow; deep orange cup. **3d** each; **2s** per doz.

Narcissus.

New Varieties of Narcissus.

We have pleasure in offering the following for the first time.

Glory of Leiden. Large trumpet yellow. **60s** each.

Her Majesty. Large trumpet yellow. **5s** ea.

Mr. J. Berkley. Rich, full yellow, trumpet expanded, immense size, very fine. **10s** ea.

Gloria Mundi. Fine bold yellow perianth, large expanded cup, heavily stained orange scarlet; magnificent flower. **60s** each.

Crown Prince. (Barri variety). **20s** each.

Flora Wilson. (Barri variety). **10s** each.

Maurice Yilmorin. (Barri variety). **5s** ea.

Sensation. (Barri variety). **10s** each.

Duchess of Westminster (Leedsii). Large white perianth, long canary cup, very handsome. **10s** each.

Poeticus Narcissus.

FLOWERING BULBS.—Continued.

Double and Single Tulips.

ORNITHOGALUM ARABICUM

Star of Bethlehem. A strong growing showy plant, with large bunches of flowers produced on a tall stem; colour white with dark centre; very hardy. **3d** each; **2s 6d** per doz.

RANUNCULUS.

Mixed Persian. **1s** per doz; **5s** per hundred.
Mixed Turban. Scarlet, yellow and black. **1s** per doz.; **5s** per 100.
White Turban. **2s** per doz.

These bloom very freely and are of magnificent colours, and each individual flower is a perfect specimen in itself; a light soil is most suitable. As the plants begin to make their growth the ground should be made firm about them; the flowers are very double.

SCILLA.

Wood Hyacinth. A beautiful little spring blooming bulb, and will succeed well in almost any situation, being perfectly hardy; the flowers are of various colours, and are produced on a short stem; some of the varieties are very dwarf and exquisitely beautiful. Named varieties, **4d** each; **3s** per doz.

SNOWFLAKE (*Leucojum Æstivum*).

A beautiful hardy bulb of the Snowdrop type, which it strongly resembles; the petals are prettily tipped with green; it does well in almost any soil or situation. **6d** per doz.

SPARAXIS.

Embracing every shade of colour, and beautifully marked. For their refined colouring and graceful habit, Sparaxis never fail to win the admiration of those who possess a cultured taste; they are of easy culture, and a few planted amongst other bulbs will secure a dazzling display of beauty. **2s** per doz.

SPREKELIA FORMOSISSIMA.

Jacobean Lily (See AMARYLLIS).

TIGRIDIA PAVONIA.

The Tiger Flower. So called from the peculiar markings of its beautiful single crimson flowers, which are spotted with yellow; it is a very hardy plant, and flowers for some time. **3s** per doz.

TRITELIA UNIFLORA

(*Conspicua*).

Very delicately perfumed white flowers, with shaded porcelain line in the centre of each petal; very attractive; it will do well in pots or the open border. **2s** per doz.

TRITONIAS.

Mixed. Exceedingly free flowering and bright, allied to Ixias; quite hardy and easily cultivated; very attractive dwarf plants. **2s** per doz.

TUBEROSE.

Double. } In clumps, **1s.**
Single. }

One of the most beautiful summer flowering bulbs in cultivation, the blooms are of the purest white, and of the most exquisite fragrance; they are admirably adapted for bouquet making, and easy to cultivate.

Turban Ranunculus.

TULIPS.

This genus of old favourite flowers can be grown in our colony with great success, and flowered the first season after planting; they prefer a cool situation however. Double varieties, very fine mixed. **4s** per doz. Single varieties, very fine mixed, **3s** per doz.

VALLOTTA PURPUREA.

The Scarborough Lily. A lovely free flowering bulb of the Amaryllis family, suitable for either pots or borders; the flower is trumpet shaped, produced in clusters, and of a rich orange scarlet colour. **1s** each.

Popular Collections of Spring Flowering Bulbs.

No. 1 Collection 5s.

1 **Gladiolus**, strikingly beautiful.
2 **Hyacinths**, delightful perfume.
2 **Tritonia**, elegant and beautiful.
3 **Sparaxis**, various colours.
2 **Scilla**, a lovely blue.
6 **Freesias**, graceful and beautiful.
6 **Snowflakes** (like Snowdrops).
3 **Ixias**, fine colour.
6 **Ranunculus**, charming colours.
12 **Anemones**, assorted colours.
2 **Beautiful Narcissus.**

No. 2 Collection 10s.

2 **Gladioli**, superb colours.
4 **Hyacinths**, mixed colours.
4 **Tritonia**, favourite flower.
6 **Sparaxis**, beautiful colours.
4 **Scilla**, a lovely blue.
12 **Freesias**, most popular.
12 **Snowflakes** (like Snowdrops).
6 **Ixias**, assorted colours.
12 **Ranunculus**, charming flower.
24 **Anemones**, splendid mixed.
4 **Narcissus**, assorted.

No. 3 Collection 20s.

1 **Vallotta Purpurea** (Scarborough Lily).
1 **Nerine Sarniensis** (Guernsey Lily).
2 **Nerine Japonica** (Japanese Spider plant).
1 **Hippeastrum**, beautiful Hybrid.
1 **Lilium Auratum** (Japanese Lily).
4 **Iris**, a splendid assortment.
1 **Sprekelia Formosissima** (Jacobean Lily).
3 **Named Gladioli**, choice sorts.
6 **Hyacinths**, mixed colours,
6 **Sparaxis**, in charming colours.
6 **Scilla**, beautiful blue dwarf.
24 **Freesias**, most lovely blooms.
12 **Snowflakes** (like Snowdrops).
6 **Ixias**, in beautiful colours.
24 **Ranunculus**, scarlet and yellow.
24 **Anemones**, assorted.
6 **Narcissus**, charming flower.

POST FREE

We deliver free to any address on receipt of Cash with Order.

WE CAN SUPPLY UPWARDS OF 100 DISTINCT SORTS

Charming and Beautiful.

Hybrid Gladioli.

No flower garden can be complete without a collection of these stately flowering plants. There are so many strikingly beautiful varieties now in cultivation that the field of selection is practically unlimited. Our climate is admirably suited to them.

We offer an entirely new list of these beautiful flowers, such as has never before been seen in the colony. They have been pronounced by all who have seen them to be exceedingly beautiful, and they never fail to give satisfaction.

Some of the colours are entirely new. The size of the spikes and individual flowers is simply wonderful, and cannot fail to delight the grower. They are of all shades of colour, from brilliant scarlet with light markings to the delicate ivory white with rose coloured flakes.

Admiral Courbet. Large carmine violet flowers, white blotch, streaked rose.
Agatha. Rose suffused with lake flamed with carmine amaranth, clear yellow spots.
Amalthie. Pure white, violet red blotch, fine.
Ambroise Verschaffelt. Rosy carmine, flamed with garnet large rose blotch.
Andre Leroy. Deep cherry red, striped darker shade. White blotch and stripe.
Andromede. Fine rose colour, tinted carmine, streaked white, and large yellow blotch.
Angelique. Large flowers. White slightly tinted flesh, blotch ivory white.
Arch. Marie Christine. White, tinged lilac, fl'md carmine
Beatrix. Pure white ground, flushed carmine.
Bicolore. Bright rosy salmon, lower petals ivory white suffused with rose at the edges.
Canari. Light yellow, streaked with rose on lower petals.
Caprice. Upper petals bright rose tinted lilac, with broad pure white bands, lower petals and throat feathered purplish carmine.
Carnation. Fleshy white colour, edges tinged richest carmine, lower petals blotched.
Cendrillon. Rosy white shade, profusely tinged and streaked with rosy carmine.
Cervantes. Bright rose colour, tinged lilac, fine.
Dalila. Bright rose, flowers streaked and flamed with carmine, large pure white blotch.
Delicatissima. White, suffused soft carmine lilac, white lower petals edged lilac.
Diamante. Fleshy white, throat ivory white, blotched and streaked carmine.
Dictateur. Large flowers, white centre, sepals flushed carmine on a pale lilac ground.
Didon. White, suffused with pale lilac, lower petals pure white.
Eglantine. Pure white, tinged delicate rose, flamed and edged with carmine red.
Eldorado. Clear yellow, the lower petals streaked with red.
Enchantress. Satiny pale lilac white, streaked violet.
Erigone. Streaked and banded carmine on a white ground, large rich carmine blotched.
Eugene Ramey. Purplish amaranth with sheen of ivory lilac, edges mottled.
Eugene Scribe. Tender rose, with blazed carminate red.
Fille des Champs. Pretty cherry rose, striped at edges.
Formosa. Bright satiny rose, striped carmine on the edges, blotch creamy white.
La France. Pure white, slightly flamed carmine towards edges, amaranth blotch.
Lamarck, de. Cherry, tinted orange, blazed with red, large pure white stain.
L'Ardoisiere. Bright scarlet suffused and distinctly edged with slaty grey.
Leander. Lilac, beautifully shady off to carmine, distinct white band in the middle of each petal, and white blotch on lower petals.
Lesseps, de. White ground, striped and bordered bright carmine.
Liseron. Pure white bordered with bright rosy carmine.
Loredan. Cherry rose, speckled creamy white.
Michigan. Bright cherry red colour. White blotch.
Madame Lemoinier. Salmoned white flowers, large violet and marrow blotches.
Mount Etna. Brilliant velvety scarlet, slightly streaked deeper scarlet edges, white band in centre of upper petals.
Mont Shasta. Ivory white, tinged with pale yellow on the inner petals.
Norma. Pure white, slightly suffused pale lilac.
Nestor. Light yellow, the lower petals darker, striped red.
Ophir. Dark yellow, purple blotch.
Pactole. Beautiful yellow, tinged with rose at the edges, blotch of a darker shade.
Panama. Rosy carmine suffused with scarlet, fringed slate colour, blotch white.
Papillon. Yellow ground, flaked with carmine.
Penelope. Blush white, lower petals tinted with yellow, streaked carmine.
Romeo. Lilac, with large petals blotched and striped with darker lilac.
Romulus. Brilliant dark red, large pure white blotch, large white lines on lower petals.
Semiramis. Carmine rose on white ground, fine.
Soliel Couchant. Rose colour suffused with amaranth, white blotch bordered with violet, and a few carmine coloured streaks.
Therese de Vilmorin. Creamy white to pure white, good
Tigre. Bright rosy salmon, striped and edged with a velvety slaty brown.

AND MANY OTHER VARIETIES.

CULTURE.

The culture of the Gladioli is exceedingly simple, as they will grow in any average soil; but to grow them to perfection the soil should be of a sandy or loamy description, and should be well worked or trenched to a depth of 18 inches to 2 feet. A most liberal dressing of manure should be dug in (old cow manure preferred), and also a further quantity mixed with the soil in the rows where the bulbs are to be planted. A covering of from three to four inches is all that the bulbs require.

If planted in rows, the bulbs should be at least 12 inches apart, and the rows 2 feet. When the shoots are about 12 inches they should be tied up to keep them straight. If they are in rows we have found it an excellent plan to drive stakes at each end of the rows and to stretch a strong string from post to post and tie the plants to it as they progress. Another higher string on the same stakes may be added, so that when the grand tall spikes begin to grow they may be again tied so that there will be no danger of having them blown down, but for small collections each individual flower stem should be tied up to a neat stick. The soil between the bulbs should be well stirred and kept clean, and liquid manure may be given occasionally with advantage. This will not be necessary, however, unless the season is a very dry one, if the ground has been well worked as we recommended; but if watering is resorted to, let it be done thoroughly if less frequently. A top dressing of manure over the surface of the soil is an excellent practice in summer.

Look out for caterpillars, aphis, and red rust in the earlier stages of growth, and when either appear give a good strong dressing of tobacco water, made from the stems or any coarse tobacco obtainable at the factories. Gishurst Compound is also an excellent remedy.

After the plants have finished blooming and show signs of ripening by their yellow leaves, the shoots should be cut off close to the bulbs, and when the bulbs are properly dried, the old sole or bulb should be removed and the new bulbs stored in a dry place until ready for replanting.

The bulbs which we offer will be ready to plant at once, and during February and March, and on till the end of October, November, and December; the bulbs will not be injured by being kept out of the ground for a long period, and until they have shoots an inch long. A succession of bloom can in this way be kept up by planting at intervals of a month. It is a mistake to plant too early; all bulbs are better for a rest.

Collections of Gladioli

☞ POST FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

12 Lovely Varieties, selected from List **12s.**

25 Lovely Varieties, selected from List **20s.**

50 Bulbs in 25 VARIETIES - - - - - - - our own Selection **35s.**

All Shades and Colours.

Customers . . should allow us to substitute for any varieties named . . which are sold out

FARM SEED CALENDAR - FOR - N.S.W.

We believe the following Farm Calendar will be much appreciated by our Customers. We have taken the climate of Sydney and Coast Districts as a basis, so that for the colder parts of the Colony an allowance and variation will have to be made by taking into consideration how much later the district in question may be than Sydney, for instance, should it be known that the season is a month later than that of Sydney, all that will be necessary will be to take July Calendar as a guide for June sowing, August for July, and so on right through the year. Full particulars as to cultivation of the various plants referred to will be found on the pages devoted to Agricultural Seeds.

JANUARY.

Sow Swede and other Field Turnips, Field Cabbage (late sowing), Buckwheat, Johnson Grass (late sowing), Rape (for autumn sheep feed), Soja Beans for green fodder, Maize for grain, and Thousand Headed Kale (late sowing).

ANDERSON'S IMPERIAL SWEDE
YIELDS 15 TONS PER ACRE.

FEBRUARY.

Sow Carrot (when September sowing has failed), Field Cabbage (late sowing), Rape for autumn sheep feed, Buckwheat, Cape and Skinless Barley for green fodder, Maize for green crop, Parsnip as field crop, and Thousand Headed Kale (late sowing), also Swede and other field turnips.

RAPE IS A GOOD SHEEP FEED

- - MARCH. - -

Sow Rape for autumn sheep feed, Broad Leaved Lucerne, Tagosaste or Tree Lucerne, Grass Seeds and Clovers for pasture, Burnett Grass and Sainfoin for green fodder, Buckwheat (last month to sow), Black or Golden Tares can be sown alone or mixed with Oats, Barley or Rye, and Oats, Cape and Skinless Barley, Rye. And Scarlet Clover separately for green stuff.

- - APRIL. - -

Sow for main crops, Field Beans, Field Peas, Rape for winter crop, Black and Golden Tares for green fodder (sown alone or mixed with Oats, Barley or Rye), Tagosaste or Tree Lucerne, Broad Leaved Lucerne, Grass Seeds and Clovers for permanent pasture, Burnett Grass, Sainfoin, Wheats for grain crop and hay, Oats for grain and green stuff, Cape and Skinless Barley and Scarlet Clover for green crops, Rye for grain and green fodder.

- - MAY. - -

Sow late crop, Field Beans, Peas, Rape for winter feed, Black and Golden Tares for green fodder, sown separately or mixed with Oats, Barley or Rye, Tagosaste or Tree Lucerne, Broad Leaved Lucerne, Grass Seeds and Clovers for permanent pasture, Wheats for grain and hay, Oats for grain and green crop, Barley, Cape and English, for grain, Cape and Skinless Barley for green stuff, Rye for grain and green fodder, Scarlet Clover for green crop.

- - JUNE. - -

Sow late crop, Field Beans, Peas, Field Cabbage to be transplanted August and September, also Field Peas, Rape for winter crop, Wheats for grain and hay, Oats for grain and green stuff, Barley, Cape and English, for grain, Cape and Skinless Barley for green stuff, Rye for grain and green crop.

OUR SELECTED SEED WHEATS
TRUE TO NAME AND BEST SORTS.

What to Sow every Month in the Year.

- - JULY. - -

Sow Onion in variety (broadcast or in drills), Rape for winter crop, Tobacco in seed bed, planting out in October, Wheat late crop for grain and hay, Oats for late crop and green stuff, (late districts, Barley, Cape and English, for grain), Cape and English Barley for green stuff, Rye for green crop, Potatoes, (see special list).

WRITE FOR OUR POTATO LIST
IN JULY. FULLY ILLUSTRATED.

AUGUST.

Sow Chicory, Field Pumpkin, Onion (broadcast or in drills), Rape for winter green crop, Tobacco in seed bed, planting out in October, Tagosaste or Tree Lucerne, Grass Seeds and Clovers, and Broad Leaved Lucerne if favourable season, Oats for green stuff (late districts), Barley, Cape and English, for grain, Rye for green stuff, Potatoes (offered in special list), Sugar Beet, Sunflower and Mangel.

SEPTEMBER.

Sow Buckwheat end of month, Field Carrot, Cattle Melon, Chicory. For green fodder, Johnson Grass, Amber Cane, Planters' Friend, Sorghum and Broom Millet, and Hungarian Millet, Maize for seed crop and green fodder, Field Pumpkin, Mangel, Sugar Beet, Sunflower, Tagosaste or Tree Lucerne, Grass Seeds and Clovers, and Broad Leaved Lucerne if favourable season, also Couch Grass, Potatoes (offered in special list).

OCTOBER.

Best month to sow Cattle Melon, Pumpkin, also Amber Cane, Planters' Friend, Sorghum, Pearl Millet, Broom Millet, Johnson Grass and Hungarian Millet, Maize and Buckwheat, all for green fodder. Tagosaste or Tree Lucerne, Broad Leaved Lucerne, if favourable season, Couch Grass, Soja Beans for pulse, Teosinte, Sunflower seed for poultry feed.

NOVEMBER.

Sow for green stuff Buckwheat, Amber Cane, Planters' Friend, Sorghum and Broom Millet, Johnson Grass, and Hungarian Millet, Pearl Millet, Maize for seed crop and green fodder, Pie Melon, Field Pumpkin, Tagosaste or Tree Lucerne Soja Beans for pulse, Teosinte, Sunflower for poultry feed.

DECEMBER.

Sow for green fodder Buckwheat, Amber Cane, Planters' Friend, Sorghum and Broom Millet, Johnson Grass and Hungarian Millet, Maize for seed crop and green fodder, Soja Beans for green crop.

FOR SELECTED SEED MAIZE
SEE PAGE 49 OF THIS CATALOGUE.

SWEDE AND OTHER FIELD TURNIPS.

2s. PER LB.

Anderson's Imperial Purple Top.—Splendid heavy Swede, beautiful shape, and keeps well. "Anderson's Imperial Swede is a very first-class variety, the roots being very even, solid, and good quality."—GOVERNMENT REPORT.

Skirving's Purple Top Swede.—Heavy cropper, well-known variety.

East Lothian Purple Top Swede.—Hardy variety, good keeper.

Sutton's Champion Purple Top Swede.—Fine shape, heavy cropper.

Emperor Green Top Swede.—Good size, fine keeper.

White Fleshed Swede.—This is a variety we have not listed previously, but it is well worthy of cultivation, and freely grown in England.

Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen.—Good quality and large.

Green Top Yellow Aberdeen.—Good keeper and hardy.

White Pomeranian Globe. Large, a very useful Turnip.

CULTURE.—Alluvial soil is to be preferred; but any rich, strong land will produce fine crops if well ploughed, harrowed, rolled, and drained. The best time to sow is January or February, although some prefer an earlier or later sowing. Sow in drills four feet apart, and thin the plants to 18 inches apart. 2 to 3 lbs. of seed will sow an acre.

MANGEL WURZEL,

OR MANGOLD.

2s. PER LB.

Mammoth Long Red.—The best variety for deep, well-trenched, rich land.

Yellow Globe.—Most suitable for shallow soils, and keeps well.

CULTURE.—No dairy farm should be without a few acres of this most valuable root crop. It greatly adds to the quality of milk, and can be stored for many months if required. It is useful for feeding all kinds of stock, and is specially valuable for pigs. Thrives best in a rich loamy soil, and should always be sown in drills. The Long Red and the Yellow Globe are the varieties most esteemed; good, strong, deeply worked soil will produce the heaviest crops. Land should be ploughed deeply twice, scarified, rolled, and harrowed lightly. Sow in drills 4 feet apart, and thin to 12 to 18 inches between each plant. 3 to 4 lbs. seed is sufficient for an acre. Soaking the seed in water for 24 hours will hasten germination. August and September are the best months to sow.

Mangel, Yellow Globe.

BUCKWHEAT

(Two Varieties).

Silver Hulled.—Much earlier than the old common variety, yet continues longer in bloom and yields double the crop. Seed light grey. Beautiful pink blossoms. **8s.** PER BUSHEL.

Japanese.—Matures a fortnight earlier than the Silver Hulled, and is a much heavier cropper, while it possesses all its good qualities. Our illustration shows shape and size of the kernels. **9s.** PER BUSHEL.

CULTURE.—A splendid quick-growing fodder plant, which can be sown in succession from the end of September to March, and will produce a large crop in a few weeks provided the weather is favourable; it will be killed by frost, however. Buckwheat also makes excellent flour, which is largely used in America for cakes. This plant is also sown as a green crop, to be ploughed in, when it greatly increases the fertility of the soil. Bees are very much attracted to the flowers of the Buckwheat, which are highly honey producing. Poultry are also very fond of the seed, and the straw, after threshing, is valuable for pig food. Prefers alluvial soil, but will succeed on any average land, well drained and well worked. Land ploughed twice, then harrowed and rolled; sow the seed, and then lightly roll again. Sow 4 to 5 pecks broadcast, and 1½ to 2 pecks in drills.

FIELD BEANS. 5s. PER BUSHEL.

Heligoland or Tick.

CULTURE.—The land for this crop should be deeply ploughed and well worked, a good strong soil or even clay is preferable to light or sandy soil. April is the best month to sow, but later sowing can also be made during May, June or July. Two or three bushels will sow an acre in drills 2 to 3 feet apart; the earlier sowing will grow vigorously, requiring less seed to be sown.

CATTLE CABBAGE. 5s. LB.

Large Drumhead. Robinson's Champion Ox.

CULTURE.—Sow in June in seed beds of poor soil, to furnish plants for transplanting into the field in August and September. Another sowing may also be made in January or February, but June is the best month for sowing for large field cabbage required during winter and early spring for cattle or pig feed. Two pounds of seed will give plants for one acre if raised in a seed bed and planted out—or sow in drills 5 to 6 lbs. per acre, thinning where required. Land must be strong, rich, and well worked; and horse, cow, or pig manure can be used in large quantities. Bone dust, at the rate of 2 to 3 cwt. per acre, will not be *too liberal a dressing* where farmyard manures are not available.

Large Cattle Cabbage.

CHICORY. Large Rooted.

2s. 6d. PER LB.

This plant is grown as a field crop, and the roots are used when dried, roasted and ground, for mixture with coffee. It is a perennial plant, with large blue flowers. When cultivated as a root crop, Chicory should be grown in a similar manner to Carrots, drills 18 inches apart, and about an inch deep, the seedlings to be thinned to stand 9 inches apart in the rows. A loamy or sandy soil is most suitable. Fresh dung should never be used, but if the ground is not in sufficient heart, guano or bone dust may be applied. The ground must be kept free from weeds till the foliage overshadows it. The best months for sowing are August and September, and the roots will be ready for lifting in four or five months. Five pounds of seed will be ample for an acre.

Large Rooted Chicory.

FIELD CARROT

4s. PER LB.

White Belgian. Large Red Altringham.

CULTURE.—A very valuable root crop, which prefers land of a light loamy or sandy description, deeply and finely tilled. There is little trouble with the crop after it is fairly through the ground, and had a first weeding and thinning. Five to six pounds will sow an acre in drills. Sow during September, and when the summer or spring has been so severe as to destroy the September crop, another sowing may be made in February or March, which will give a fair crop, but of course not equal to the one sown in September.

Thousand Headed Kale

4s. PER LB.

A valuable fodder plant for stock of every kind, yielding immense quantities of green food; grows three to four feet high, and can be fed down two and sometimes three times during the season. This plant does not impoverish the land to any great extent, and does not cause lambs or sheep to scour or blow. Cultivation same as Field Cabbage.

VALUABLE FODDER PLANT.

Thousand Headed Kale.

YIELDS IMMENSE QUANTITIES OF GREEN FEED.

Cattle Melon.

5s. PER LB.

This plant should be grown more extensively, for when the soil is sandy and loamy and of a fair depth, it will give a heavier and more certain crop than pumpkin, and is excellent food for cattle and pigs. Plant in hills three to four yards apart, and deeply dig or trench the ground in circles about six feet in diameter, add farmyard or artificial manure abundantly, and sow a few seeds in each hill. September or October are the best months to sow, but later plantings may be made in favourable seasons. Half-pound of seed will sow an acre.

Sheep Burnet.

1s. 6d. PER LB.

This valuable forage plant is a perennial, and is regarded as a plant specially adapted for poor, arid soils. Recently it has been grown to some extent in the colony, and from its habit of growth has been found a most valuable acquisition as a fodder plant, both for sheep and cattle, but especially for the former. It has a long tap root, which penetrates so deeply into the soil that it is enabled to resist the most severe droughts. The Burnet can be sown either along with, or as a substitute for, clover; amongst grass seeds for hay or pasture. Sow in March and April broadcast at the rate of 30 to 40 lbs. per acre, 5 to 6 lbs. when mixed with grass seeds.

Hungarian Millet.

FIELD PEAS.

Partridge, or Grey. 6s. PER BUSHEL.
Large Blue. 10s. PER BUSHEL.

A valuable crop, useful either for horse or pig feed. Any fair loamy or chocolate soil if well drained, or a light sandy loam, will suit this crop, and it is not necessary that it should be very rich, as a strong haulm is not desirable. However, the land must be well worked and deeply ploughed, and the seed can either be sown in drills or broadcast. Sow in April, May, or June. One-and-a-half to two bushels per acre. Both seed and straw are valuable.

Soja Bean (*Var. Soja d'Etampes.*) 1s. PER LB.

This plant, which makes fine fodder for stock, cut when in flower, should be more largely cultivated; or if cut when the pods are ripe it makes excellent hay, of which stock are very fond; when grown for this purpose the seed should be sown broadcast, at the rate of about 7 lbs per acre, the seed being heavy; when grown for a Bean crop, the seed should be drilled in about 18 inches apart and 18 inches between the rows; to insure a good return the land requires to be kept perfectly clean, and as this plant is rather an exhausting crop and a rank feeder, the land in which they are sown should be liberally manured. The Beans can be used green, cooked like Peas or Broad Beans, and have a fine flavour, or, when dried, cooked as a Haricot Bean, being soaked before boiling. Sow from October to January.

SORGHUMS AND MILLETS

For Green Fodder. 6d. PER LB.

Prices fluctuate some seasons.
Special prices with sample for large lots.

Amber Sugar Cane. Very early and sweet, seed somewhat like Planters' Friend.
Sorghum Saccharatum (black seed).
Planters' Friend (brown seed).
The above are two well-known fodder plants, perhaps more largely grown than any other variety of green stuff.
Kaffir Corn (*Sorghum Tartaricum*). This is a white seeded variety, grown principally for the grain, which is an excellent fowl feed; the green stuff is not, however, so valuable as that of other varieties.
Broom Millet. This variety is only valuable for its seed stems, used for broom making.

Probably the most useful and largely grown forage plants in Australia, as they produce enormous crops on any well worked average soil during the hottest months of summer, and on alluvial rich land will yield more than maize. The Sorghums can either be cut green, or ripened, dried, and cut into chaff. They attain a height of from 6 to 8 feet, and are most nutritious food for stock. The Millets are also excellent green food. The land should be deeply ploughed, harrowed, and rolled, and lightly harrowed a second time before drilling. Sow seed in drills 3 feet apart; Sorghum at the rate of about a peck per acre; Millets rather less. September, October, November, and December, are best months for sowing for green crop; October, if for seed.

Pearl Millet.

Hungarian Millet.

Setaria Germanica. **4d.** PER LB.

This plant grows to the height of 3 to 4 feet, and stock eat it greedily, and the abundance of green herbage it yields is remarkable. It also makes splendid hay. Sow 10 lbs. per acre in drills, and 20 lbs. per acre broadcast. Sow September, October, and November.

Johnson Grass 1s. 6d. LB.

or Evergreen Millet. (*Sorghum halepense.*)

One of the best pasture grasses and fodder plants we have. Its adaptability to all sorts of soil and climate, and its resistance to drought, render it most valuable. It can be cut three times a year, and it will give 5 tons of hay per acre. The best time to cut it for that purpose is when the plants come into bloom. Sow and cover lightly 10 to 15 lbs. per acre. Sow during autumn and spring. It is difficult to eradicate from cultivated land if once introduced.

Pearl Millet 1s. 6d. LB.

(*Pencilaria spicata*).

In a young state the shoots are prostrate, but they afterwards assume an upright habit, and grow 8 to 10 feet. It yields abundant seed, and the fodder is much relished by stock; but it is not so valuable as some of the other varieties. Ten to 12 lbs. will sow an acre broadcast. Sow October and November.

SEED MAIZE.

SPLENDID VARIETIES and SPECIALLY SELECTED.

We offer selected stocks of the following splendid varieties, which are offered as improved seed stocks from selected cobs which have been topped and tailed, and we commend them to those who value a pure stock.

Golden King. One of the very finest maizes grown, offered by us last season for the first time; it has gained first prize wherever shown; a fine even grain without smut or disease, yielding 100 to 120 bushels per acre. 7s. 6d. PER BUSHEL.

Early French. Very early; grain pale yellow in colour; a fine ensilage maize.
Red Nibbed. A large, deep grain, yielding very heavily; somewhat like Horse Tooth, but larger. A favourite maize for horses, not needing "cracking."
Large Yellow Flint. This large Maize is perhaps the very heaviest cropping variety grown; known to yield 120 bushels per acre.

} **8s.** PER BUSHEL. From selected cobs topped and tailed.

Ninety-Day. A variety in large demand each season for green fodder. **6s. 6d.** PER BUSHEL.

CULTURE.—A fine, black chocolate soil, not too sandy, is the very best for a maize crop, and a heavy coating of manure should be given if necessary. The land should be ploughed deeply, rolled, and well worked, and a light harrow should be passed over the land just before planting. Sow 15 to 16 lbs. for a seed crop in drills at the following distances apart:—Early French, 3 feet; Red Nibbed, 4 feet 6 inches; Large Yellow Flint, 5 feet apart. For a green crop sow broadcast, and a much larger quantity—say a bushel—will be required to sow an acre. Ninety-Day is the best for that purpose. Keep the land well scarified, especially during dry weather, and kill all weeds; and on flat land or in wet seasons hill up for drainage. Sow from end of September to Christmas.

WE OFFER THIS SEASON FOR THE FIRST TIME,

AUSTRALIAN SALT-BUSH SEEDS

SEE PAGES 56 AND 57.

MITCHELL GRASS

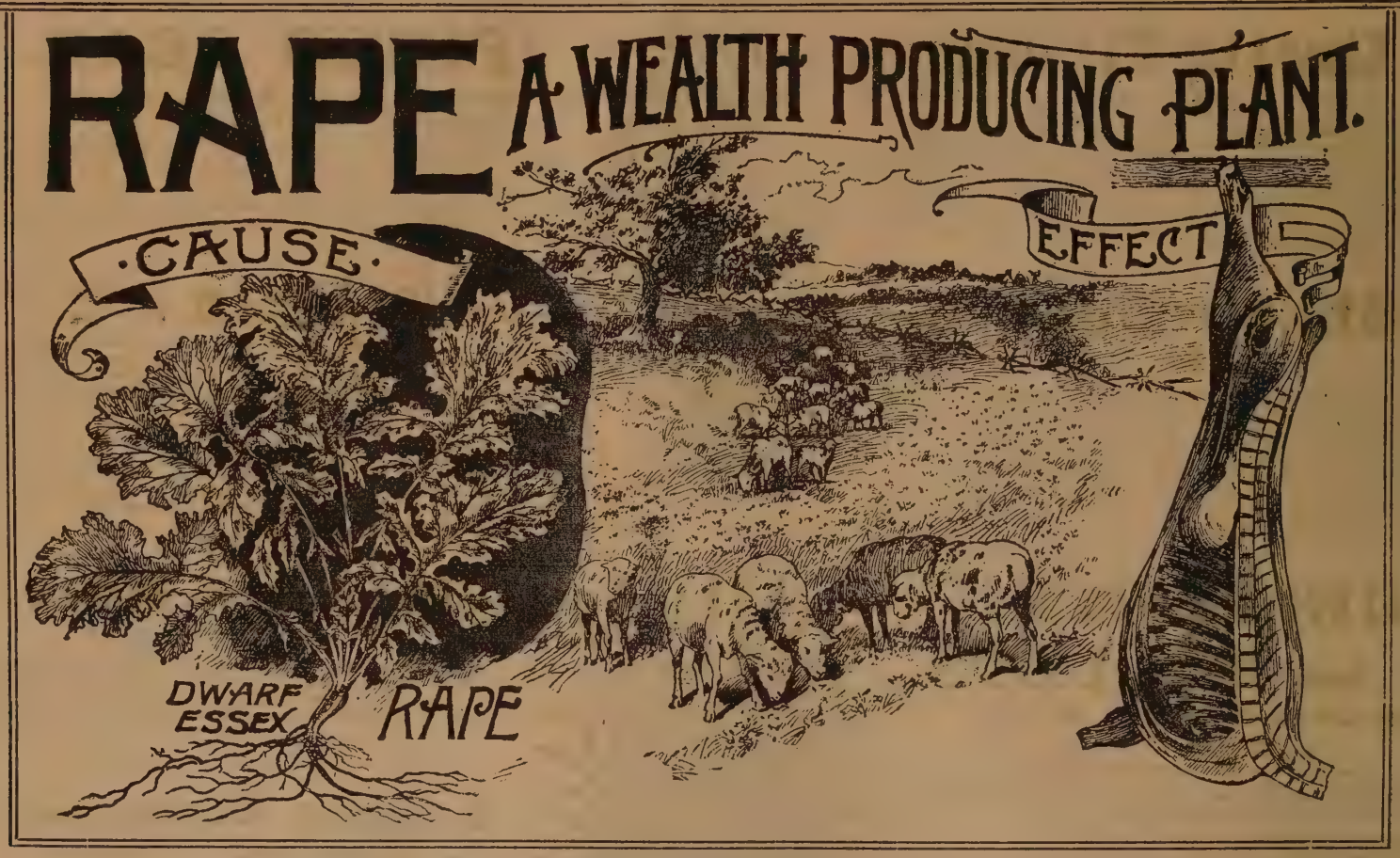
(ASTREBLA PECTINATA).

SEE PAGE 55.

PASPALUM DILITATUM

SEE PAGE 55.

FINEST STOCKS.



IMPORTED SEED.

Dwarf Essex. Broad Leaved Dutch. 4d. PER LB., SPECIAL PRICE PER CWT.

RAPE AS A CROP.—Rape is one of the very best rotation crops for the Australian farmer, and can be grown on any soil suitable for root crops. As an autumn crop for sheep it is excellent, and in the mild climate of Australia it might be made a winter crop in all the coastal districts. Rape is of the same order as the turnip, but has a fusiform or spindle-shaped root. The leaves in the early stages of their growth very much resemble those of the swede turnip; but as they advance towards maturity a tall, branching, foliage-covered stem forms, which at once distinguishes it from the turnip. Cultivated for sheep alone, it will pay; but in this country it makes an excellent green manure. Land should be prepared for rape by ploughing well during the winter, and exposing to the atmosphere before sowing. If the land is poor, manure will, of course, help it; but for a green manure crop it will do very well without it. The land should be cross-ploughed, harrowed, and worked to a fine surface by January, when sown broadcast. From 10lb. to 14lb. is used per acre. The result will be a thick carpet of rape plant, which plough under as a green manure as soon as the leaves expand and the roots penetrate down. For barley and wheat this makes an excellent manure, and the land will also have been rested and cleaned. For sheep feed the land had better be drilled for the reception of the feed the same as for turnips. Sow 4 to 5 lb. per acre, and if the seed comes up too thick, as it will do, providing the land is fairly rich, the young plants should be thinned out in the row like turnips. In any case the soil between the rows should be kept in a thorough state of pulverisation, and weeds kept down during the period of growth.

SUGAR BEET.

1s. 6d. PER. LB.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR PARCELS OF 10 LBS. AND UPWARDS.

Vilmorin's White Improved.
Klein Wanzleben, White.

Much attention is now being directed to the cultivation of this root crop; the two varieties which have been tested and proved most suitable to our climate, and producing the largest percentage of sugar, we offer strong-growing seed of for this season; and anticipating a large demand for same from the Tenterfield and other districts, we have secured a fair stock of each variety, and write a few notes on the culture of this root, as follows:—

CULTURE.—The soils best suited to the cultivation of Sugar Beet are deep and friable loams, with thorough drainage; our chocolate soils are very suitable for this crop, and our New England district is admirably suited from a climatic standpoint to the growth of this crop. Its cultivation is very simple; the land should be thoroughly prepared by deep ploughing to a not less depth than 15 inches, and this can readily be accomplished by two teams, ploughing one after the other, the second team using an ordinary plough, the mould-board having been first removed, or by using a plough with sub-soiler attached, and it is better that this ploughing be done in the autumn and the land allowed to remain thus through the winter, being thoroughly cleaned and worked into a good tilth before seed time, September being the best month to sow. 16 to 20 lb. of seed per acre should be used, put in with a seed drill, particular care being taken not to bury the seed more than half to three-quarters of an inch under the surface; it is a good plan to soak the seed in cold water for 24 hours before using, but it must be dried prior to sowing. The importance of thinning cannot be over-estimated, or the necessity of keeping the ground thoroughly open and clean between the drills during the period of growth; the grand results obtained by cultivation and keeping the ground free from weeds is well known by all good farmers, and should be done about every 14 or 20 days. When the young plants show the usual four leaves they should be thinned; this operation requires to be performed very carefully, and is best done by hand, only the strongest plants being left, leaving a distance of 4 inches between each plant, not more, otherwise the roots will grow too large. The roots also make excellent feed for dairy cattle and pigs, and yield enormously.

Sugar Beet, Vilmorin's Improved.

Cattle Pumpkin.

Mammoth, 5s. PER LB. **Gramma, 8s.** PER LB.

CULTURE.—The best month to sow is October, though it is common to do so in August and September. There is no advantage in sowing before about the middle of October, as a field crop; and if the land and weather be unfavourable, sowing may with advantage be delayed until the end of November. To get heavy crops the richer the land the better, and it should be sub-soiled as well as ploughed; and if manure is applied, it should be distributed near the surface and over the whole area devoted to the crop—not merely in the holes where the seeds are sown; these should be well prepared and manured and only 3 or 4 plants be allowed to remain in each of the hills, which should be 3 to 6 yards apart. One pound of seed will sow an acre, but abundance should be put in to provide against loss by insects.

ONION

. As a . Field Crop.

5s. TO **7s.** PER LB. For varieties see page 17.

CULTURE.—Sow in July and August, either broadcast or in drills. The soil can hardly be too rich, and should be well worked, and made solid and compact before and after sowing, by the roller. The chief point to be observed in sowing is to cover the seed as lightly as possible. Indeed, when the soil is in really good condition for seeding, it is best to give no other covering than pressing it in with the roller, the seed being sown quite on the surface. This is necessary to secure the proper position of the bulbs above ground. When the land is likely to be weedy, drilling or sowing in rows should always be practised; and it is a good plan to drop grains of barley along the line, at a foot or so apart, so that the rows may easily be distinguished and loss of plants prevented in using the hoe, either hand or horse. Our climate is well adapted for the growth of this, one of the most nutritious, wholesome and universally esteemed of all culinary vegetables in cultivation. Grown as a field crop the drills should not be more than fifteen inches apart, and when the seed is drilled, 4 lb. per acre is sufficient, but if sown by the hand in an open drill, 6 lb. of seed is required.

Sainfoin.

SAINFOIN, or Esparcette.

1s. 6d. PER LB.

CULTURE.—This excellent forage plant is particularly suited to our dry climate and poor dry soils, and with an occasional dressing it will maintain its vigour for eight or ten years. A rather light soil, deeply worked and well drained, is most suitable for it, and under these conditions it will yield abundantly. It should be sown broadcast at the rate of 40 lbs. per acre. The seed being large, requires sowing deeper than other forage plants. It is rather difficult to germinate. Sow March and April.

SUNFLOWER.

1s. 6d. PER LB.

This should be more largely grown, as the seed makes an excellent Poultry Food, and as it comes to perfection in a few months it does not take up the land for any length of time; besides, provided the ground be rich and well worked, it will do well almost anywhere. Sow during September in drills 3 to 4 feet apart, and thin to same distance between each plant; 7 lbs. of seed should be sown per acre.

TEOSINTE

6d. PER PKT.
5s. PER LB.

(*Euchlæna luxurians*).

This being a tropical plant only the warmer districts of this colony and Queensland are suitable to its cultivation. It reaches a height of 10 or 12 feet, and has been grown with success in Queensland, and is highly spoken of there. It resembles maize in general appearance, but sends up a great number of shoots with an abundance of foliage, and, under favorable conditions, yields an enormous weight of forage. Sow October and November.

Tobacco.

Tares, or Vetches.

TAGOSASTE, or Tree Lucerne.

(*Cytissus proliferous*). **4s.** PER LB.

NEW FODDER PLANT, for dry soil in the warm districts.

This fine fodder plant, is, we think, an introduction of great merit, and should prove very valuable in the hot, dry and sandy districts of our colony. It does well on poor land, but growers must see the land is thoroughly drained. Wet at root at once kills this plant. We should recommend the sowing of the seed early in autumn or spring, and as the young trees do not stand transplanting well (though some growers recommend sowing in a seed bed and planting out), the seed should be sown very thinly, and where the trees come too thick, they should be taken out, and then transplanting may be tried without spoiling the original planting. The trees should stand 10 to 15 feet apart; 4 to 5 lbs. of seed will sow an acre. The trees grow to a height of 16 to 18 feet in a few years. It is most valuable as a fodder, wholesome and nourishing, and stock eat it greedily. It makes capital hay and ensilage, seeds very abundantly, and makes capital poultry feed, and is a fine tree for bees, being in flower during the winter months from May to September; the only care required is protection from stock when in a young stage of growth. Its very ornamental appearance and rapid growth, under almost any condition, should ensure its large cultivation, and it can be grown as a sheltering hedge.

TARES, or Vetches.

Golden.
Black.

9s. PER BUSHEL. **SPECIAL PRICES FOR LARGE LOTS.**

Valuable either for hay or green fodder. Prefer rather a strong, well-worked soil, and will even grow in clay ground during moist seasons if it has been well manured. One ploughing as a rule will be sufficient, and it is a good plan to roll the ground after sowing. Sown in April, with barley or rye, these yield an immense amount of forage, which may be made into hay, used green, as it is cut, or it may be preserved by pitting, or *silos*, like other green crops. It is also a good crop for ploughing-in as green manure. Both varieties may be sown broadcast, at the rate of a bushel or a bushel-and-a-half to the acre, and half or a whole bushel of rye or barley may be sown over them. The latter keeps the stems from lying upon the ground, and promotes a better and heavier crop.

TOBACCO (*Nicotiana Virginica*). **2s.** PER OZ.

Havana, Kentucky, Maryland, Florida, Broad Leaved Dutch, Gold Leaf, Virginian, Connecticut, Big Frederick.

The Tobacco plant requires a great amount of care during its growth, and much depends on the soil and situation selected for it; the land should be rich and deep; a sandy loam suits it best, a stiff hungry soil will prove very disappointing. Sowings should be made in a seed bed in a sheltered position during July and August; planting out when strong enough in October. By mixing the seed, when sowing, with sand, a more even distribution of the seed is secured. One ounce will produce sufficient plants for an acre.

SEED GRAIN. Selected Samples.

SEED WHEAT.

Purple Straw — White Essex
Red Tuscan — Ward's Prolific
Allora Spring — Steinwedel's
And other varieties.

RYE.

For Green Fodder.

SEED OATS.

White Tartarian — Potato
Black Tartarian. — Algerian

BARLEY.

Cape and English,
Skinless for Green Stuff.

We Sell Seed Grain for Net Cash only. **Free on Boat or Rail.**

READY ON JULY 1ST
OUR SPECIAL
POTATO LIST
WRITE FOR IT.

PERMANENT PASTURE AND OTHER GRASS SEEDS.

We will always be pleased to afford reliable information relative to Grass Seeds, and the cultivation of same, to any of our Correspondents.

GRASS SEEDS, CLOVER AND LUCERNE.

Grass and Clover Seeds fluctuate so much in price **that we cannot always** supply them at the rates quoted; supplies sometimes run out, or the crop partially fails, and higher prices rule. Large Buyers should write to us for Sample and Quotations, and always compare samples before buying **cheap seeds**.

RE-CLEANED GRASSES FOR PERMANENT PASTURE.

Hints on Sowing, &c. Autumn is the best period of the year to sow Grass seeds, and especially when it is contemplated to use a mixture of seeds for permanent pasture; we recommend **March and April** as being the best months, as the young plants can then make some strong growth during the winter, before the hot weather sets in; still, in some of the late and cooler districts, Grass seeds may be sown during August and September, if the season be a good one. The preparation of land for Grass and Clover seeds is very important, and good, deep ploughing will be found to pay well, as some of the artificial grasses root deeply, and the roots being very fine, good open land is essential to success; besides, Grass and Clover seeds are very small, and in rough land a very large proportion of the seed is likely to be lost. We recommend, in stiff land, a cross ploughing, and a good harrowing before sowing the seed. When the land is in good tilth sow the mixed Grass seeds broadcast first, choosing a fine, clear day, then sow the mixed Clovers, and to gain an even distribution of such a small quantity of seed as is required of Clovers over an acre, a good plan is to mix the seed with about four times or so its bulk of soil or sand, and sow broadcast. This done, harrow all down together with a **light** harrow; indeed, if the ground is in nice friable condition a good rolling will give a quite sufficient covering, and nothing can possibly be more beneficial to the land than a rolling after the grasses are a few inches high, but this must only be done when the land is thoroughly dry. Sowing with a grain crop is not advisable in a climate like that of New South Wales; and we recommend our clients not to adopt this practice. It is a great mistake to turn cattle, or stock of any kind, into the newly laid-down grass land too soon, for while the young grass is very tempting and may be cut for use with a scythe, still, until the young grasses have rooted well and formed some kind of "sod" the cattle are very apt to pull them up.

GRASS SEEDS TO THICKEN UP OLD PASTURES.

How to be Sown.—Having secured the best seeds obtainable, select good rainy weather in the autumn or spring of the year, sow the Grass and Clover seeds broadcast, at the rate of 30 lbs. to the acre, thickest in the poorest parts, and then turn in a flock of sheep closely driven; this will ensure the breaking of the turf, and the treading in of the seed, and if the land is pretty soft and not too heavy to cake, this operation will doubtless be successful, and a good thick meadow may result. The practice may also be followed under favourable circumstances in newly-cleared and stumped bush land.

Tables of Permanent Pasture Grass Seed Mixtures.

We have given the matter of Grasses for Permanent Pastures, in the different parts of the Colony, a great deal of attention, and have worked out, from a long experience of those varieties most suitable for various districts, the following Tables of Mixtures which are generally suitable to the cooler and warmer parts of the Colony, as named. Should our customers wish it, we can send each variety of Grass and Clover Seed separate; but we shall have the seeds thoroughly mixed and sent out ready for sowing when not otherwise ordered. Prairie Grass, Rye Grass and Cocksfoot are three fine Grasses; they do remarkably well in nearly every district in the Colonies, and form the bulk of all our mixtures. Perennial Rye Grass will not do so well as the others in the hotter parts.

FOR THE WARMER DISTRICTS.

TABLE A.

5 lbs.	Cocksfoot Grass
10 ,,	Perennial Rye Grass
20 ,,	Prairie Grass
3 ,,	Rib Grass
2 ,,	White Clover
40 ,,	Sufficient for 1 acre

Price per acre, **18s. 6d.**

TABLE B.

20 lbs.	Prairie Grass
12 ,,	Cocksfoot Grass
5 ,,	Rib Grass
3 ,,	White Clover
40 ,,	Sufficient for 1 acre

Price per acre, **20s.**

Specially proportioned . . for . . various Districts.

FOR THE COOLER DISTRICTS.

TABLE C.

15 lbs.	Perennial Rye Grass
4 ,,	Cocksfoot Grass
10 ,,	Prairie Grass
6 ,,	Mixed English Grass
3 ,,	Rib Grass
2 ,,	White & Red Clover where suitable
40 ,,	Sufficient for 1 acre

Price per acre, **23s.**

TABLE D.

21 lbs.	Perennial Rye Grass
5 ,,	Cocksfoot Grass
7 ,,	Prairie Grass
2 ,,	Rib Grass
5 ,,	Mixed English Grass
3 ,,	White Dutch Clover } If land suits,
2 ,,	Red Clover } If land suits,
45 ,,	Sufficient for 1 acre

Price per acre, **28s.**

We also make up much Cheaper Mixtures for laying down ordinary Paddocks. Quotations on application.

Anderson's Lawn Grass Seeds

- - FOR - -

Making New and Renovating Old Lawns, Tennis Grounds, etc.

1s. 6d. per lb.; **25s.** per bushel of 20 lbs. (Sow at the rate of 40 to 45 lbs. per acre).

Experience is required in the selection and proportioning of Grass Seeds suitable for Lawns. We can confidently recommend this mixture as being free from weeds and coarse grasses, and such as will give great satisfaction, and produce a fine sward, but as this mixture is exclusively made up of English grasses it is more particularly suitable to the cooler regions of the colony, where it will be grown to much more advantage. The seed should be sown thick and the grass should be regularly cut. **LAWNS OF COUCH GRASS.**—In the warm districts of our colony there can be no doubt that Couch is the hardiest and most reliable grass for a lawn or bowling green, and it can be provided either by turfing or by chopping up the roots into short pieces of about 2 or 3 inches and planting them in rows, about 6 inches apart, covering them right over—or a fine lawn can be produced from seed, if sown at the proper season at the rate of about 10 to 15 lbs. per acre. Sow Aug., Sep., or Oct.

PASTURE GRASSES CLOVERS

SPECIALLY SELECTED. ... AND ... MACHINE DRESSED SEEDS ...

.. ETC. ..

THE PRICES OF GRASSES have been appended for the guidance of our Customers as to their general value, but we are not bound by these rates, as the values fluctuate during the season.

Prairie Grass.

NOTE. We shall be pleased to send Samples and Special Quotations to large buyers. That all Grass Seeds should be perfectly pure and clean is of the greatest importance. Our stocks are very carefully machined.

PRAIRIE GRASS (*Bromus unioloides*). As a lasting nutritious fodder and pasture grass this is one of the most valuable varieties we have. It grows continuously at all seasons of the year, when there is a fair amount of moisture. In rich land it will produce very heavy crops of green fodder of the richest character, and will afford five or six cuttings in the year. As a pasture grass it is of first-class value, being much richer in nutritious properties than the much-valued Perennial Rye Grass. It will give the best results on rich, moist land, but will do fairly on any soil, and therefore should form an ingredient in all pasture mixtures. Two or three bushels will sow an acre. **5s. 6d.** per bushel.

Perennial Rye Grass.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS (*Lolium perenne*). Rye grass is sown extensively in pastures over the greater part of New Zealand. It produces an abundance of fibrous roots, starts very early in spring, and is therefore valuable in mixtures. It possesses most nutritious qualities, and is relished by all kinds of stock. It bears depasturing well, and will succeed in any average soil. In the cooler districts of the colony it succeeds admirably, and yields surprising results. Rye Grasses differ so very much in quality that great care on the part of the purchaser is necessary; cheap seed is generally found to be full of weeds, and hence very dear. Two bushels will sow an acre. **6s.** per bushel.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS (*Lolium Italicum*). This is an excellent grass to grow for green fodder for dairying purposes. On rich, moist soil it will yield three or four heavy cuttings in a year. It is only a biennial, and not suitable for permanent pasture. Seed light and bearded, easily distinguished from the perennial variety. Two or three bushels will sow an acre. **6s.** per bushel.

COUCH GRASS (*Cynodon dactylon*). For dry seasons this grass is without a rival. It is of more than average value in nutritious and flesh-forming properties, and as a summer pasture it ought to be introduced to every run in the country. It will continue growing during the hottest months of summer, and that even during continued drought, when no other grass or fodder plant possesses even the appearance of vitality. Couch Grass is valued wherever it has become known, but more especially in warm and temperate climes subject to frequent seasons of drought; 20 lbs. will sow an acre. **1s. 6d.** per lb.

CRESTED DOGSTAIL (*Cynosurus cristatus*). A favourite and valuable grass, especially for sheep pastures, as it forms a compact turf, while its deeply-rooting character renders it capable of resisting the effects of drought better than most grasses. It is a good lawn grass, but not of sufficiently robust growth to make it valuable for cutting as fodder. Its chief value is for permanent pastures, for which purpose it should form a portion of all grass seed mixtures. **2s.** per lb.

BUFFALO GRASS (*Stentaphrum Americanum*). Although we are unable to secure seed of this grass we yet include it in this list. It will grow on the most barren soils, either of sandy or gravelly nature, and will cover bare rocks with rich and succulent fodders if they can get a crevice here and there in which to push their roots. It is also much esteemed for lawns, edgings and grass plots generally. Roots should be planted about 2 feet apart, in autumn and spring. Cases of roots from **5s.** each. Seed of this grass cannot be supplied—roots only.

See pages 56, 57 . FOR .

Salt-Bush Seeds.

THE 3 best varieties OFFERED FOR The first time.

Italian Rye Grass.

COCKSFOOT GRASS (*Dactylis glomerata*). This is, perhaps, the most generally useful of all the introduced grasses. It bears heavy crops of feed, which is greedily eaten by all kinds of stock; can be either depastured or cut for hay, grows rapidly after being cut or grazed, and will flourish on a variety of soils and situations. It is greatly esteemed in New Zealand, where imported grasses are sown very extensively. In the United States it is extensively cultivated under the name of Orchard Grass, where it is much esteemed for its fattening properties. It reaches its greatest perfection in the cooler districts of the colony. Two bushels will sow an acre. **9s. 6d.** per bushel.

SWEET-SCENTED VERNAL GRASS (*Anthoxanthum odoratum.*) This perennial grass is liked on account of the perfume it imparts to meadow hay. As it starts early it may be useful here on pastures where the land is of a moist character. It is worth a trial as an ingredient to permanent pastures. **1s 6d.** per lb.

TIMOTHY (*Phleum pratense.*) A very productive and nutritious grass, suitable for hay, green fodder, or as an ingredient in permanent pastures. In rich soil it yields enormous crops of fodder, while in poor soil it is also productive along with other grasses for grazing, when its luxuriant character will be altered, as it readily accommodates itself to circumstances. Sow in autumn and spring. **1s.** per lb.

YARROW (*Achillea millifolium*). The Yarrow forms a grateful food for sheep when mixed with common pasture grasses; it does well in dry soils. 2 lbs. of seed per acre in mixture. **3s. 6d.** per lb.

RIB GRASS (*Plantago lanceolata*). In spring, and at other times when moisture is abundant, the Rib Grass yields an enormous amount of rich herbage, and should be present in all pastures. Sow in autumn, 2 or 3 lbs. as a mixture, or 30 lbs. if alone. **1s.** per lb.

Cocksfoot Grass.

Pasture Grasses

Meadow Foxtail Grass.

Meadow Fescue Grass.

Clovers, etc.

Timothy Grass.

SHEEP'S FESCUE (*Festuca ovina*). Very suitable for aiding in the establishment of permanent pastures in our cool and highland districts, where also it is indigenous. It thrives on widely different soils, and will grow luxuriantly on sandy moors and wastes; it is also suitable for lawns. Stands our dry season fairly. **1s. 6d.** per lb.

MEADOW FESCUE (*Festuca pratensis*). A valuable grass for permanent pasture on all good but not too dry soils. The leaves of the herbage are succulent and tender, never forming rank tufts. It is much liked by cattle. **1s.** per lb.

FESCUE—HARE (*Festuca duriuscula*). A variety of the above, somewhat taller, and a good pasture grass for soil of sandy or loose character. It will not answer well on heavy land of a very compact or binding character; but on soils suitable, even when by no means fertile, it is both productive and nutritious. **1s.** per lb.

FESCUE—RED OR CREEPING (*Festuca rubra*). Another variety of the sheep Fescue, having spreading or creeping roots, which adapt it for binding loose sand. On sandy soils, or light soils liable to occasional flood, this grass will lend efficient aid in forming permanent pastures. **1s** per lb.

MEADOW FOXTAIL (*Alopecurus pratensis*). One of the earliest and best pasture grasses. Its dwarf, spreading habit renders it valuable for grazing purposes. It does not come to full maturity until the second or third year after sowing, and should therefore only be used in permanent pastures. **1s. 6d.** per lb.

MEADOW GRASS, Smooth Stalked or Kentucky Blue Grass (*Poa pratensis*). A good pasture grass; suits the coast and cool districts, and will thrive in poor land. It forms a thick turf, and prefers sand or loam to heavy clay land. Should form a portion of pasture grass mixtures, and is one of the very best herbage grasses in cultivation. **1s.** per lb.

MEADOW GRASS, WOOD (*Poa memoralis*). A fine grass for sowing on natural pastures in country shaded by timber; though it will also grow well in open country. Very nutritious, though not remarkable for abundance of produce; desirable as an ingredient in pasture mixtures. **1s. 6d.** per lb.

MEADOW GRASS, ROUGH-STALKED (*Poa trivialis*). Suitable for pastures, and preferred to most other grasses by stock of all kinds. All these meadow grasses prefer light to heavy soils, and may be sown *at any time* during the autumn or spring, when the soil is in suitable condition and the weather favourable. **1s. 9d.** per lb.

MEADOW GRASS, EVERGREEN . . . (*Poa sempervirens*). This variety stands drought well, and is one of the most valuable of the *Poas*. Very suitable for ornamental grounds and lawn mixtures. **1s. 9d.** per lb.

☞ See opposite for two Grasses offered this season for the first time; they are of exceptional merit, and should be grown by all pastoralists.

Red Clover.

CLOVER—ALSIKE (*Trifolium hybridum*). A heavy yielding and excellent Clover, but requires a moist situation. Sow in September, where the land is perfectly moist, otherwise in March or April. 5 or 6 lbs. of seed for mixing with pasture grasses will be sufficient. If sown alone, 20. to 25 lbs. should be used to the acre. **1s. 6d.** per lb.

CLOVER, RED PERENNIAL (*Trifolium pratense*) An important hay and fodder plant, also known as Cow Grass. It is by nature a biennial, but when grazed upon, under favourable conditions of soil and climate, assumes the character of a perennial. Sow in autumn, 20 lbs. to the acre, for hay; a few pounds only when for pasture mixture. **1s. 6d.** per lb.; a parcel of 20 lbs., **1s. 3d.** per lb.

CLOVER—WHITE (*Trifolium repens*). White Clover has long since become naturalised in many districts, and is very generally found in valleys and alluvial flats. It is a valuable ingredient in pastures devoted to either dairying or fattening, and will thrive on comparatively poor land. In dry and hot weather the herbage withers and disappears, but it springs up again with surprising rapidity after moderate rain. Sow from February to May. 5 or 6 lbs. will be sufficient seed for an acre if mixed with grasses; or 20 lb. to 25lbs. if sown alone. **1s. 6d.** per lb.; a parcel of 20 lbs., **1s. 3d.** per lb.

YELLOW CLOVER OR TREFOIL . .
This is a fine clover for sheep pastures and very useful in the colder districts. **1s.** per lb.

SCARLET CLOVER (*Trifolium incarnatum*). An excellent forage Clover; scarlet flower. Can be sown alone as a greenstuff crop; 20 lbs. per acre. **1s.** per lb.

Scarlet Clover.

MITCHELL GRASS

(*Astrebla pectinata*). **5s.** PER LB.

THIS is one of the varieties of the famous "Mitchell Grasses," which pastoralists in the interior regard as the best of all native grasses. On rich soils this grass grows into large tussocks, and in ordinary seasons yields a great amount of rich succulent herbage. It is enabled to stand the very protracted droughts to which some parts of this country are subject, by its thick wiry roots penetrating to such a great depth, consequently it is looked upon, by those who know of its qualities, as a most valuable stand-by in case of dry times. Its natural habitat is on the central plains of the continent. It grows equally well on the coastal districts under certain conditions, it being necessary to have the land thoroughly well drained, if not naturally so. If cut just as the flower spikes appear, it makes excellent hay, and if left undisturbed for a time it will produce large quantities of seed. The best time to sow seed is in the spring of the year.

☞ OUR SUPPLY IS VERY LIMITED AND WE CANNOT OFFER IT IN LARGE QUANTITIES.

White Clover.

Paspalum Dilitatum.

10s. PER LB.

THIS grass has proved a great success in the Northern River districts, and is particularly suitable for pasturing dairy cattle. It is a good winter grass, and at the same time seems to luxuriate under sub-tropical influences. The seed being very light requires careful sowing, and should be distributed at the rate of 2 lbs. per acre. The best time for sowing is in the spring and early summer months.

LUCERNE, Colonial Grown

(*Medicago sativa*). **10d.** PER LB.

Please write for special quotations for large lots; special price per cwt. or ton.

WE give very particular attention to the selection of our stocks of Colonial Grown Lucerne, and growers entrusting their orders to us have the certainty of getting reliable seed. We re-clean, removing all weeds and light seeds.

Lucerne is so well known that little need be said of its value as a fodder plant. It is the most valuable one we possess. The land intended for it must be well and deeply tilled, and deep alluvial land is most suitable, although any well-worked average soil will produce fine crops; and, if the land is of a clayey nature, should be subsoil-drained at least 4 feet. Sow, for drilling, about 10 lbs., and for broadcasting, about 15 lbs. of seed to the acre. The best time for sowing, under ordinary circumstances, is autumn; but spring sowing is also successfully practised by large growers. March and April are good months.

Colonial Grown Broad Leaved Lucerne.

AUSTRALIAN SALT-BUSH SEEDS

Atriplex Nummularia. LINDL.—(Old Man Salt Bush).

A.—A small branch of female flowers.
B.—Fruiting perianth.
C.—Section of fruiting perianth, showing the seed.
D.—Section of a female flower, showing the ovary, and two styles.
E.—Male flower, showing the five stamens.

All magnified, with the exception of A, which is much reduced.

WHEN the immense plains in the central portion of this Continent were first discovered and occupied by pastoralists, a large percentage of the indigenous herbage was composed of salt-bush, and although much of this kind of herbage is still to be seen growing on what is termed the "back country" it is gradually disappearing, and in many districts has disappeared, from those areas that have long been devoted to pasturing stock. This is generally accounted for by a system of overstocking that has so long prevailed, and by the constant trampling of the animals' hoofs, which have assisted in destroying a large number of plants. Those pastoralists who first occupied what is termed salt-bush country were not long in finding out the great value of this kind of herbage for stock, and although salt-bush has so long enjoyed such a high reputation amongst stock-owners, both for its drought-enduring properties and for its fattening qualities, it was not until quite recently that any attempts were made to conserve it. Most experienced graziers are now becoming alive to the fact that, unless these valuable plants are systematically conserved where they may already be growing, and the seeds re-disseminated where they have been eaten out, it is only a question of time when they will disappear altogether from the plains in the interior. Apart from the great value of many of these plants as feed for stock, it has long been proved by practical experience that where plenty of salinous plants are growing in the pastures distoma and allied diseases amongst stock are almost unknown; so, on this account alone, they are well worth conserving—and even cultivating. Altogether there are about 112 species of salt-bush indigenous to Australia, all these, of course, are not valuable for fodder, but a large percentage is readily eaten by stock, which thrive well on them. Many of the salt-bushes have been analysed, and the analyses prove that they are of a highly nutritious character. During recent years not only has a great amount of interest been taken in Australian salt-bush by pastoralists in this country, but from plantations made in California, South Africa, India, etc., these plants enjoy a high reputation as forage for stock in those countries. A great recommendation of the various species of salt-bush is that they will grow and flourish on land that is practically useless for supporting any other kind of economic herbage. On the alkali lands of California there are now hundreds of acres of Australian salt-bush growing where practically no other kind of forage plant would thrive, and the area devoted to its cultivation is being rapidly extended. These plants have rendered immense areas of alkali, and similar lands, of great value for pastoral purposes. Until recently we have experienced great difficulty in executing any orders for salt-bush entrusted to us. Having had the seeds of the three best varieties of the salt-bushes collected in their native habitats, we are now in a position to supply them in limited quantities, large supplies not being obtainable at present, but with the demand for seed the supply will come. Following are descriptions of those species which are figured on this and following page:—

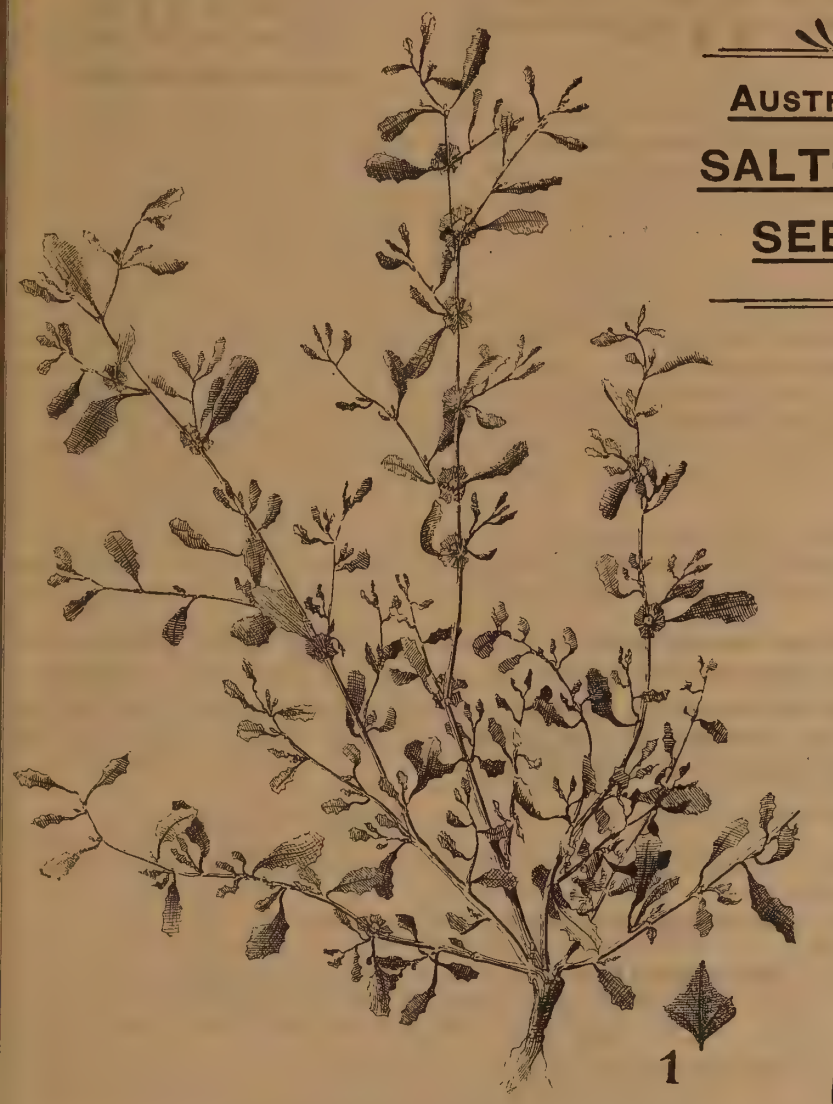
ATRIPLEX NUMMULARIA. LINDL.

This species bears a great resemblance to the true "Old man salt-bush" (RHAGODIA PARABOLICA. R. BR.), which used to grow fairly plentifully on the "Old Man Plain," and in other parts of Australia, but as it has been nearly eaten out in many districts the name "Old Man" has, during recent years, been given by stockmen to the first-named plant in different parts of the country. The Atriplex attains a height of from 6 to 10 or more feet, and is covered all over with a scaly tomentum. The leaves are variable, but are mostly round, rather thick, and slightly sinuate-toothed. The plant is mostly diœcious, that is, the two sexes of the flowers are borne on separate shrubs. The woody part of the plant amounts to 10 per cent. only; the other 90 per cent. is food and moisture. When not too closely fed over, the plant will seed in abundance, and the seed germinates readily under ordinary conditions. It will also strike readily from cuttings put down in the ordinary way. Price, **5s.** per lb.

ATRIPLEX SEMIBACCATA. R. Br.—This is a procumbent or prostrate, many-branched, slender, perennial plant, with herbaceous stems spreading from 1½ to 2 or more feet. Under cultivation its growth is simply marvellous. The whole plant is pale green, though sometimes it is nearly white. Its leaves, arranged on short stalks, are somewhat variable in shape, but mostly oblong-lanceolate, or cuneate, sinuate-toothed, and rather thin, and from half to one inch long. It is a most valuable plant for sheep, which eat it with avidity and thrive remarkably well on it. When left unmolested for a time it produces an abundance of seed, which germinates readily under ordinary circumstances. This plant has proved most valuable on some of the worst alkali lands in California, single plants are said to have covered a diameter of 16 feet in one season. "The yield of a full crop is about 20 tons of green material or 5 tons of dry matter per acre. Some seasons would permit of two such crops. It seems to be already demonstrated that this Australian species of Atriplex will constitute itself a most important industrial factor in this State, and will render productive vast tracts of land which are at present a blot on the landscape."—Report Agri. Exp. Stations, California. Price, **5s.** per lb.

ATRIPLEX HALIMOIDES. Lindl.—This is a procumbent or diffuse underscrub, often attaining a height of one or more feet. The whole plant has a glaucous or whitish appearance. Its leaves are variable, but mostly ovate-lanceolate or rhomboidal, and from 1¼ to 2 inches long. Both sheep and cattle thrive well on this plant. Under ordinary circumstances the plant produces an abundance of seed, which germinates readily in the spring of the year. Price, **5s.** per lb.

AUSTRALIAN SALT-BUSH SEEDS.



Atriplex Semibaccata. (Half-berried Salt-bush).

Atriplex Halimoides. (Halimus-like Salt-bush).

PROPAGATION OF SALT-BUSHES.

All the salt-bushes can be raised from seed, and many of them can be multiplied by cuttings. The latter should be made of the half-ripened wood, cut into lengths of about one foot, and put in the ground in the ordinary way. The best time to do this is during the early spring or early autumn months, when the soil is sufficiently moist to keep the cuttings from wilting until root action begins. As soon as the cuttings have taken root they will withstand any amount of dry weather. Speaking generally most species of the genera Rhagodia and Atriplex, also several species of Chenopodium and Kochia can be readily multiplied by cuttings. **Seeds.**—When the seeds of the different species of Atriplex are mature and dry they are very light, and it will take about 20,000 of them to a pound. The best time to sow salt-bush seed is in early spring or early autumn, when the ground is moist but not wet. Under such conditions the seed will germinate quickly, and the plants grow rapidly. The seeds should be sown in patches — about half-a-dozen seeds together — at distances of about 30 yards for the tall growing kinds and 5 yards for the dwarf-growing sorts, and from half-an-inch to an inch deep. If the soil is of a strong, tenacious character, the seeds should be covered with some light, decayed vegetable matter, which will offer no impediment to the young plants coming out of the soil. The seed can be put in with the aid of a light hoe. It is not necessary to plough the land preparatory to sowing the seed, as salt-bush spreads rapidly on most kinds of soil, once a few plants become established thereon, if they are protected against cattle and sheep. It should be mentioned that to sow the seed broadcast on the land is both an unsatisfactory and expensive way of propagating salt-bush. Most of the seeds being very light it is a difficult matter to cover them when sown in this way, and if left on the surface they would be blown away by the wind.

Eucalyptus Globulus (Blue Gum).

AUSTRALIAN HARDWOOD TIMBER TREE SEEDS.

WILL GROW IN ANY CLIMATE.

Of these celebrated trees, which are now being so largely cultivated all over the world, we offer seeds of the following varieties, and can supply, in limited quantities, very many others too numerous to list. Those we have described and priced are in constant demand for Export to Europe, America, Africa and India, and in increasing quantities. The great value of our native timbers has been known for years, but the demand for them in other countries is, without doubt, rapidly growing, and we have resolved to endeavour to be in the position to supply any possible orders. As an instance of the demand, we may mention supplying an adjacent Continent during the past season, and to one firm alone, upwards of 50 lbs. of our "Native Messmate," a quantity of seed sufficient to plant an enormous acreage of land. Speaking generally, the timbers of Australia are unique in possessing qualities which commend them to all forest-planting centres all the world over. For purposes requiring great strength, combined with great durability, they are unapproached. They are to be found also growing in great extremes of climate, ranging from 130 to 15 degrees Fahr., rendering them suitable for planting in any part of the world.

Some of the Gums are wonderfully rapid growers, especially the Blue Gum, and we wish our clients particularly to note, we only supply seed of Eucalyptus Globulus (the Tasmanian Blue Gum) procured direct from Tasmania, and from the most reliable collectors.

NOTE. **We use every care in the collecting of these Gums, and give special attention to export orders, but sell them on the distinct understanding that we supply them under the names by which they are known in the Colonies, and that we are not to be held liable for results at any time.**

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS - - TO THE - - TRADE & LARGE BUYERS.

THE VARIETIES NOT PRICED WILL BE CHARGED AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

Eucalyptus Amygdalina (*Messmate, or Almond-leaved Stringybark*).—A first-class timber for flooring-boards, joists, and other house carpentry. It is like stringybark, but the tree is a little larger, and is not so generally distributed. It is bad wood for domestic fuel, but it is first-rate smiths' charcoal. 150 feet to 200 feet. **15s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Bicolor (*Black Box*).—A highly valued timber tree; it is equal to the best Ironbark for all purposes for which that wood is used, and is more easily wrought. It is sometimes called "Ironbark Box." 100 feet to 150 feet. **17s. 6d.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Citriodora (*Lemon-scented Gum*). A useful timber; a native of Queensland. **5s.** per oz.

Eucalyptus Corymbosa (*Bloodwood*).—A very large tree. Timber first-class for posts, piles and such like. It is extremely durable in the ground. It is not a favourite as sawn timber, on account of its many gum veins. 150 to 200 feet. **17s. 6d.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Corynocalyx (*Sugar Gum*).—Timber very durable; used for work such as railway sleepers, &c.; grows very rapidly, with dark green foliage, and is an ornamental tree. **30s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Diversicolor (*Karri Gum*). One of the grandest, as it is the tallest of the family, growing from 300 feet to 400 feet in height. It has a white bark; it is a very quick grower, straight stemmed, and when grown thickly, very slight; the wood is light in colour, bends freely, straight grained and tough. *Quotation on application.*

Eucalyptus Ficifolia (*Crimson Flowered Gum*).—This is one of the most ornamental Gums grown, but of slow growth, not exceeding 30 feet in height. It produces beautiful bright crimson flowers; very fine for the shrubbery. **2s. 6d.** per packet.

Eucalyptus Goniocalyx (*New South Wales Blue Gum*).—A fine timber, largely used for fencing and building. **15s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Globulus (*Tasmanian Blue Gum*). A splendid fast-growing timber tree, largely planted in India, Europe, Africa and America. It is very valuable both for its hygienic properties as well as for its timber. **15s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Gunni (*Tasmanian Cedar Gum.*)—One of the hardiest Gums in cultivation. It is a bushy tree, only attaining a height of about 30 feet. Its flowers are white. **20s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Hæmastoma (*White Gum.*)—Yields gum resin largely; is not remarkable for its timber, but is a good domestic fuel. Height, 50 feet to 100 feet. **15s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Hemiphloia (*Common Box*).—A hard but useful timber, strong, tough and durable; but will not last as posts or piles sunk in the ground. It is also a first-class fuel, both for domestic use and for steam purposes. 100 feet to 150 feet. **15s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Leucoxylon (*Ironbark of Victoria*).—The timber of this Gum is possessed of great strength and durability; exceedingly hard, and largely used for underground work. **30s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Longifolia (*Woollybutt*).—An average-sized tree; fair timber for fencing and building purposes. It is a good fuel for domestic use, very durable, and is said to be less liable to attack of the white ant than other Gums. 100 feet to 120 feet. **15s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Marginata (*Jarrah of Western Australia*).—Very excellent timber; resists teredo. **30s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Meliodora (*Black Ironbark*).—One of the strongest and most durable timbers in the world. **30s.** per lb.

AUSTRALIAN HARDWOOD TIMBER TREE SEEDS.

Eucalyptus Obliqua (*Stringybark*).—The best wood for flooring-boards, rafters, and sawn stuff generally. It is of very quick growth, inferior fuel, but produces the best charcoal for the forge. 120 feet. **15s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Obtusifolia (*Yellow Blackbutt*).—Timber like the preceding, but softer and more easily worked, and of a yellow tint. It is a remarkably quick grower. 150 feet. **15s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Paniculata (*Common Ironbark*).—For most purposes equal to the *E. Meliodora*, is less inlocked, and is more easily split into shingles or palings. Very lasting and good fuel; wood not so dark in colour. 150 feet. **20s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Paniculata var. **Microphylla** (*Small-leaved or She Ironbrak*).—The wood of this species is used for fencing and many purposes the same as the other Ironbarks; but the wood being of a nature more easy to work, it may be used in carpentry in many ways, to which the hardness of other sorts offers an obstacle; first-class fuel. 120 feet. **20s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Pilularis (*Blackbutt*).—Wood like Stringybark, and used for similar purposes. Small spars of this species are used for shipping. It is almost the only Eucalyptus that is used for this purpose; inferior fuel. 150 feet to 200 feet. **15s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Piperita (*Peppermint Gum*).—This tree grows to a considerable height, and its trunk attains a diameter of 4 feet; the wood being used for same purposes as that of other Stringybark trees. Its foliage is rich in volatile oil. **15s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Regnans (*Mountain Ash of Victoria*).—This Gum is only a form of *E. Amygdalina*, but is seldom found except in one district of Victoria, where it is known as "Mountain Ash." The wood is fissile, well adapted for shingles, rails, staves, inner building material, &c., but it is not a very strong wood. **30s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Resinifera (*Forest Mahogany*).—Very durable and fine for housework. **17s. 6d.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Robusta (*Swamp Mahogany*).—A good, lasting timber for house carpentry and many kinds of turnery. It is not durable in the ground, but for other purposes it is very durable, and is not a favourite with the white ant. It is not remarkable as a burning wood. Its specific gravity is great. 150 feet. **15s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Rostrata (*Red Gum of Victoria*).—A very highly esteemed timber, being exceedingly heavy, strong and durable; lasts equally well above or below ground, or in water; largely used for wood blocks in street paving. **30s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Saligna (*Weeping Gum*).—A fine fencing timber. **17s. 6d.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Siderophloia (*Dark or Broad-leaved Ironbark*).—The most valuable wood for piles, girders, railway sleepers, and for every purpose in which strength and durability are required; even shingles a quarter-inch thick have been known to last sound on roofs for forty years. This species and the two following are the strongest of all Australian timbers, and are used for a greater number of purposes—spokes, shafts, poles, frames, by wheelwrights, the best telegraph posts, fencing of all kinds—and none are equal to it for cogs in mill work. It is superior to most as fuel for steam engines. 150 feet. **20s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Tereticornis (*Grey Gum or Red Gum*).—A very strong, durable hardwood, almost equal to Ironbark for some purposes; lasts in the ground; inferior fuel. 150 feet. **15s.** per lb.

Eucalyptus Viminalis (*Manna Gum*).—A middle-sized Gum. The timber varies in colour somewhat. The straight stems are employed for shingles and rails, and also as rough building material. Not so durable as some other Gums, but very strong. It is a very useful and interesting Gum. **20s.** per lb.

Syncarpia Laurifolia (*Turpentine*).—One of the largest timber trees. It is remarkable as being a most difficult wood to consume by fire; it cannot be burned unless considerable trouble is taken to keep the fire alive. It is also peculiar as a timber which that very destructive worm, the cobra or teredo, will not penetrate; consequently it is most suited for piles or jetties, in which situations it has proved extremely durable. 150 feet to 200 feet. **20s.** per lb.

Angophora Subvelutina (*Apple Tree*).—A light timber, very durable for indoor work, floorings, &c., much used for bullock yokes, wheel naves, and any purpose requiring toughness combined with lightness. As fuel it does not afford strong heat, but burns with great facility, leaving nothing but a clean, white ash. 100 feet to 120 feet. **20s.** per lb.

THE ONLY OTHER TIMBERS SO GENERALLY DISTRIBUTED AS THE GUMS ARE WHAT ARE COMMONLY KNOWN AS OAKS, THOUGH NOT ALLIED TO THE QUERCUS.

THE FOLLOWING SPECIES ARE THE MOST USED:—

Casuarina Torulosa (*Forest Oak*).—Largely used for shingles, and greatly in favour for fuel for domestic use and heating bakers' ovens. It burns with a clear, white ash, leaving no cinders. 40 feet. **15s.** per lb.

Casuarina Stricta (*She Oak*).—More tough than other species; used for tool handles. 20 feet to 30 feet. **15s.** per lb.

Casuarina Quadrivalvis (*Swamp Oak*).—Fuel, shingles, and handles. 60 feet to 70 feet. **15s.** per lb.

HEDGE SEEDS, WATTLES, &c.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO THE TRADE AND LARGE BUYERS.

African Box Thorn (*Lycium Horridum*).—This is one of the very best hedge plants we have; very hardy and tenacious of life, produces large quantities of strong thorns, and bears clipping well. The seed should be sown in spring, in shallow drills not more than a quarter-inch deep. Plant out the hedge rows during the following winter. **1s.** per oz.; **10s.** per lb.

Cape Broom (*Aspalanthus Sp.*)—A dwarf-growing, furze-like bush, with pretty, pea-like flowers; requires similar treatment to the Kangaroo Acacia. **6s.** per lb.

Kangaroo Acacia (*Acacia Armata var. Ornithophora*).—This is a very prickly Acacia, and is much grown for hedges; the plant will grow in almost any kind of soil, and in any situation. The seeds should be soaked in water until they are soft, which will facilitate germination; the best way to sow the seed is thinly in a shallow trench, where it is proposed to grow the permanent hedge. The seedlings should be kept clean of weeds until they become strong enough to take care of themselves; with this exception the plants will require no more attention in the way of cultivation. The exuberant shoots should be clipped off occasionally, so that the hedge will present an even appearance. **6s.** per lb.

Osage Orange (*Maclura Aurantiaca*).—A deciduous shrub, and a well-known hedge plant, bearing short, sharp thorns and bright green leaves; it is remotely allied to the orange family. The peculiar advantage of this shrub as a hedge plant is, that while it suits the warmer climates in which the hawthorn would not do well, it is perfectly at home in cool and elevated districts. In good soil it should be planted 2 feet apart, and in poor land 18 inches. It forms a strong, stiff, close hedge, and will grow to a height of 12 feet. **6s.** per lb.

Acacia Decurrens (*Black or Green Wattle*).—**2s. 6d.** per lb.

Acacia Pycnantha (*Golden Wattle*).—**1s. 6d.** per lb.

Both these Wattles are largely grown for the bark, which is stripped for tanning purposes. The first-named is our New South Wales Native Wattle, and grows vigorously in our climate; the *Acacia Pycnantha* is the Golden Wattle of South Australia, and suits our warmer districts best. Bark quite as valuable as *Acacia Decurrens*.

Acacia Dealbata (*Silver-leaved Wattle*).—A very pretty, ornamental variety. **6s.** per lb.

Grevillea Robusta.—A useful shelter tree for hot climates, and very ornamental. Seed scarce. **5s.** per oz.

HOW TO PLANT FRUIT TREES IN SMALL GARDENS

OUR remarks on the Planting and Management of Fruit Trees are for the guidance, not of those who contemplate planting orchards or acres, but those who desire to include fruit trees in limited numbers in the gardens they have already formed or wish to form. We shall take it for granted that the garden, new or old, in which the trees are to be planted, has received all attention—in the way of trenching and draining—merely remarking that these operations are important, subsoil-drainage especially so; unless there be naturally a well-drained, porous subsoil, from 2 to 4 feet below the surface, so that the subsoil-water shall be carried off quickly after heavy rains. This is not more necessary for fruit trees than for other garden products; there is, therefore nothing special in recommending it; shelter is requisite to ensure best results.

TIME TO PLANT DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.

FOR the ordinary run of deciduous trees, or summer fruits, as they are sometimes, but incorrectly, called, such as peaches, plums, apples, pears, cherries, etc., the best months in which to plant are June, July and August. The trees should be planted as early as possible, unless, as happens sometimes, the weather is unfavourable.

SUITABLE SOIL.

IT will seldom happen that the land chosen for a garden is so harsh and lumpy that finer soil will have to be brought to cover the roots; but this should be done when such is the case. When the land it lumpy, if it is broken up thoroughly it will do for planting the trees in. We do not approve of the use of manure if the land is in fair heart.

DISTANCE APART.

TREES should be planted 25 to 30 ft. apart, and if they are put in the vegetable garden they should stand 10ft. from the paths on either side, and the available land should be divided into beds or squares not less than 25 ft. wide. This is an excellent plan for private gardens, where only a limited number of fruit trees are required, as the cultivation of the soil necessary for the production of vegetables helps the fruit trees considerably, whilst the trees, acting as a break wind, afford shelter to the vegetable crops.

METHOD OF PLANTING.

MARK out the land to be planted to the required distances, and dig out the holes deep and wide enough for the gardener to spread out the roots; drive a good stout stake into the centre of the hole, and be careful to get all in line.

Examine the roots of the tree and remove all bruised or broken rootlets with a sharp knife; then place it in the hole close to the stake and spread out the roots carefully and as horizontally as possible; drop the fine soil on the roots until the hole is about one third full; then gently shake the tree from side to side and lift it slightly from time to time with an up and down motion; the object of so doing is to allow the soil to shake down among the small roots; then fill up the hole to the level and tread the soil firmly around the tree; secure it to the stake in two places, near the ground and near the top, and the planting is completed. The work is best carried out by two persons.

Trees should never be planted more than a couple of inches deeper than they stood in the nursery, and if planted in rows they should be placed so that you will have straight lines, no matter from what point of the orchard you look. (For information, see our remarks on Avenue Trees.) This plan greatly facilitates the working of an orchard.

HOW TO PLANT EVERGREEN FRUIT TREES.

ORANGE and lemon trees are planted in just the same way, but these ought to have a section to themselves, as their habits preclude vegetable culture among them. They should be planted in June or July, August and September, unless severe drought has been prevalent, so as to render them delicate.

PLANTING OTHER FRUITS.

GUAVAS, cherimoyers, loquats, bananas, and plantains are best planted in convenient spots about the pleasure grounds, if there be such. These are, of course, only adapted to warm districts near the sea, if possible. Any of these which are in pots can be planted any time during autumn, spring, or winter, but they are likely to do best in the autumn.

SITES FOR DIFFERENT TREES.

IF the orchard is on a slope, the highest part should be alloted to Apricots, following on in succession in the order named down the slope, with Peaches and Nectarines, Plums, Apples, Pears and Quinces. If the situation is sheltered and the climate suitable, the Citrus family (oranges and lemons) should be planted near the centre of the plantation.

GRAPE VINES, POSITION IN GARDEN.

GRAPE vines may be planted near to the walks like the fruit trees, but nearer to them, say two or three feet back from the border. Or, a trellis may be made over one of the walks for the American grapes; or still better, a special plot should be devoted to vines.

GRAPE VINES, DISTANCE APART.

THE ordinary grapes should be placed five feet apart each way, in straight lines, that the plough may be used either across or along the vineyard. If the land be rich and deep, the distance between the vines should be increased to 6, 7, or 8 feet. The American grapes do better on a trellis, as the training and pruning that suits them best is quite different from that employed for other grapes. These may be planted ten or twelve feet apart, along each side of a trellis, which covers a broad walk. Rooted vines may be planted at any time from June till September; before planting they should be pruned back to two or three eyes.

FIRST PRUNING OF YOUNG TREES.

WHEN the deciduous trees are planted they should be cut back to the height fixed upon from the trunk. If there be no lateral branches, three buds only should be allowed to push out to form the head of the tree. This will generally be the case with apples and pears, but peaches and such like will often have several lateral branches. In that case cut the leader to the height required, and cut off all the laterals except three near the top; these should be left to form the head, but should be shortened. Each tree after planting should be painted with kerosene emulsion to destroy any insect pest that may possibly be hidden in the bark.

LESS WOOD, MORE FRUIT.

IN view of the frequent complaints made of the unfruitfulness of Fruit Trees, we hasten to give our customers the benefit of recent observations.

Our fruit expert, while visiting several orchards during the past season, observed that many of the trees had a large round stone, about the size of a football, placed in the fork formed by the junction of the branches crowning the trunk, and on enquiring the reason, was informed that previously these trees had produced only small crops, whereas now they were heavily laden every year with splendid fruit.

The theory is a simple one, and is doubtless correct; the weight of the stone placed in the position described presses upon the branches and checks the too abundant flow of sap, which is the cause of the over-production of young wood, which greatly reduces the productiveness of the trees; thus the placing of these stones in the position indicated compels the trees to produce less wood and more fruit.

This may be a very primitive way of overcoming a difficulty, but is much superior to the severe pruning of young trees so often recommended under similar circumstances, and the results are most surprising.

"The FRUIT GARDEN" contains Practical Hints on Propagation and Culture. In two vols., post free, 2s. 2d.

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READY TO SEND OUT IN JUNE.

We advise that the selection be left to us in cases where our Customers are unacquainted with the merits of particular varieties. The disadvantage of naming particular sorts is that we cannot possibly foresee the demand for any one variety, or provide for the sorts ordered may be early sold out, and customers will then complain of getting small trees, or none of those ordered; whereas, if we had been permitted to select strong trees of other sorts, possessing all the good qualities of the sorts ordered, could have been sent; therefore, we ask our customers to leave the selection entirely to us, saying only for what purpose they require the Fruits. Strong, healthy, moderate-sized trees with plenty of fibrous roots are preferable to large trees scantily furnished with roots.

LEAVE THE SELECTION TO US.

IMPORTANT. We would strongly advise our friends who may be planting an acre or two of Fruit Trees, for marketing, to avoid planting a number of sorts; much better have twelve or twenty trees of one variety than three or four trees of a kind; the larger number enables the grower to supply so many cases of this or that variety, whereas small lots of various varieties are always difficult to sell. These remarks we particularly apply to any orchardist who may contemplate growing for the London market, a large shipment of one variety being much preferred to a few cases of several sorts.

INSECT PESTS and REMEDIES.

In a semi-tropical climate like that of New South Wales insect pests must be very numerous, consequently the fruit grower must take active measures to keep his trees clean. We offer the following remarks on the subject for the benefit of all engaged in fruit culture. We have already stated that previous to planting fruit trees they should be well painted over with kerosene emulsion, thus destroying any hidden insects, which, if allowed to come into active life in the Spring will do much damage. When the annual pruning takes place, the prunings should be burnt without delay and each tree well sprayed with some kind of insecticide, so as to destroy hidden foes. We do not advocate expensive insecticides; so long as the material is good, the cheapest should be selected.

THE CODLIN MOTH IN THE APPLE. We know of but one remedy for the Codlin Moth in the Apple, and that is the use of a hay band, or a band of calico or other like material bound loosely round the butt of each tree, about 12 inches from the ground level; this should be done early in Spring so that it may act as a trap for the larvæ to nidify in. Many believe in spraying the tree, but we have little faith in the operation. The Codlin Moth must be destroyed by continuing the band system till it disappears; the bands should be renewed frequently, and the old ones either burnt or plunged into hot water. If this could be done for a year or two by all apple growers, we should cease to be troubled with the Codlin Moth.

BLACK SMUT ON ORANGE TREES. Orange and other trees are frequently covered by a black smut, which often entirely covers the leaves. This is probably the work of ants in search of scale, but it is easily removed by a simple process. Take a bucket of starch, not too thick, and syringe the trees with it. This, of course, must be done on a dull day, or in the cool of the evening. The first day's sun will crack the starch and it will come off in a skin and take the smut with it, leaving the leaves bright and clean. If scale should be found on the leaves or stems it must be dressed with kerosene emulsion, otherwise the ants will return and reproduce the smut.

MILDEW ON PEARS. Trees so affected should be hard pruned, and the pruning burnt; apply No. 4 Mixture frequently to the whole tree.

THE APHIS The Aphis, so troublesome to stone fruits, should be treated with kerosene emulsion as soon as the trees begin to shoot. A fine spraying, as early as possible, will save much trouble.

SCALE INSECT. Scale Insect must also be treated by spraying with kerosene emulsion, and should be treated as soon as it appears, but before applying the emulsion all dead wood should be cleared away, and if the branches are too dense they should be thinned out, so that light and air may penetrate into the interior of the tree. Within the last few years a new enemy has made its appearance, viz., the **Pear Slug.** This is a blackish brown, slimy, slug-like insect, about five-eighths of an inch in length. It not only feeds on the pear leaves, but also attacks Plums, Cherries, Quinces and Hawthorns. As it always appears on the upper side of the leaves it is not difficult to destroy, but should be killed as soon as it shows, otherwise, in our warm climate, brood after brood will appear, which will by increase of numbers destroy the trees. Spraying with strong tobacco water quickly kills this insect. As a general rule never spray when trees are in full bloom, the operation should be done either before or after the fruit has "set."

EMULSIONS.

The following list of emulsions we recommend. The secret of success in their use is the application of either of them in time. The three cheapest, and possibly the best, are Nos. 1, 5 and 6; but for No. 1, instead of buying tobacco, obtain a bale or so of tobacco stalks, which is cheaper, and will answer just as well as the more expensive article. This can be obtained at the factories, or from us.

I. Tobacco. 1 lb., or 6 lbs. tobacco stems; boiling water, 3 gallons. Strain when cool, and add a gill of kerosene to each three gallons. Very effective when used as a spray for Aphides, Lice, Beetles and Ticks, or Pear Scale, on all soft-wooded plants.

II. Quassia Chips, 1 lb.; boiling water, 3 gallons A good preventative. Apply as a spray to destroy Aphides on Rose Bushes and Plant Lice.

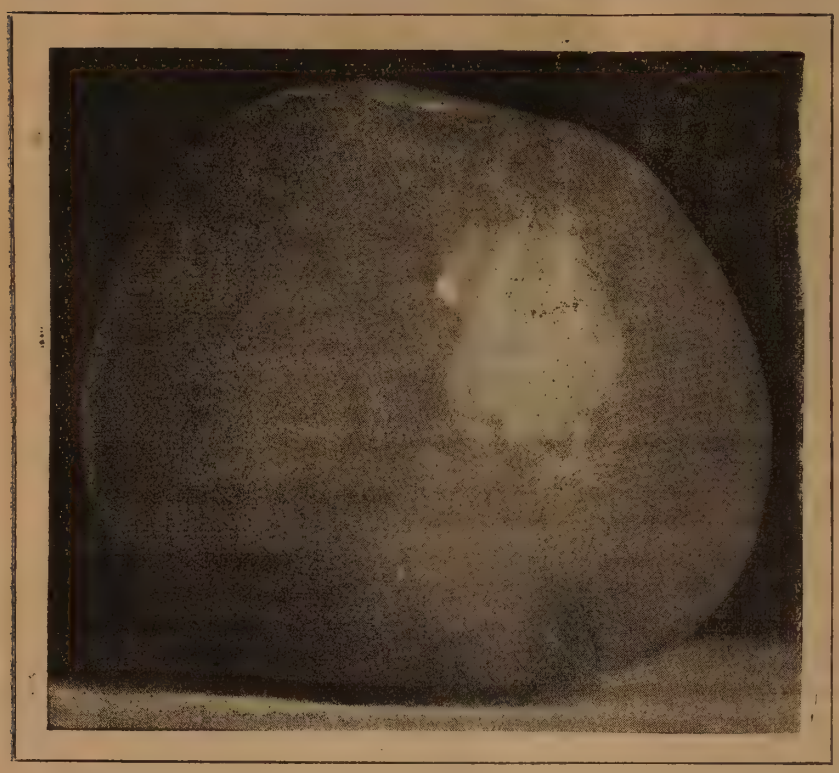
III. London Purple. Paris Green. Use 1 lb. of the poison to 200 gallons of water. Dissolve a little flour paste in the water to make it sticky; stir frequently. A sure cure for all insect plagues.

IV. Bordeaux Mixture. 1 lb. sulphate of copper dissolved in 1 gallon hot water (in one vessel); in another, 1 lb. of rock lime is slaked in 1½ gallons cold water; when cool pour into the copper solution and strain. Add 2 gallons water and it is ready for use.

V. Soap. 1 lb. resin soap to one gallon hot water. Use as a spray. Valuable remedy for small and soft insects.

VI. Kerosene. 4 lb soft soap, dissolved in 1 gallon hot (boiling) water; remove from the fire; add 2 gallons kerosene while hot, and 1½ pints spirits of turpentine. Thoroughly emulsify the oil and add 27 gallons cold water for use.

VII. Dissolve 2 lbs. copper sulphate in hot water; also 2½ lbs. sodium carbonate in another vessel of water; mix together, and before using add 1½ pints of ammonia; then dilute to 30 gallons with water. A sure remedy for the Pear Blight.



SELECTED

• APPLES •

CUSTOMERS CAN SAVE TIME BY ORDERING FROM - - THE - - NUMBER ONLY.

Single Trees - - **1s. 3d.**

One Dozen (one or more varieties) **12s.**

1s. per dozen extra for packing.

One Hundred (packing included) **£4 10s.**

APPLE TREES do best in compact sandy loam, with shelter from the west and south, stiff clayey land not being very suitable. Newly planted trees generally grow too fast; therefore, for them the land should *not be deeply trenched*, or, if so, it should be allowed to lie two seasons before planting. Overstrong growth should be checked from the beginning, either by pruning the roots or branches in winter, or pinching back the growing shoots in summer. Plant none but clean trees, and if the American aphis appears attack it at once; dress the affected trees or parts with kerosene emulsion. Examine trees frequently. All our trees are worked either on *Northern Spy* or *Winter Majeting* stocks; therefore the blight cannot attack *the roots*.

ABBREVIATIONS.

SIZE—**1** signifies large; **2**, medium; **3**, small.
USE—**K** signifies kitchen; **D**, dessert.
SEASON OR TIME OF RIPENING—**E** signifies early; **M**, medium; **L**, late.

This List contains all the very best Varieties for Cultivation.

CHOICE APPLES.

1 **Adams' Pearmain.** Beautiful, of excellent quality. 1 D L.
2 **Aikins' Seedling.** A valuable very early variety, either for culinary or dessert purposes; ripens about Christmas. 2 K D E.
3 **Alexander.** A large showy apple. 1 K M.
4 **Alfriston.** One of the best, fine, acidity. 1 K L.
5 **Beauty of Kent.** Large, fine quality. 1 K M.
6 **Bedfordshire Foundling.** Excellent and very prolific. 1 K L.
7 **Betty Geeson.** Firm, crisp, good bearer. 2 K L.
8 **Beauty of Hants.** High coloured, very hardy, 1 D L.
9 **Boston Russet.** First-rate flavour, rich. 2 D L.
10 **Caldwell's Keeper.** Excellent. 1 K L.
11 **Carpenter's Nonsuch.** Very juicy, aromatic; a first-class variety. 2 M.
12 **Calville Blanche de Hiver.** Tender, perfumed, first-class. 1 KD L.
13 **Celini.** Beautiful, excellent, prolific. 2 KD M.
14 **Christmas Kitchen.** Excellent size and quality. 2 K M.
15 **Claygate Pearmain.** Abundant bearer, and first-rate. 2 D L.
16 **Cleopatra.** Best for preserving. 2 KD L.
17 **Cornish Gilliflower.** Highly flavoured and good. 2 D L.
18 **Cox's Orange Pippin.** One of the best. 2 D L.
19 **Devonshire Quarrenden.** One of the best early apples. 2 D E.
20 **Dickson's Emperor.** Excellent for all purposes. 1 KD L.
21 **Downton Pippin.** Seedling from Golden Pippin. 2 D M.
22 **Gloria Mundi.** Handsome; soft, tender flesh. 1 K M.
23 **Golden Nonpareil.** Excellent table fruit. 3 D L.
24 **Golden Pippin.** Queen of the dessert. 3 D L.
25 **Golden Russet.** Very rich, high aroma. 2 D L.
26 **Gravenstein.** High, spicy flavour, excellent. 1 K M.
27 **King of the Pippins.** Valuable apple, choice flavour. 2 KD M.
28 **Keswick Codling.** Very productive, early, fine. 2 K E.
29 **Lemon Pippin.** One of the best baking apples. 2 KD L.
30 **Lady Hennicker.** Large, first quality, 3 KD M.
31 **Lord Nelson.** Showy, first-rate quality. 1 KD M.
32 **Five Crown Pippin.** Valuable apple for all purposes. 2 KD L.
33 **Lord Suffield.** Handsome large apple. 1 K M.
34 **Manx's Codlin.** Prolific and valuable. 2 K L.
35 **Margil.** Very rich, keeps well. 3 D L.
36 **Mere de Menage.** Large and handsome. 1 K L.

CHOICE APPLES—CONTINUED.

37 **Mela Carla.** Juicy sort, tender and sweet. 2 D L.
38 **Mobbs' Royal.** Extra large and good. 1 K L.
39 **New York Pippin.** Large, firm, crisp and tender. 1 D L.
40 **Newton Pippin.** Very fine dessert apple. 2 D L.
41 **Nonpareil Scarlet.** Excellent, keeps until spring. 2 D L.
42 **Norfolk Beefing.** Excellent for baking. 2 K L.
43 **Peach (Irish).** Early, without blight. 2 D E.
44 **Peasgood's Nonsuch.** Large and very handsome. 1 KD M.
45 **Prince Bismarck.** Large fine bearer. 1 KD M.
46 **Red Astrachan.** Handsome, aromatic. 1 D E.
47 **Red Caldwell.** A good market apple. 2 KD M.
48 **Red German.** Large, showy, excellent. 1 KD M.
49 **Reinette du Canada.** Handsome and excellent. 2 KD L.
50 **Ribstone Pippin.** Highest flavour, cold districts. 2 D L.
51 **Royal Russet.** Excellent, for kitchen use. 1 K L.
52 **Scarlet Pearmain.** Beautiful, of first-rate quality. 2 D L.
53 **Striped Beefing.** Large and excellent. 1 KD L.
54 **Stone Pippin.** Keeps remarkably well. 2 KD L.
55 **Triomphe de Luxembourg.** Very large, showy fruit. 1 D M.
56 **Trivett's Seedling.** Handsome, subacid flavour.
57 **Waltham Abbey Seedling.** Requires but little sugar. K M.
58 **Watson's Dumpling.** Grand cooking apple, large. 1 K M.
59 **Warner's King.** Very large and excellent. 1 K L.
60 **Wheeler's Russet.** Good size and quality. 2 D L.
61 **Winter Pearmain.** Excellent market apple. 2 KD L.
62 **Worcester Pearmain.** Very tender, highly flavoured. 2 KD E.
63 **Wormsley Pippin.** Fine flavour, showy, valuable. 1 KD E.
64 **Yorkshire Beauty.** Large, with a bright yellow skin. 1 K E.
65 **Yorkshire Greening.** One of the best. 1 K L.

AMERICAN APPLES.

66 **American Beauty.** Good all purposes. 2 KD M.
67 **Buncomb, or Red Winter Pearmain.** Large, oblong, greenish yellow, nearly covered with deep carmine, juicy, and highly flavoured, a splendid keeper. 1 KD L.
68 **Ben Davis.** Grand keeper, A1 quality. 2 K M.
69 **Cooper's Market.** A subacid flavour, keeps well. 2 K L.
70 **Grimes' Golden Pippin.** Yellow highly flavoured, handsome. 2 D L.

AMERICAN APPLES—CONTINUED.

71 **Kansas Queen.** Excellent for dessert. 2 D E.
72 **Kentucky Red Streak.** Good and productive. 2 KD L.
73 **New York Pippin.** Valuable for dessert. 1 D L.
74 **Nickajack.** Large, dull red striped, firm, great bearer and keeper. 1 KD L.
75 **Rome Beauty.** Fine shape, hardy, good bearer. 1 KD L.
76 **Shockley.** Yellow, crimson cheek, flesh firm and sweet; large cropper. 2 D L.
77 **Stevenson's Winter.** Firm, juicy, and a regular bearer. 1 KD L.
78 **White Winter Pearmain.** Large, oblong, greenish yellow, nearly covered with deep carmine, juicy and highly flavoured; splendid keeper and bearer. 1 KD L.
79 **Yates.** Handsome, dark striped, red variety. 1 L M.

BLIGHT PROOF APPLES

AND NEARLY SO.

80 **American Golden Pippin.** An excellent variety. 2 KD L.
81 **Devonshire Quarrenden.** Best early apple, blight proof. 2 D E.
82 **Duchess of Oldenburg.** A very beautiful and useful variety. 2 KD M.
83 **Irish Peach.** Early and good, blight proof. 2 D E.
84 **Jupp's Surprise.** Aromatic, sure cropper, blight proof. 2 D E.
85 **Maiden's Blush.** Tender, pleasant, and subacid. 1 KD L.
86 **New England Pigeon.** Crisp, juicy, and excellent. 1 D M.
87 **Northern Spy.** Tender, delicious; perfectly blight proof. 1 D L.
88 **Red Caldwell.** Good market apple, perfectly blight proof. 1 KD M.
89 **Reinette de Canada.** Handsome and excellent apple. 2 KD L.
90 **Scott's Red Streak.** Firm, crisp, and juicy; perfectly blight proof. 2 D M.
91 **Stone Pippin.** A valuable keeping apple. 2 KD L.
92 **Somerset Lasting.** Large showy variety. 1 KD L.
93 **Striped Beefing.** Very handsome valuable apple. 1 KD L.
94 **Wards' Seedling.** Good quality and immense bearer; blight proof. 2 KD M.
95 **Willis' Late.** Good quality, handsome market apple. 2 KD L.
96 **Winter Majeting.** Firm, agreeable acid flavour apple. 2 KD L.
97 **Winter Pearmain.** An excellent market apple. 1 K L.

- - CHOICE - -

PEARS.

Single Trees - - 1s. 3d.
One Dozen (one or more varieties) **12s.**
1s. per dozen extra for packing.
One Hundred (packing included) **£4 10s.**

98 **Alexander Bivort.** A splendid, rich flavoured, late melting pear. 2 D L.
99 **Bergamot Autumn.** A fine old pear, with peculiar flavour. 3 D L.
100 **Bergamot Gansel.** Melting, and richly flavoured. 1 D M.
101 **Bergamot White.** Excellent. 1 D L.
102 **Beurre d'Aumalis.** Melting, buttery, and rich. 1 D M.
103 **Beurre d'Aremberg.** Juicy, vinous, perfumed. 2 D L.
104 **Beurre Bosc.** First-rate, rich and aromatic. 1 D L.
105 **Beurre Brown.** Richly flavoured, with high aroma, good bearer. 1 D M.
106 **Beurre Clairgeau.** Handsome, crisp, juicy and sweet. 1 D M.
107 **Beurre Diel.** Tender, melting, rich, good bearer. 1 D L.
108 **Beurre Easter.** Melting; a valuable late pear. 1 D L.
109 **Beurre Rance.** Valuable; late. 1 D L.
110 **Beurre Van Mons.** Excellent, buttery, melting. 2 D L.
111 **Bon Chretien Williams.** The American Bartlett Pear; perfumed, highly esteemed. 1 D M.
112 **Broompark.** Excellent, rich and musky. 2 D L.
113 **Chaumontel.** Highly perfumed and melting. 1 D L.
114 **China.** Good for preserving. 2 D L.
115 **Citron des Carmes.** Delicious early pear. 3 K M.
116 **Colmar d'Aremberg.** Handsome. 1 D E.
117 **Crasanne.** Excellent. 1 D L.
118 **Crasanne, Althorpe.** A first-rate pear, good bearer. 2 D L.
119 **Crasanne, Winter.** Very late, keeps well. 2 D L.
120 **Doyenne Goubault.** Very large; rich. 1 D L.
121 **Duchesse d'Angouleme.** Good, but sometimes coarse. 1 D L.
122 **Flemish Beauty.** First-rate, melting. 1 D M.
123 **Fondante d'Automme.** Tender, juicy, delicious. 1 D M.
124 **Glou Morceau.** Above medium size, first-rate. 2 D M.
125 **Jargonelle.** Best of early pears. 1 D L.
126 **Keifer's Hybrid.** A cross between Williams' Bonchretien and China, preserving. Wonderful bearer. 1 K D.
127 **Large Flat Baking.** First-rate, hangs very late. 1 K L.
128 **L'Inconnue.** One of the best late pears. 1 K L.
129 **Louise Bonne of Jersey.** Buttery, brisk, vinous flavour. 2 D M.
130 **Marie Louise.** The richest flavour; superb. 1 D M.
131 **Napoleon.** First-rate, melting. 1 D L.
132 **Pitmaston Duchess.** Very large, rich, fine quality. 1 D L.
133 **Swan's Egg.** Very excellent pear, bears well. 2 D M.
134 **Vicar of Winkfield.** Hardy pear, juicy and prolific. 1 K L.
135 **Windsor, or Cape.** Hardy, good market pear. 1 D M.
136 **Winter Nelis.** Buttery, rich and prolific.

- - CHOICE - -

APRICOTS.

Single Trees - - 1s. 3d.
One Dozen (one or more varieties) **12s.**
1s. per dozen extra for packing.
One Hundred (packing included) **£4 10s.**

THIS delicious fruit can only be grown successfully in certain parts of the colony; they require a warm sheltered situation, and rich, well-drained soil.

137 **Allen's Early.** Grand variety for marketing. 3 E.
138 **Beauge Peach.** Large, Moorpark flavour. 1 L.
139 **Campbellfield Seedling.** Hardy, good bearer, and of good quality.
140 **Canino Grosse.** Tree robust, fine fruit. 1 L.
141 **Camden Superb.** Valuable for canning, prolific. 2 E.
142 **Early Moorpark.** Juicy, rich and excellent. 2 E.
143 **Grosse Peche.** Rich, juicy, fine. 1 L.
144 **Hative d'Auvergne.** High flavour, prolific. 2 E.
145 **Kaisha.** Transparent, juicy, and agreeable. 2 M.
146 **Hemskirk.** Rich, like Moorpark. 1 L.
147 **Large Red, Rivers'.** Rich, juicy, first-rate. 1 L.
148 **Mansfield Seedling.** Very large, rich in flavour, a great cropper.
149 **Moorpark, Temples'.** Juicy, rich and excellent. 1 M.
150 **Orange, or Royal George.** Hardy, and good flavour. 2 E.
151 **Ouillin's Early Peach.** Deliciously flavoured. 1 E.
152 **Pale Superb.** Handsome and excellent apricot. 2 L.
153 **Peach.** Very excellent. 1 M.
154 **Red Masculine.** Small, juicy, musky flavour. 3 E.
155 **Royal.** A fine late variety. 1 M.
156 **Shipley's (Blenheim).** Very productive and early. 1 E.
157 **Turkey.** Subacid, good for preserving. 2 L.

- - LIST OF - -

CHERRIES.

Single Trees - - 1s. 3d.
One Dozen (one or more varieties) **12s.**
1s. per dozen extra for packing.
One Hundred (packing included) **£4 10s.**

CHERRIES thrive exceedingly well in our more elevated and cooler districts. The best soil for the Cherry is one not over rich but free or friable, a sandy loam having the preference—a well-drained subsoil being essential to continued success in cultivation. Clays or any strong, stiff soils that will hold water are unfit for Cherry culture. Like other stone fruits, they require plenty of moisture in early spring to secure good crops.

158 **Archduke.** Large, very rich and good.
159 **Belle d'Orleans.** Flesh yellow, tender, juicy. One of the best and earliest cherries.
160 **Bigarreau.** Large, and richly flavoured.
161 **Bigarreau Napoleon.** Large, late, rich flavored.
162 **Bigarreau de Holland.** Large, handsome, juicy.
163 **Black Eagle.** Medium size, rich and delicious.
164 **Black Heart.** An old favourite.
165 **Black Tartarian.** Large, half tender and rich.
166 **Bowyer's Early Heart.** Small, excellent, early.
167 **Early Purple Gean.** The earliest variety known; fruit dark, and the tree a great bearer.
168 **Empress Eugenie.** Large, an excellent early cherry.
169 **Florence.** Large, richly flavoured, and late.
170 **Kirkland's Mammoth.** Very large, late, juicy, magnificent cherry.
171 **Knight's Early Black.** A richly flavoured early kind.
172 **Late Duke.** Very fine, late and prolific.
173 **May Duke.** Very good, fine cropper, surest bearer in Sydney climate.
174 **Morello.** Large, best for preserving.
175 **Reine Hortense.** Large; sweet, acidulous juice.
176 **Scarlet Bigarreau.** Large and transparent; excellent.
177 **St. Margaret's.** Large, firm, sweet, subacid.
178 **Waterloo.** Large, tender, juicy, sweet.
179 **Werder's Early Black.** Very large, tender, juicy.

- CHOICE - - -

FIGS.

Single Trees - - - **1s. 3d.**
One Dozen (one or more varieties) **12s.**
1s. per dozen extra for packing.
One Hundred (packing included) **£4 10s.**

THIS delicious fruit can be grown with success in the poorest soils, and amongst rocks and stones, where little else can be cultivated. They, however, can be most successfully cultivated in soils of a calcareous and sandy nature, and fail oftenest in clay soils, when the seasons are either excessively dry or excessively wet, unless the subsoil-drainage is deep and effective. Except in the colder districts the Fig succeeds admirably.

180 **Bawdance Precoce.** Free bearer, fine flavour.
181 **Black Genoa.** Large, juicy, and rich.
182 **Bourjasotte.** Medium, sweet, rich.
183 **Black Provence.** Small, rich, abundant bearer.
184 **Brown Ischia.** Medium size, rich and prolific.
185 **Brown Turkey.** Luscious, good for drying.
186 **Brunswick.** Very large, rich and excellent.
187 **Bull's No. 1.** One of the best.
188 **Castle Kennedy.** Large and handsome, early.
189 **Early Violet.** Small, sweet, and abundant.
190 **Marseilles White.** Fine for drying.
191 **Violet Grosse.** Large and excellent.
192 **Toulouse Amie.** Medium, highly-flavoured.
193 **White Bourjasotte.** Greenish, dark red flesh.
194 **Yellow Ischia.** Sweet, rich, excellent.

SELECTED GUAVAS. 1s. each.

OF easy culture in climates not colder than that of Sydney; preferring good and deep soil, but will grow and do well in any ordinary orchard ground. A delicious jelly is made from this fruit, which is much esteemed.

195 **Purple.** A most useful and delightful fruit, as well as a handsome shrub. The fruit is produced in abundance, about the size of a large gooseberry, deep purple colour when ripe, and of a delicious flavour.
196 **Parker's Hybrid.** Large, superior flavour. 1s. 6d. each.
197 **White.** Very free bearer; aromatic flavour.
198 **Yellow.** The largest of the Guavas.

. . SELECT . .

ORANGES.

Single Trees - - - **1s. 6d.**
One Dozen - - - **15s.**
One Hundred (packing included) **£5**

THIS magnificent fruit is now very largely cultivated in our own and the neighbouring colonies, and, with the exception of the cold regions (New England and similar climates), it will grow nearly everywhere where it has good well-drained soil and a sheltered position. As the trees bear immense crops of fruit, they must be kept growing freely (by artificial means, if necessary), and great care must be taken to keep the trees free from scale or cocus, and to remove it directly it appears. Our Orange Trees can be supplied worked either on Lemon or Seedling Orange Stock.

199 **Bahia or Navel.** Large, shy bearer, warm situation.
200 **Cumquat.** Small, for preserving.
201 **Mandarin Canton or Scarlet.** Large, crops well.
202 **Mandarin Emperor.** Like Canton, but larger.
203 **Mandarin Thorney.** Small, firm, fine, high flavour.
204 **Parramatta or Queen.** Large, hardy, and prolific.
205 **Seville.** Bitter, for preserving.
206 **Siletta.** Small, handsome and good.
207 **St. Michael.** Large, thin-skinned, best for export.
208 **Washington Navel.** A prolific bearer, equal to the old Navel in size and flavour. Very hardy. 2s. each. £6 per hundred.
209 **Willis' Siletta.** Thin-skinned, well flavoured.

We can supply many other varieties.

LEMONS. 1s. 6d. each. 15s. dozen.

210 **Common.** Well-known rough skinned.
211 **Heong Long.** Fruit very large.
212 **Lisbon.** The best for all purposes.

LIMES. 1s. 6d. each.

213 **Persian or Sweet.** Sweet and pleasant flavour.
214 **West Indian.** Small, best for lime juice.

- SELECTED -

NECTARINES.

Single Trees - - **1s. 3d.**
One dozen (one or more varieties) **12s.**
1s. per dozen extra for packing.
One hundred (packing included) **£4 10s.**

ANY well and deeply-drained soil will suit this fruit, and, like the peach, it will grow in nearly every part of the colony, but it cannot obtain perfection without abundance of moisture in spring and summer; with that supplied we can produce the finest in the world.

215 **Albert Victor.** Very large, melting, delicious. M.
216 **Balgowan.** Large, melting, and excellent. E.
217 **Chatsworth Late.** Very large, good for cooking. L.
218 **Elruge.** Medium, of the very best. M.
219 **Eugenie.** Very fine, rich coloured fruit. M.
220 **Fairchild's.** White.
221 **Hardwicke Late.** A large, delicious variety.
222 **Hunt's Tawney.** Flesh yellow and melting. E.
223 **Irrewarra.** The earliest variety known, colour dark, and a great bearer.
224 **Lord Napier.** Large size, abundant bearer. E.
225 **Newington Early.** Large, good, early clingstone. E.
226 **Oldenburg.** Excellent, late variety. L.
227 **Pitmaston Orange.** Large, yellow, excellent. E.
228 **Red Roman.** Clingstone, good. M.
229 **Rivers' Orange.** Like Pitmaston's; large yellow. E.
230 **Scarlet Meeks.** Medium size, highly coloured. M.
231 **Seedling Stanwick.** Of better colour than the original. L.
232 **Stanwick.** Large, rich, melting, delicious. L.
233 **Stanwick Elrudge.** Fine clingstone, unsurpassed. M.
234 **Violet Hative.** Large yellow, shaded red. M.
235 **Willis' White.** Marked with red, handsome. M.
236 **Weeping.** Valuable for preserving, prolific. L.

♥ Two New Strawberries ♥

ARE CATALOGUED THIS SEASON,

'Noble' & 'Improved British Queen'

. . CHOICE . .

MULBERRIES.

237 **Black or English.** A splendid fruit, suitable for any part of the colony; produces immense crops of luscious fruit; the tree is very ornamental, and during summer is covered with large deep green foliage. 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
238 **Cape.** Fast growing tree, useful for shelter; fruit small; for culinary purposes only. 1s.
239 **Downing's Everbearing.** Fruit long, juicy, rich; a most valuable variety. 1s. 6d.
240 **Hicks' Everbearing.** A rapid-growing shade tree; fruits freely; of a sweet subacid flavour. 1s. 6d.
241 **Prolific.** Wonderful bearer; fruit useful for table and kitchen. 1s. 6d.
242 **White Chinese.** Free growing, fruits early; useful for silkworm rearing. 1s.

MEDLARS.

1s. 6d. each.

A favourite in England; should not be gathered until the leaves begin to fall. It should then be stored until it gets quite brown and soft. It thrives well here and requires very trifling attention, and is not particular as to soil.

243 **Dutch.** Very large.
244 **Monstrous.** The largest.
245 **Nottingham.** Small, but excellent flavour.
246 **Royal.** Large, and of good flavour.

☞ WE OFFER A SELECT LIST

. . OF . .

New Fruits this Season.

NEW APPLES
NEW PEACHES
NEW ORANGES
. ETC. .

.. .. ..
SEE COLOURED PAGES.

Add a few to your General Order.

CHOICE PEACHES.

THE number of varieties are so numerous that we have only catalogued a few of the best; others can be supplied if required. Sand or sandy loam is decidedly the best soil for producing fine Peaches, whether size or quality be the aim. Any soil, and nearly every part of the colony, however, will produce good fruit if it possesses ample subsoil-drainage, and receives sufficient moisture between the time of flowering and the ripening of the fruit. They require a good deal of what we may term rough pruning. The English style of pruning the Peach and Nectarine will not suit in this colony; the summer growth is altogether too great for that. The bearing wood must not be cut back, but should be thinned only; the leading branches should be shortened, and all superfluous growth cut clean away. Summer is preferable to winter pruning.

Single Trees - 1s. 3d.

One Dozen - 12s.

(One or more varieties);

1s. per dozen extra for packing.

One Hundred - £4 10s.

(Packing included).

247 **Alexander.** A fine large early peach. E.
248 **Bartlett's Perfection.** Excellent, ripe end of March. L.
249 **Barrington.** Slipstone, large and excellent. M.
250 **Bellegarde.** Melting and delicious. M.
251 **Briggs' Red May.** Very best early peach. E.
252 **Comet.** Large, yellow skin and flesh. L.
253 **Conkling.** Yellow, excellent. E.
254 **Dagmar.** Large, melting, beautiful. M.
255 **Duke of Edinburgh.** Slipstone, excellent. L.
256 **Early Albert.** Large, good for cooking. E.
257 **Early Crawford.** Large, yellow, crimson cheek. E.
258 **Early Newington.** Medium, rich, agreeable. E.
259 **Early Silver.** Excellent freestone, large. E.
260 **Foster.** A splendid variety, suitable for canning and other purposes, yellow.
261 **Flat China.** Earliest peach for market. E.
262 **George the Fourth.** Medium size, rich, melting. L.
263 **Grosse Mignonne.** Fine mid-season peach. M.
264 **High's Early Canada.** Very fine. E.
265 **Italian Red.** Extra large and excellent. L.
266 **Italian Yellow.** One of the largest, splendid. L.
267 **King Peach.** Clingstone, high colour. M.
268 **Lord Palmerston.** Large, firm, fine flavour. L.
269 **Lady Palmerston.** Yellow flush peach. L.
270 **Lady Ingold.** A large, handsome, yellow variety.
271 **Mountain Rose.** Large, good. E.
272 **Muir.** Large red, for canning. M.
273 **Noblesse, Shepherd's.** Large, excellent late peach. L.
274 **New Royal George.** One of the best extant. M.
275 **Old Newington.** Beautifully large, delicious. M.
276 **Princess Charlotte.** Late variety, of superior excellence. L.
277 **Princess Royal.** Clingstone, large and good. L.
278 **Robert Stewart.** Clingstone, first-class variety.
279 **Red Alexander.** Clingstone, good bearer. E.
280 **Shanghai.** Large, good for market. L
281 **Shanghai Red.** Similar to the old Shanghai except in colour. L.
282 **Silver Medal.** A handsome, white-fleshed variety.
283 **The Globe.** Large yellow, highly spoken of.
284 **Warburton Admirable.** Large, best late, melting. L.
285 **Weeping.** Very prolific, fruit excellent. E.
286 **Waterloo.** Melting A1, E.
287 **Willermoy Gold Yellow.** Valuable for preserving. M.
288 **Yellow Mundi.** Excellent for preserving. L.

In order to prevent disappointment to our customers, we would point out that there is very little difference either in the fruit, or period of ripening, of the following varieties:—**Alexander, Briggs' Red May, High's Early Canada, Mountain Rose, Waterloo.**

CHOICE PLUMS.

Single Trees - - 1s. 3d.

One Dozen (one or more varieties) **12s.**

1s. per dozen extra for packing.

One Hundred (packing included) **£4 10s.**

PLUMS thrive magnificently in our cool high-lands, in seasons when spring and summer are fairly moist. About Sydney they, like the cherry, become rather shy bearers The kind of soil is little matter so long as the subsoil—3 or 4 feet under the surface—is porous and well drained, either artificially or naturally. The large crops of fruit produced annually should induce an increase in their culture, as this fruit is invaluable. Those marked ‡ are suitable for Prunes.

289 **American Damson.** Juicy, sweet, and rich. K L
290 **Angelina Burdett.** Large, richly flavoured. D M.
291 **American Red.** Small, ornamental, very early. KD E.
292 **American Yellow.** Like above, but yellow. KD E.
293 **Belgian Purple.** Excellent. KD E.
294 **Black Damson.** Small; prolific. K E.
295 **Bryanstone Gage.** Equal to Green Gage, but later. D M.
296 **Coe's Golden Drop.** Very large, excellent. KD M.
297 **Coe's Late Red.** Small, round, good. D L.
298 **De Montfort.** Delicious dessert plum. D E.
299 **Denison's Superb.** Large, equal to Green Gage. D E.
300 ‡**Diamond.** Large, best preserving. K L.
301 **Early Tibbets.** Juicy and prolific. D E.
302 **Early Orleans.** Medium, juicy, sweet. KD E.
303 ‡**Fellemberg.** Large, oval, excellent. KD M.
304 **Gage, Green.** Medium size, rich. D E.
305 **Gage, Purple.** Medium size, excellent. D M.
306 **Guthrie's Aunt Ann.** Large, rich, juicy. D M.
307 **Huling's Superb.** Very large, excellent. D M.
308 **Ickworth Imperatrice.** Large, good. D L.
309 ‡**Imperiale de Milan.** Excellent for dessert or preserving. KD L.
310 **Kirk's Golden Yellow.** Good, prolific. D M.
311 **Late Black Orleans.** Excellent late plum. D L.
312 **Loutherborough.** Black, very prolific.
313 **Magnum Bonum, Red.** Medium, heavy, sure cropper. K M.
314 **Magnum Bonum, Yellow or White (Egg).** Very large, good preserving. K M.
315 **Mitchelson's.** Juicy, excellent preserving. K M.
316 **Newman's.** New late, bright red. KD L.
317 **Orleans.** Preserving and culinary. KD E.
318 **Pond's Seedling.** Red, valuable. KD L.
319 ‡**Prune de Agen.** The prune of commerce. K L.
320 ‡**Prince Englebert.** Large, delicious when preserved. K M.
321 **Prince of Wales.** Prolific and good. KD M.
322 ‡**Quetsche St. Martin.** Very large yellow prune plum. D L.
323 **Reine Claude de Bavey.** Large first-rate excellent flavour. D L.
324 **Silver Prune.** A large fruiting variety from America, considered to be the best for canning.
325 **Standard of England.** Medium size, juicy, good. K. E.
326 **The Czar.** A large, purple variety. An early market plum.
327 **Victoria.** Very large, sweet, juicy. K E.
328 **Washington.** Large, excellent preserving. D K M.
329 **Wild Goose.** Bright red, juicy, good. D E.

JAPANESE PLUMS.

1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each

Many varieties are now catalogued that are so much alike that we forbear to offer them. Those in our list have been proved to be the most valuable kinds for cultivation.

330 **Blood.** Blood plum of Satsuma, large, skin curiously mottled, flesh red, delicious.
331 **Botan.** Large, bright red.
332 **General Saigo.** Like the apricot, and is very distinct, excellent and productive.
333 **Golden Heart.** Very handsome, golden yellow, flesh white, rich flavour, superb.
334 **Kelsey.** A valuable variety; a well-known sort and one of the best.

SELECT QUINCES.

A MOST useful fruit for preserves and culinary purposes generally, and may be grown in soils where ordinary fruits will fail; very hardy, and makes a fine tree when full grown.

Single Trees - - **1s. 3d.**
One Dozen (one or more varieties) **12s.**
1s. per dozen extra for packing.
One Hundred (packing included) **£4 10s.**

369 **Pear-shaped.** Large and good.
370 **Large Portugal.** Very large and good.
371 **Orange.** Small, round fruit, early.
372 **Chinese.** Fruit large, good for preserves.
373 **Masters' Early.** Earliest of all, very large.
374 **Champion.** Large and good, late.
375 **Apple-shaped.** Excellent for stewing.

CHERIMOYER
OR CUSTARD APPLE.

A delicious tropical fruit, but succeeds well here in warm and sheltered situations; requires alluvial or sandy soils, with perfect subsoil drainage.

349 **Rough Fruited.** An early-grown and delicious fruit. 1s. 6d. each.

ALMONDS.

1s. 3d. each. 12s. per dozen.

It is unaccountable that this nut, so commercially valuable, and so largely consumed in this colony, should be so rarely grown among our settlers. It grows with a facility equal to that of the commonest kind of Peach, and requires far less attention than the best kinds of that fruit.

350 **Brande's Jordan.** Very large, good bearer.
351 **Jordan.** Large.
352 **New Nonpareil.** Large and sweet.
353 **Paper Shell.** The common sort.
354 **Pollack's.** The common sort.

NUTS, VARIOUS.

1s. each, except marked otherwise.

The undermentioned nuts thrive well on the mountains, between the coast and Riverina. They will grow well, but produce little fruit, in the immediate neighbourhood of our coast. At Braidwood, and even at Picton and Berrima, Hartley Mudgee and Bathurst they bear well.

NUTS AND FILBERTS.

355 **Cob Nut.**
356 **Hazel.**
357 **Cosford.**
359 **Northampton Prolific.**
360 **Red Filbert.**
361 **White Filbert.**

358 **Chestnut** (Spanish). *Castania vesca.* A fine stately tree, with magnificant foliage; fruits freely, and will succeed admirably in our cooler districts—Goulburn, for instance. 2s. each.

JAPANESE CHESTNUTS.
See Novelties, coloured pages.

362 **Queensland Nut** (*Macadamia ternifolia*). 1s. 6d. each.
363 **Walnut** (*Juglans regia*). These delicious nuts can be produced in any climate suitable for the Spanish Chestnut, and also in colder districts. Young trees of these are invariably without fibre roots; customers need not hesitate to plant our stock, as they rarely fail. 1s. 6d. each.
364 **Walnut** (*Japan*). A splendid novelty, of great size and goodness, it is very hardy, and should prove a desirable acquisition to the stock of productive trees. 2s. each.

PASSION FRUIT.

The first and last named require, in the Sydney climate, to be trained upon a wall facing the north to induce fruiting; the others bear without such aid, and all are worthy of culture.

365 **Alata.** 1s. 6d.
366 **Decaisneana.** 2s. 6d.
367 **Edulis.** The well-known Passion Fruit. 1s.
368 **Quadrangularis** (*Granadilla*). 2s. 6d.

SHADDOCKS.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

376 **Common.** Very large, with sour juice.
377 **Manilla.** Small, juice sweet, tree highly ornamental.
378 **Blood.** Large, sweet, excellent for preserving.

CITRONS.

1s. 6d. each. 15s. per dozen.

379 **Bengal.**
380 **Common.**
All varieties of citron are very similar; they are largely used for preserving.

CURRANTS.

1s. each; 9s. per dozen.

These favourite wine and jelly fruits are suited only to our cool highland districts. In the Sydney climate they, in common with their congeners, the Gooseberries, do not fruit. The Black Naples, La Fertile and La Versailles are the best adapted for culture where the winters are too mild for the general collection.

381 **Black Naples.**
382 **La Fertile.** Red.
383 **Lee's Prolific.** Black.
384 **La Versailles.** Red.
385 **Mammoth.** Red.
386 **Red Dutch.**
387 **Warner's Grape.** Red.
388 **White Dutch.**
389 **White Cut-leaved.**

See Coloured Sheets for New Strawberries.

BLACKBERRIES.

1s. each.

This fruit is not as largely grown here as it should be; it ought to be found on every farm and station in the country. The bushes form an admirable, thick, prickly hedge, covering a light fence, and its fruit is most useful as dessert or for preserves. It is very quick-growing, and has fine foliage; not particular to soil or climate.

390 **Himalayan.** A beautiful variety, with fine velvety foliage of shades of green and brown; this fruit is very large and black, and produced in large clusters very profusely; a most agreeable flavour. It continues to fruit well into the the autumn, it does not sucker.
391 **English.** A fine large fruit, of good flavour.
392 **Laughton.** An American variety, very large, of excellent flavour; the best fruit.

SEE COLOURED SHEETS
. FOR .
♥ ♥ NEW FRUITS
OFFERED FOR THE FIRST TIME.

BANANAS.

This magnificent class of fruit is of the easiest culture, merely requiring warm sheltered and moist situation. Our northern rivers are particularly adapted to their cultivation.

335 **Cavendishii.** The well-known dwarf banana, delicious flavour. 2s.
336 **Sapientum.** Common banana, hardy and good. 1s. 6d.
337 **Sugar Banana.** Small fruit, immense bunches, sweet, delicious. 2s 6d.

- JAPANESE - WINEBERRY.

1s. each; 10s. per dozen.

Belongs to the Raspberry family, will stand frost and heat; not particular to soil. Grows from 5 to 6 feet; leaves dark green outside, of a silvery white underneath; the young branches are covered with reddish-brown hairs, which gives the plant a handsome appearance. Fruit borne in clusters, and the berries are enclosed in a "burr," which opens when the fruit is ripe, exhibiting light glossy berries of the colour of sherry wine. Fruit sweet and juicy, of a flavour peculiar to itself.

FRUITS, VARIOUS.

338 **Chinese Raisin** (*Hovenia dulcis.*) 1s. 6d. each.
339 **Date Palm, Arabian** (*Phœnix Dactylifera*). 1s. 6d. each.
340 **Jack Fruit** (*Artocarpus integrifolia*). 5s. each.
341 **Loquat, Japan** (*Eriobotrya Japonica*). 1s. 6d. each.
342 **Loquat, Mammoth.** Very large. 1s. 6d. each.
343 **Mango** (*Magnifera Indica*). 5s. each.
344 **Olive.** Large green fruiting sorts. 1s. 6d. each.
345 **Pineapple** (*Bromelia Ananas*). Ordinary sorts. 1s. each.
346 **Pomegranate** (*Punica granatum*). 1s. each.
347 **Rose Apple** (*Jambosa Malaccensis*). 1s. 6d. each.
348 **Whampee** (*Cookia punctata*). 2s. 6d. each.

GOOSEBERRIES.

1s. each; 9s. per dozen.

On the high-lands of the colony will bear as well as in England, and most probably (owing to the greater power of the spring sunshine), when good sorts are cultivated, the fruit will be finer than ever was seen there. There is no reason why at Goulburn, New England, and similar climates, Gooseberry culture should not become an important industry, but they will not fruit in the warmer districts.

393 **Crown Bob.** A favourite red variety.
394 **Conquering Hero.** Fine large red variety.
395 **Greenwood.** Large green, thin skin.
396 **General Graham.** Large green.
397 **Lord Crewe.** Large, late, white.
398 **Leveller.** Long, smooth, yellow, very large.
399 **Ploughboy.** Long, smooth, light red, fine.
400 **Rifleman.** Large, red, late, first-rate.
401 **Roaring Lion.** Very large, red, oblong.
402 **Sulphur.** A late yellow variety.
403 **Waterloo.** A large white variety.
404 **Warrington.** First-rate early red, great bearer.
405 **White Eagle.** Large, long, thin skin, fine.
406 **White Lion.** A fine variety.

STRAWBERRIES.

5s. per hundred, except otherwise quoted.

Strawberries do best in strong soils, and should be planted in beds. Planting may be commenced in May, and continued until end of July. Rows 4 feet wide, plants 18 inches apart.

407 **British Queen.** Fine, high-flavoured variety.
408 **Edith.** Good cropper, and fine flavour.
409 **Keen's Seedling.** Fine flavour, very hardy.
410 **Mammoth.** Large, early and excellent.
411 **Marguerite.** Splendid size, 3½ oz. each fruit.
412 **Sharpless.** The fruit is very large, clear bright red, with a shining surface, flesh firm and of excellent flavour. The plant is a remarkably hardy and vigorous grower, a most abundant bearer, and is not injured by drought or cold. 10s. per 100.
413 **The Captain.** Fruit very large, fine flavour. 10s. per 100.
414 **Trollope's Victoria.** One of the best in cultivation.
415 **White Chilian or Hautbois.** Large, sure bearer, and good flavour.

RASPBERRIES.

3s. per dozen.
20s. per hundred.

A really useful fruit, and of easy culture in the cooler districts of the colony.

416 **Antwerp Red.** Large, fine flavour.
417 **Antwerp White.** Large, mild, sweet flavour.
418 **Falstaff.** Fruit red, flavour good.
419 **Northumberland Fill-basket** Deep red, good size and flavour.
420 **Victoria.** Large red fruit, of excellent flavour, late.

Strawberry, "The Captain."

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS, OR DATE PLUMS.

Acclimatised or Colonial grafted plants, 2s. 6d. each.
Newly-imported plants - - - 1s. 6d. ,,

Much disappointment often results from planting newly-imported stock. These plants do not root well, we therefore quote as above.

Varieties that ripen **naturally** on the tree.

421 **Daidai.** Flattened, pulpy flesh, deep red, 2½ x 3 in.
422 **Goshozaki.** Flattened, juicy.
423 **Hiyakume.** Early, oblong, large, 5 x 2 inch.
424 **Kurokuma.** Flattened, early.
425 **Nitari.** Pointed.
426 **Tsurunoko.** Medium.
427 **Zenji.** Medium, dwarf.

Varieties that **do not** ripen naturally.

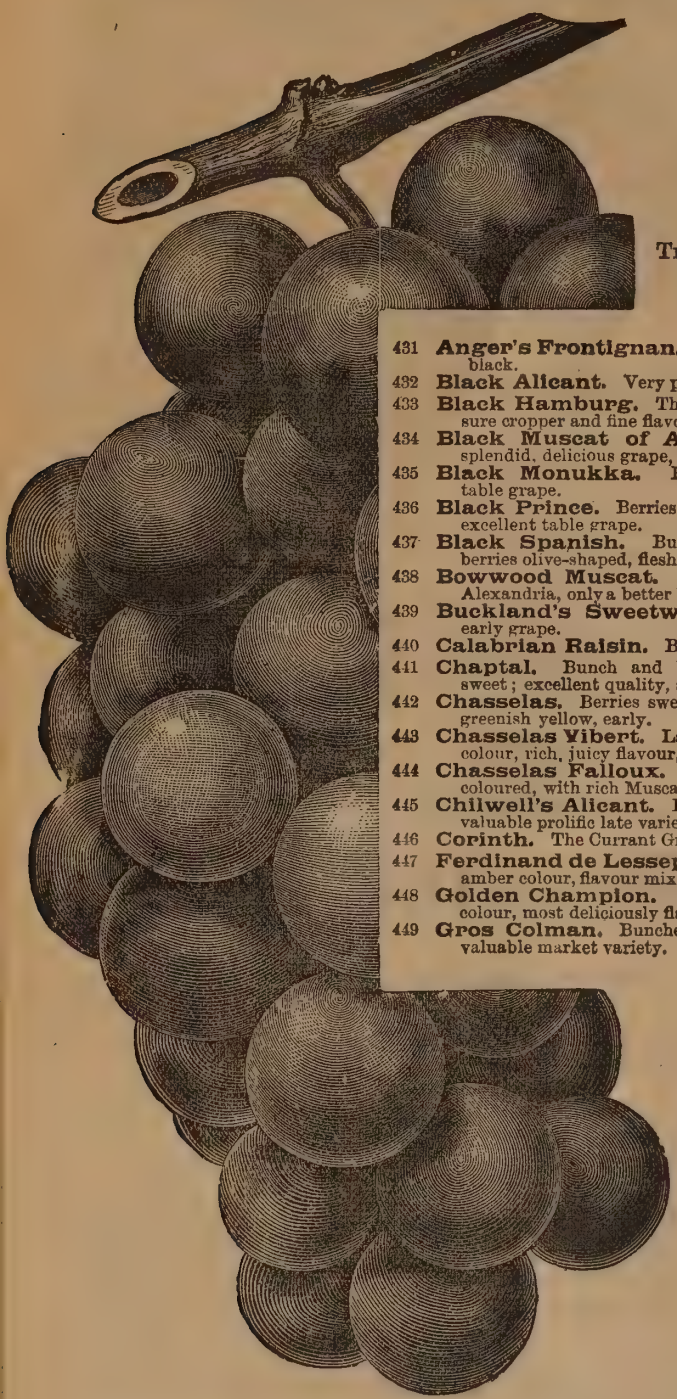
428 **Emon.** Flattened, yellowish rose colour.
429 **Hachiya.** Elliptical, yellow.
430 **Seedless.** Yellow, oblong.

Delightfully Sweet and Luscious.

This delightful fruit has now become one of the most popular in our markets, and its most extensive cultivation has brought it within the reach of all. The improved Japanese varieties which we now offer are much superior to the old Chinese Date Plums, and are correctly described as a tomato-shaped fruit with a thin skin; flesh, when ripe, delightfully sweet and luscious, with a most agreeable flavour in all the varieties. The plant is a dwarf tree-shrub, which will grow in any ordinary soil and in nearly every part of our colony, as it likes a warm climate, but will not be injured by slight frosts. The fruit, which in shape is like a fine tomato, can be gathered before it is ripe, and can be stored for several weeks if necessary until it ripens; this is a great advantage for export, as in a green or unripe state it can be sent a long distance without injury. Some varieties are best ripened on the trees, but it should be noted that the fruit must be quite soft and thoroughly ripe before it is used; the plants are very productive, and bear large crops of fruit every year. The Japanese, in order to obtain the fruit in its greatest perfection, obtain a barrel, they then smear the interior of the barrel with saki or rice spirit, the fruit is then packed, and after a short time it ripens with a delicious flavour. In order that our patrons may better understand the nature of the varieties catalogued, we give description of each. It will be seen that some ripen naturally on the tree, while others have to be kept, or tubbed, as the Japanese describe it, to induce ripening.

GRAPE VINES CANNOT
- BE SENT -
INTO QUEENSLAND.

GRAPE VINES.



European Varieties.

Rooted Plants ... each 6d.
" " per hundred 30s.
QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES ON APPLICATION.

THE following is a selection (chiefly table) of the best known and most useful varieties; all of A1 quality, and will give the very best results.

431 **Anger's Frontignan.** Bunches medium size, flesh tender, black.
432 **Black Alicant.** Very prolific, fruit medium size.
433 **Black Hamburg.** The most useful grape in the colony, sure cropper and fine flavour, large.
434 **Black Muscat of Alexandria, "Snow's."** A splendid, delicious grape, fine Muscat flavour.
435 **Black Monukka.** Bunch large, berry sweet, seedless table grape.
436 **Black Prince.** Berries large, oval, juicy, good flavour; excellent table grape.
437 **Black Spanish.** Bunches large shouldered and juicy, berries olive-shaped, flesh tender.
438 **Bowwood Muscat.** The same character as Muscat of Alexandria, only a better bearer, pale amber.
439 **Buckland's Sweetwater.** A valuable hardy large early grape.
440 **Calabrian Raisin.** Bunches and berries large.
441 **Chaptal.** Bunch and berry large, white and juicy and sweet; excellent quality, and great bearer.
442 **Chasselas.** Berries sweet and juicy, excellent table grape, greenish yellow, early.
443 **Chasselas Vibert.** Large, round berry of a golden amber colour, rich, juicy flavour, a robust grower.
444 **Chasselas Falloux.** Bunches compact, berries amber coloured, with rich Muscat flavour.
445 **Chilwell's Alicant.** Bunches and berries large, black, a valuable prolific late variety.
446 **Corinth.** The Currant Grape of commerce.
447 **Ferdinand de Lesseps.** Bunches and berries very large, amber colour, flavour mixture of Muscat and strawberry.
448 **Golden Champion.** Berries large, of yellowish white colour, most deliciously flavoured variety.
449 **Gros Colman.** Bunches and berries extra large, black, a valuable market variety.
450 **Hermitage or Shiraz.** Large, oval, flavour sugary, with delicious aroma, white.
451 **Lady Downes' Seedling.** Bunch and berry large, rich, slightly Muscat.
452 **Lady's Finger.** Fruit long, golden amber and very delicious.
453 **Madresfield Court.** Bunches and berries large, Muscat flavour.
454 **Muscat of Alexandria.** (Gordo Blanco—the muscatel of commerce). One of the finest table grapes, but requires careful cultivation, pale amber.
455 **Mrs. Prince's Black Muscat.** A grape of the highest excellence, a good bearer with a fine Muscat flavour, large berries and bunches.
456 **Muscat, Black.** Flavour not to be surpassed, excellent.
457 **Muscat, Red.** Most delicate and delicious flavour.
458 **Muscat, White.** Superb flavour, excellent table grape.
459 **Muscat Troveren.** Bunches and berries large, amber coloured.
460 **Mill-Hill Hamburg.** Bunches large, flesh solid, tender, melting.
461 **Royal Ascot.** Bunches medium size, compact, early, fine cropper.
462 **Royal Vineyard.** Bunches and berries very large, amber coloured, very prolific.
463 **Shepherd's Reisling.** Good either for table or wine.
464 **Trentham, Black.** Melting flesh, rich, sugary, and vinous.
465 **Ulliade.** Very fertile and good, an excellent table grape.
466 **Wantage.** Bunches large, pale red, hardy, free bearer.
467 **White Sherry.** Excellent for table or wine.
468 **West St. Peters.** Bunches and berries large, black, best preserving grape known, suitable for export.

A gravelly, stony, or otherwise well-drained subsoil is essential to the successful growth of the grape vine.

Our Grape Vines are well-rooted plants, and have been examined and passed by the Government Inspector as being free from Phylloxera and other fungoid and insect pests.

American Varieties.

6d. each.

THESE vines are free from the attacks of oidium. They are strong growers and heavy bearers, and should have trellis support, with abundance of room, and only be pruned so as to regulate them on the trellises. Some of them produce successive crops during summer and autumn. For the table, as well as for wine and preserves, these grapes are a great acquisition.

469 **Allen's.** Black, rich, delicious flavour, berries and bunches medium size.
470 **Anna.** Pink, bunch and berry large, sweet, and very prolific.
471 **Bell's Seedling.** An excellent variety of Isabella.
472 **Catawba.** Purple, berries large, bunch medium, juicy, sweet, aromatic and rich, immense bearer.
473 **Diana.** Bunch and berry large, sweet and very productive.
474 **Elsinboro'.** Black, bunch large, berry small, melting, sweet and excellent, a delicious and hardy grape.
475 **Iona.** A valuable black grape, very prolific.
476 **Isabella.** The only American grape that is well-known here. It has a peculiar flavour, liked by most people, makes a good wine or jelly. Oidium never affects it.
477 **Israeli.** An excellent black delicious grape.
478 **Maxatawney.** Bunch medium, berry large, green flesh, tender and sweet.
479 **Rebecca.** Black, bunch compact and heavy, berry oval, medium, flesh sweet, juicy and delicious.
480 **Wilder.** Bunch and berry large and round, and very productive.

ON COLOURED SHEETS
WE OFFER A FINE LIST OF
NEW & CHOICE FRUITS,
SOME OF THEM NOW BEING OFFERED FOR THE FIRST TIME. ALL THESE NOVELTIES HAVE NOT BEEN TESTED BY US, BUT THE RAISERS RECOMMEND THEM AS OF STERLING MERIT, AND WE MAKE USE OF THE DESCRIPTIONS SENT TO US.

Trees and Shrubs

HOW - TO - PLANT THEM.

HINTS ON PLANTING OUT

POT-GROWN TREES & SHRUBS.

When selecting these for planting out, choose young, vigorous plants, no matter if only a few inches high. Very large plants should be avoided, as they are sure to receive a severe check when transplanted, whereas small plants make a rapid growth.

To Remove a Plant from a Pot.

Place the fingers over the surface of the soil, so as to prevent the plant from falling when the pot is inverted; then turn the pot upside down, and tap the edge on the handle of the spade or any convenient ledge until the ball of earth in which the plant is growing falls into the hand. Then remove the drainage and loosen the roots, if they have become matted together, but on no account break the ball of the soil.

The best Mode of Planting.

Having previously prepared the ground, make ready the holes by adding to the garden soil such mixture as may be required, according to the nature of it—heavy soils should have added light loam, sand, wood ashes, or vegetable mould, and, if the land is poor, a good dressing of manure may be used, to encourage the growth of the young plants. Let the mixture be well incorporated with the soil for the space of about 18 inches in width, and and in this compost place the plant, and fill in the soil around it; make the soil firm with a slight pressure of the foot, and tie the plant to a suitable support, and water thoroughly. The ball should not be covered more than a couple of inches.

Planting Deciduous Trees.

Elms, Poplars, &c., are sent out from the nursery with naked roots, and should any of these have been broken in removal, a clean cut should be made with a sharp pruning knife before replanting. The ground having been prepared and trenched, holes should be dug at the required distances, and of sufficient size to admit of the roots of the trees being spread out without being cramped. Having placed the trees in an upright position, spread out the roots as directed, and throw a little fine soil over them, and gently move the trees with an up and down motion, so that the soil may be properly distributed around the small roots; then fill up the hole to the level of the surface and give a good watering so as to thoroughly saturate the ground, making all firm with a gentle pressure of the foot. Deep planting is a common mistake, the trees should not be planted deeper than they stood in the nursery.

ANDERSON & CO'S WORKS ON GARDENING
FRUIT GARDEN, 2 VOLS., KITCHEN GARDEN, FLOWER GARDEN; 1s. EACH; POST FREE 1s. 1D.

Transplanting Large Evergreen Shrubs.

When moving from one position to another, it is especially desirable to lift the plants with a ball of earth, so as to retain as many of the fibrous roots as possible. Large evergreens can only be successfully transplanted, with a proportionately large ball of earth, during dull, showery weather, from May till August.

Shading and Sheltering Shrubs.

This may be practised where ti-tree or other suitable shelter is procurable. If not to be obtained, any kind of matting, canvas, or other similar material will answer the purpose of protecting the young plants from the sun and wind until the new roots have been formed.

How Water should be Applied.

When water is applied to plants during the first season after planting, enough should be used to reach the whole of the lower roots; such a watering given once every two weeks, even in the driest weather, will be enough; a surface watering is likely to be more injurious than beneficial. The best time for watering plants, during spring, summer, and autumn, is in the evening; the evaporation is then less than during the day. In winter, however, it is better to water in the morning. Large shrubs, which are suffering from want of water, should have it given abundantly, so as to reach the outer roots, which generally extend as far as the circumference of the branches, and the greater portion of the absorbing rootlets are to be found towards the ends of the main roots. When mulch has been spread round the trees the benefit of watering them is vastly increased.

The Operation of Mulching.

The operation of mulching consists in spreading on the surface of the soil around plants, shrubs, or trees (so as to entirely cover the roots), any light material that will sufficiently shade the ground without preventing the passage of rain into the soil. Mulching checks the fierceness of the sun's rays during the hot months, thereby keeping the surface cool, retarding the evaporation of moisture, and protecting the surface roots. As neatness is a requisite in the garden and shrubbery, well-decayed manure, spent tan, or decayed leaves will be found the best.

Decorative.... Trees, Shrubs- and Flowering Plants.

Abutilon.

THE following is a Select List of Trees and Shrubs suitable for Park, Flower Garden and Shrubbery; all the best species which have been found most suitable to our climate are represented, and we have further selected the varieties which are most highly esteemed. These plants are nearly all grown in pots, and can therefore be planted much later than plants which have to be lifted from the open border.

We are prepared to undertake the planting of large or small gardens, by thoroughly practical men, in any part of the country, provided the plants or trees necessary are obtained from us. Our charge for this work is only cost of labour and necessary expenses.

For all Nursery Orders we require Two Days' Clear Notice to enable us to procure plants from the Nursery and pack carefully.

PACKING. When remitting, cost of packing must be added; the lowest charge is 6d., but 1s. 6d. to 2s. will cover cost of packing a dozen pots. These charges merely cover cost of cases and material, and our packing must not be confounded with the rough and ready style adopted by some nurserymen. Our packing will secure plants for a journey of a week's duration.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS -- FOR -- LARGE LOTS.

HH after name of variety indicates half-hardy; **H** indicates hardy. The term half-hardy is used chiefly to divide exotic plants from hardy kinds. Generally the half-hardy will, if not exposed to harsh cold winds in high altitudes, grow and thrive as well as those termed hardy. If our patrons will give us information as regards position and degrees of cold experienced, we will advise what to plant.

ABELIA.

Rupestris. A sweet-scented deciduous flowering shrub, very ornamental and branching; flowers pink. H, 2 ft. 1s. 6d.
Uniflora, lilac. H, 2 ft. 1s. 6d.

ABUTILON.

Boule de Niege, white. HH, 3 ft. 1s. 6d.
Cloth of Gold, golden. HH, 2 ft. 1s. 6d.
Striatum, striped. HH, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
Thompsonii, orange and red. HH, 6 ft. 1s.
Thompsonii fl. pl., double. HH, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
Vexilarium Varigatum. A beautiful variegated leaved variety, green, blotched with bright yellow. Flowers deep red and yellow. Makes a handsome climbing plant. HH, 12 ft. 1s 6d.

A handsome family of evergreen flowering shrubs, of free growth, suitable for any part of the colony; some of the varieties have variegated leaves, and are very handsome, but the whole family are attractive and profuse bloomers; flowers bell-shaped, various colours.

ACACIA.

Armata, very suitable for hedges.
Cultriforme. H. 1s. 6d.
Baileyana. H. Known as the "Cootamundra Wattle." A silver leaved variety of great beauty, and free flowering. 1s.
Melanoxylon, dark stemmed.
Pubescens, small-leaved, handsome flowers.

We have selected these from the many species as being exquisitely beautiful and worthy of cultivation.

ACER (Maple).

Negundo (Box Elder). H, 50 ft. 1s. 6d.
Platanoides (Norway Maple). H, 50 ft. 1s. 6d.
Pseudo Platanus (Sycamore or False Plane). H, 70 ft. 1s. 6d.
Japanese (several varieties grafted on one stalk). 3s. 6d.

A most beautiful genus of ornamental plants, including the beautiful coloured foliage varieties of Japan; some of these are strikingly beautiful, several varieties being sometimes grafted on one plant; these are small-leaved, dwarfed shrubs, most suitable for pot culture in bush-house, but can be grown out of doors in a sheltered position.

The Norway Maple is a fine, large-leaved variety, of free growth, a splendid tree for ornamental plantation.

ÆSCULUS (Horse Chestnut).

Hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut). H, 60 ft. 1s.

Visitors to Hampton Court Palace must remember the beautiful avenue of Horse Chestnuts running through Bushy Park; these beautiful trees flower abundantly every year. The Horse Chestnut is only suitable for the colder parts of our colony; it is a magnificent shade tree, and requires ample space; it is deciduous.

AGAVE (Aloe).

Americana. HH, 50ft. 1s. 6d.
Variegata. HH, 50 ft. 1s. 6d.

A family of plants particularly suitable to our climate. Americana produces thick fleshy leaves edged with spikes 4 feet long, the flower is produced on an enormous spike, from 10 to 15 feet high. Variegata has long leaves heavily lined with gold. They require plenty of space and warm situation; suitable for rock work or any dry spots.

AILANTHUS (Tree of Heaven).

Glandulosa H, 60 ft. 1s. 6d.

A fine, free-growing deciduous tree, handsome foliage, rapid grower, quite hardy; unfortunately liable to sucker.

ALNUS (Alder).

Capensis. H, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

Deciduous, quick-growing shrub, requiring moist situation; foliage ornamental; crimson flowers, followed by a cone-like fruit and drooping catkins; will grow near sea.

ALOYSIA.

Citriodora (Lemon-scented Verbena). H, 8 feet. 1s.

The scent of the leaves is delicious, but the flowers are insignificant.

ANDROMEDA.

Phillyreefolia. H, 2 ft. 2s. 6d.

Beautiful dwarf plant, producing lovely white wax-like flowers, not unlike Lily of the Valley; foliage is hard and small; plant is of a trailing habit; prefers a moist soil.

ARALIA.

Papyrifera (Rice Paper tree). H, 10ft. 1s. 6d.
Japonica. H, 10ft. 1s. 6d.
Sieboldi. H, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
Spinosa. H, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

Handsome evergreen shrubs, with fine large ornamental foliage; elegant plants for a shrubbery or large garden.

ARBUTUS.

Unedo (Strawberry Tree). H, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
Canariensis. H. 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

Both varieties are hardy, and are known as Strawberry Trees; they bear small, handsome, edible fruit. The varieties are all handsome shrubs, with laurel-like foliage; they prefer a light, sandy or peaty soil.

Ardisia.

ARDISIA.

Crenulata, crimson berries. HH, 2 ft. 1s. 6d.
Crenulata Alba, white berries. HH 2 ft. 1s. 6d.

Beautiful evergreen, bears an abundance of crimson and white berries in a young state; a charming pot plant, requires a sheltered position and moisture; splendid verandah or table plant.

ARDUINA.

Bispinosa. HH, 10 ft. 1s. 6d. A singular and pretty evergreen shrub, small white sweet scented flowers.

Trees and Shrubs

- - CONTINUED. - -

ASH (See *Fraxinus*).

ASTER.

Argophyllus (Musk Aster). H, 40 ft. 1s. 6d.
A native of N.S.W.; an evergreen hardwood shrub, and the leaves when rubbed have a pleasant fragrance.

AUCUBA.

Japonica, H, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
Handsome, hardy evergreen shrub; leaves pale green, spotted with yellow and shining; will thrive even under trees, and will stand severe frosts.

BALOGHIA.

Lucida. Handsome shrub, dark foliage. HH. 1s. 6d.

BAMBUSA (Bamboo Cane).

Arundinacea, tall, common. HH, 50 ft. 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
Falcata. Beautiful plumed species. 2s.
Nigra (Black Bamboo). HH, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
Pubescens. HH, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
Humilis. HH, 15 ft. 1s. 6d.

DWARF VARIETIES. 1½ TO 2 FEET.

Argentea Variegata Nanus. 1s. 6d.
Aurea Variegata Nanus. 1s. 6d.
Bamboos thrive well, and are quite indispensable in first-class improved grounds, as they add a distinct and picturesque feature to ordinary plantations. They will grow anywhere, in swamps or the dry flats and highlands, if in sheltered situation.

BAUHINIA.

Alba. HH, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
Purpurea. HH, 25 ft. 2s. 6d.
Scandens. HH. 2s. 6d.
Very showy evergreen flowering shrubs; Purpurea is a very effective tree in any garden large enough to display its handsome foliage; Scandens is a pretty dwarf plant of trailing habit.

BEECH (See *Fagus*).

BENTHAMIA.

Fragifera. HH, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
Hardy evergreen shrubs, producing heads of beautiful white flowers.

BERBERIS.

Vulgaris (common Barberry). H, 8 ft. 1s.
Darwini. H, 3 to 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
Fortuni. H, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
Leschenaulti. H, 8 ft. 1s. 6d.
Vulgaris is the English Barberry. A dense-growing and prickly bush. The evergreen species are useful under shrubs, as they thrive under tree shade. Darwini is a charming dwarf shrub, with beautiful small, glossy, prickly foliage, and racemes of yellow flowers.

BLUE GUM, of Tasmania (See *Eucalyptus*).

BORONIA.

Megastigma. HH, 2 ft. 1s. 6d.
Serrulata (Native Rose). HH, 2 ft. 1s. 6d.
Both natives of Australia. Serrulata, our Native Rose, and Megastigma, which is only to be met with in Western Australia, has very light, graceful foliage, brown flowers, with yellow lining cup-like blossoms; highly esteemed for its delicate perfume.

BOUVARDIA.

Tryphilla. HH. 1s.
A valuable dwarf shrub, scarlet flowers. Allied to Rondeletias.

BRACHYCHITON (Fire Tree).

Acerifolia. HH, 80 ft. 1s. 6d.
Beautiful tree, native of Illawarra, fine foliage, abundant crimson flowers on long pendant bunches, a splendid ornamental tree.

BRASSIA.

Actinophylla (Umbrella Tree). 1s. 6d.
Tall growing, with handsome spreading large foliage.

BROWALLIA.

Jamiesonii. HH. 1s.
Deep orange-coloured flowers, produced in great abundance during spring and summer months. Its foliage is handsome, and it is capable of being trimmed into any form.

BRUGMANSIA.

Knightii, white. H, 10 ft. 1s.
Bicolor. HH, 10ft. 1s.
A very remarkable family of soft-wooded evergreen flowering shrubs, hardy only in the warmer districts of our colony, where frosts are not severe; flowers are long drooping tubes, often 6 inches in length; perfume of the white variety, Knightii, is very powerful and delightful.

BRUNSFELSIA (Franciscea).

Calcina. HH, 4 ft. 2s. 6d.
Confertiflora. HH, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
Eximea. HH. 5 ft. 2s. 6d.
Uniflora. HH, 3 ft. 1s. 6d.
Elegant, free flowering evergreen shrub plants; they prefer a warm, sheltered situation and light soil, but can be grown in a bush house, producing flowers of a variety of colour.

BUDDLEA.

Globosa. HH, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
Lindleyana. H, 3 ft. 1s. 6d.
Paniculata. HH, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
A very hardy quick growing family of plants, bearing honey-scented blossoms in great profusion. Paniculata is a useful plant for a breakwind, and can be grown as a hedge, if kept well clipped; near the sea it will grow freely, and is altogether a valuable plant for shelter. Other varieties are fine garden plants, but require plenty of space.

BURCHELLIA.

Capensis. HH, 16 ft. 1s. 6d.
Hardy evergreen shrub, with orange scarlet flowers, produced at the top of the branches in heads or clusters.

BUXUS.

Arborea (Tree Box). An old English favourite to be found in all gardens; it is a compact growing shrub. H, 10ft. to 15 ft. 1s.
Arborea Variegata. Very handsome. 1s.

CALIANDRA.

Porteniensis. HH, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
Evergreen shrub; flower produced in globular heads, with long, white, silky stamens.

CALICARPA.

Rosea. HH, 3 ft. 1s. 6d.
A very attractive evergreen, bearing beautiful purplish red berries in great profusion.

CALODENDRON.

Capensis. HH. 1s. 6d.
Deciduous tree, producing handsome, flesh-coloured, orchid-like flowers. ☞ On the coloured sheets in this catalogue will be found illustration and full description.

CALYCANTHUS.

Floridus (Allspice). A deciduous, hardy shrub; the flowers have a sweet apple scent; the wood and roots when cut have a strong smell of camphor; spreading habit. H, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
Praecox. H, 4ft. 1s. 6d.

CAMPHORA (Camphor).

Carolinensis (Red Bay). Very handsome tall-growing tree. 1s.
Officinalis. HH, 50 ft. 1s.
A beautiful evergreen laurel-leaved tree of quick growth, handsome form, suitable to our climate, admirable for home garden or avenue.

CANTUA.

Dependens, crimson scarlet. H, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
Pyrifolia, yellow. H, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
A handsome tribe of dwarf-growing, free flowering evergreen shrubs; the flowers are long fuschia-like blossoms of great size. Dependens is a beautiful crimson scarlet, and very attractive.

CAPPARIS.

Spinosus. The Caper of commerce. HH. 1s. 6d.

CASSIA.

Candolleana. HH, 15 ft. 1s. 6d.
A very pretty half dwarf evergreen shrub; it flowers freely, and is covered with a profusion of yellow blossoms during the autumn; well worth a place.

CASTANOSPERMUM.

Australis (Moreton Bay Chestnut). HH, 73 ft. 1s. 6d.
A native of Queensland; suitable for most parts of the colony; bears saffron-coloured flowers and makes a rather handsome tree.

CATALPA.

Syringafolia. H, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
A handsome, deciduous, hardy flowering shrub, suitable for a back border in a sheltered position; flowers produced in tall branched spikes; white, speckled with purple and yellow.

CEANOTHUS.

Cœrulea. Beautiful shrubs. 1s. 6d.
Floribunda. Bearing sweet panicles of lilac flowers. 1s. 6d.

CERASUS (Laurel).

C. Laurocerasus (English Laurel). H, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
Lusitanica (Portugal Laurel). 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
The Laurels are old English favourites; they thrive well here if planted in good strong soil.

CEDRELA.

Australis. The native Red Cedar Tree. 1s. 6d.

CERATOPETALUM (Christmas Bush).

Gumniferum (Xmas Bush). H, 40 ft. 1s. 6d.
Apetalon. Large Flowering. H, 100 ft. 1s, 6d.
The Christmas Bush is a gem. The flowers first appear about October, and are white and pretty; they soon after change to pink, and as the petals decay gradually the calix assumes a deep crimson.

CERCIS.

Siliquastrum. (Judas Tree). H, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
Beautiful, deciduous, flowering tree, produces masses of vivid purple flowers covering the leafless branches, after which the curiously shaped leaves appear; requires shelter; not suitable to the colder districts.

CERATONIA.

Siliqua (Carob Tree, St. John's Bread, Locust Tree). H, 16 ft. 1s. 6d.
A hardy evergreen tree, producing small red flowers, followed by pods 4 to 5 inches long, which are useful for stock feeding, &c.; has a thick stem, a spreading habit, and dark green leaves.

Cestrum Nocturnum (*Night-scented Cestrum*).

CESTRUM.

Aurantiacum. HH, 8 ft. 1s.
Diurnum. HH, 4 ft. 1s.
Nocturnum. HH, 6 ft. 1s.
Free growing and blooming evergreen shrubs; some of them sucker freely; the flowers are yellow and creamy white. Nocturnum has a powerful odour.

CHÆNESTES.

Gesneroides. HH, 10 ft. 1s.
A showy evergreen flowering shrub of good habit, with scarlet flowers.

CHIMONANTHUS.

Fragrans (Allspice). H, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
A white-flowered deciduous shrub, of considerable attractiveness; the flowers are beautifully sweet-scented.

CHOISYA.

Ternata. 1s. 6d.
Dwarf shrub, with flower like orange blossom.

CHOROZEMA.

Cordata. HH, 2 ft. 1s. 6d.
A dwarf plant of great beauty, with red or yellow flowers, with fine foliage; it can be trained; it is of creeping habit, though dwarf, and can be grown in pots.

CHRISTMAS BUSH (See *Ceratopetalum*).

CISTUS.

Formosus. HH, 3 ft. 1s 6d.
Lusitanicus. HH, 3 ft. 1s. 6d.
Charming, free blooming, evergreen shrubs, with single rose-like flowers of a variety of colour; they will grow anywhere, and should always have a place.

CITHAREXYLUM.

Quadrangulare. 1s. 6d.
A very handsome quick-growing shrub.

Trees and Shrubs

- - CONTINUED. - -

CLIANTHUS.

Puniceus (Parrot's Beak). HH, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
A hardy evergreen, soft-wooded shrub, bunches of crimson flowers shaped like a parrot's beak; fine foliage; trailing habit.

COFFEA.

Arabica (Coffee of Commerce). HH, 4 ft. 2s.
Requires shelter and a warm climate; fine evergreen flowering shrub.

COPROSMA.

Baueri, green. 6 ft. 1s.
Variegata, variegated. 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
Handsome, evergreen, hardy shrubs, with beautiful shining foliage; both varieties are very effective.

CORONILLA.

Glauca. H, 4 ft. 1s.
Pretty little plant with small evergreen foliage, and yellow flowers produced in profusion.

CORYNOCARPUS.

Lævigatus (Karaka Tree of New Zealand). HH, 50 ft. 1s. 6d.
A pretty evergreen, producing white flowers and a a plum-like fruit.

COTONEASTER.

Buxifolia. H, 14 ft. 1s. 6d.
Hardy, evergreen shrub; handsome appearance, scarlet berries; of spreading habit.

CRATÆGUS (Hawthorn or May).

Oxycantha, white, single. H, 12 ft. 1s.
Oxycantha, white, double. H, 12 ft. 1s.
Oxycantha, pink. H, 12 ft. 1s.
Oxycantha, red. H, 12 ft. 1s.
A favourite family, well remembered in the month of May in the old country; are more suitable to the cooler districts.

CUPANIA.

Australis (Australian Tamarind). HH, 50 ft. 2s.
A magnificent evergreen tree, of large size, with remarkable and beautiful foliage.

CUPHEA.

Platycentra. HH, 1½ ft. 1s.
Jarulensis. HH, 3 ft. 1s.
Dwarf flowering plants, old favourites; flowers delicate tubes. Platycentra is bright scarlet, with black tips.

CYTISUS (Laburnum).

Vulgare (common Laburnum). A charming old English flowering tree, which is during the spring covered with beautiful pendant racemes of yellow flowers; it is deciduous; will even flower near Sydney. H, 8 ft. 1s.
Adami, purple. H. 1s. 6d.

DAPHNE.

Odora. HH, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
Indica Rubra. HH, 3 ft. 1s. 6d.
Purpurea. HH, 4 ft. 2s.
Fortunii. HH, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
Daphnes prefer a light, moist soil and a warm situation. They are pretty, very highly perfumed free bloomers, suitable for bouquets; universal favourites.

DEUTZIA (Wedding Bells).

Crenata, fl. p. H, 1½ ft. 1s.
Gracilis. H, 1½ ft. 1s.
Mexicana. H, 4 ft. 1s.
Scabra. H, 6 ft. 1s.
Variegata. H, 2 ft. 1s.
Beautiful flowering plants, which cannot be out of place; all the varieties produce white flowers and good foliage. Gracilis is a little gem, and very dwarf; and Crenata, fl. p., is a good companion to it; not evergreen.

DIERVILLA (Wiegelia).

Amabilis. H, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
Amabilis Variegata. H, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
Middenfordiana. H, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
Purpurata. H, 5 ft. 1s. 6d.
These are very desirable and beautiful plants for the garden; they are profuse bloomers, and require but little attention. They produce fine clusters of tube-shaped flowers.

DIOSMA.

Ericoides. H, 3 ft. 1s. 6d.
Charming little evergreen plant, with light, feathery foliage, which is, during September and October, studded with small starry white flowers; the foliage emits a strong perfume when rubbed.

DIPLACUS.

Grandiflora. H, 3 ft. 1s. 6d.
A dwarf evergreen flowering shrub, well worthy a place in our gardens; nearly always in flower and very attractive.

DOMBEYA.

Mastersi. HH, 8 ft. 1s. 6d.
Dregiana. HH, 8 ft. 1s. 6d.
Evergreen, free flowering shrubs, with good foliage; flowers perfumed, white in colour, with yellow eye; requires plenty of space.

DORYANTHES.

Excelsa (Gigantic Lily). One of the most striking of our native flowering shrubs; from the centre of a large tuft of long leaves it throws up a spike 6 feet, which is surmounted by a crown of scarlet flowers. HH, 10 ft. 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
Palmeri, a North Australian species, flowering up the stem. HH. 2s. 6d.

DRACÆNA (Cordyline).

Nutans. 1s. 6d.
Cannæfolia. 1s. 6d.
Draco (Dragon's blood). 1s. 6d.
Stricta. 1s 6d.
Handsome, tropical-looking plants, nearly hardy.

DURANTA.

Plumierii, blue. HH, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
Alba, white. HH, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
Ellisii, lilac. HH, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
A pretty family of dwarf-growing evergreen shrubs, very free flowering and quite hardy; make pretty dwarf hedges.

EDWARDSIA.

Microphylla (New Zealand Laburnum). H, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
Handsome, evergreen flowering shrub, and quite hardy.

ELEAGNUS.

Argenteus. 1s. 6d.
Longipes. Very elegant, hardy shrub; the fruit is edible. 1s. 6d.

ELIOCARPUS.

Cyaneus. A handsome tree, producing starry white flowers and blue berries. 1s. 6d.

ELM (See *Ulmus*).

ERICA.

Arborea. H.
Baccans. HH.
Bowiana. HH.
Cavendishii. HH.
Hentyana, very hardy and beautiful.
Wilmorea. HH.
Wibleyii. HH.
} Dwarf shrubs. 1s. 6d.

Ericas, or Heaths, are gems either in the garden or in the greenhouse. They are far from being as extensively grown as they deserve to be, perhaps because they are difficult to establish. They require a sheltered position and a partial shade.

ERIOSTEMON.

Nerifolius. HH, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
A very beautiful Australian evergreen shrub, producing rose or pink-coloured flowers.

ERYTHRINA.

Bidwilli. HH, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
Cristagalli Grandiflora. HH, 12 ft. 1s 6d.
Cunninghami. HH, 14 ft. 1s. 6d.
Camdeni, HH, 15 ft. 1s 6d.
Humei. HH. 1s. 6d.
Erythrina, or Coral Trees, are splendid objects in large or small pleasure grounds. They will thrive in the poorest soil, or even in barren sand, and are handsome trees even when out of flower.

ESCALLONIA.

Montavidiensis, white. H, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
Rubra, pink. H, 3 ft. 1s.
Exoniensis. White dwarf. 1s. 6d.
Macrantha, scarlet. H, 3 ft. 1s 6d.
Beautiful, free flowering evergreen plants, all worth growing; Montavidiensis has white flowers, borne in bunches; it will stand clipping. Rubra is of dwarf habit, deep green foliage, compact and free-flowering.

EUCALYPTUS.

Globulus (Tasmanian Blue Gum). H, 100 ft. 1s. 6d.
Citriodora (Lemon scented). H, 75 ft. 1s. 6d.
Marginata (Jarrah). H, 100 ft. 1s. 6d.
Calophyllum, rose. H. 1s. 6d.
Ficifolia, scarlet. H. 1s. 6d.
We list only a few of the ornamental varieties of this large genus. Globulus is the well-known Tasmanian Blue Gum, the wonderful health-giving qualities of which are so well known. In a young state it is very handsome, and grows very quickly. Citriodora is delightfully scented. Marginata is the Jarrah of W.A.

EUGENIA.

Elliptica (Native Lili Pili). H, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
Jambosa. H, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
Ugnii. H, 3 ft. 1s. 6d.
Uniflora (Brazilian Cherry). A good fruit. H, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
Beautiful myrtle-leaved evergreens, rather slow growing, but ornamental; some of the varieties have blue and purple berries.

EUONYMOUS.

Japonicus. H, 12 ft. 1s. 6d.
Variegatus. 12 ft. 1s. 6d.
Radicans Variegatus. 4 ft. 1s 8d.
A handsome family of evergreen shrubs, with fine shining foliage. Variegatus is beautifully marked with gold.

EUPHORBIA (Crown of Thorns.)

Jacquiniflora. HH, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
Splendens. HH, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
A curious and beautiful family of thorny plants, of dwarf habit. The shoots of Splendens are hard and woody, with diminutive leaves and strong prickles; bright crimson flowers, produced in trusses, being nearly always in flower. Jacquiniflora is of a different habit, more erect, producing long shoots; flowers are very beautiful.

EUPOMATIA.

Laurina. HH, 12 ft. 1s. 6d.
An evergreen shrub, bearing curious flowers and foliage, a native of Australia; flowers perfumed.

FAGUS (Beech).

Sylvatica. H, 60 ft. 1s.
Sylvatica Cupreus, copper coloured. H. 2s.
Beautiful, deciduous tree, largely grown in England; leaves of a beautiful green cover the tree with dense foliage in the spring and summer; only suitable for the moist districts of the colony.

FICUS.

Macrophylla. HH, 100 ft. 1s. 6d.
Australis. HH, 60 ft. 1s. 6d.
Nitida. HH, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
The Moreton Bay Fig is one of the best known trees in the Colony; handsome evergreen, of rapid growth, likes warm climate. Australis is small leaved, not so free-growing as Macrophylla, but of a dense growth.

FORSYTHIA.

Viridissima. H, 5 ft. 1s.
A deciduous shrub, with yellow flowers, produces freely, very attractive.

FRAXINUS (Common Ash).

Excelsior. H, 50 ft. 1s.
Excelsior Aurea. H. 50 ft. 1s. 6d.
A native of Britain; hardy and deciduous.

GALPHINIUM.

Glauca. 1s. 6d.
A beautiful dwarf shrub with yellow flowers.

GARDENIA.

Florida fl. pl. HH, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
Fortuni fl. pl. HH 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
Magnifica. HH, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
Radicans. HH, 1 ft. 1s. 6d.
Radicans Variegata. HH, 1 ft. 2s. 6d.
Thunbergiana. HH. 6 ft. 2s. 6d.
Globosa. Flowers white and globose, very handsome. Tall shrub. 1s. 6d.
Evergreen dwarf flowering shrubs; foliage of a beautiful dark glossy green, and the lovely pure white flowers are most deliciously fragrant. Not particular as to soil, but require a warm situation.

GARRYA.

Elliptica. H, 15 ft. 1s. 6d.
Handsome, evergreen flowering shrub, producing long drooping racemes of greenish white or yellow flowers in great abundance; a dwarf bush, or trained on a trellis; prefers a cool climate.

GOLDFUSSIA.

Anisophilla. HH, 3 ft. 1s.
A dwarf and very pretty evergreen, with flowers of rich lavender.

GREVILLEA.

Fosterii. HH, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
Hillii. HH, 15 ft. 1s 6d.
Robusta (Silky Oak). 40 ft. 1s. 6d.
Grevillea Robusta, or Silky Oak, is a favourite tree for pleasure grounds; grows remarkably quick; is very handsome and fragrant when in blossom; thrives best sheltered among other trees.

GREYA.

Southerlandii. 1s. 6d.
An attractive shrub, with large ornamental foliage.

HABROTHAMNUS.

Elegans. HH, 6 ft. 1s.
Fascicularis. HH, 4 ft. 1s.
A showy family of soft-wooded shrubs, allied to the Cestrums; they are free flowering and very hardy; flowers in bunches.

HAWTHORN (See *Cratægus*).

Trees and Shrubs

- - CONTINUED. - -

HEBECLINUM.

Ianthemum. 1s. 6d.
Dwarf shrub with beautiful terminal corymbs of lilac flowers.

HELEX (Holly).

Acquifolium. H, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
Alba Marginata. H, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
Aurea. H, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
Cornuta (Chinese Holly). H, 8 ft. 1s. 6d.
A most beautiful tribe of evergreen shrubs, with bright shining green foliage, generally prickly, and in winter they produce bright red berries. The varieties thrive in almost any part of the colony.

HELIOTROPIUM (Heliotrope).

Triumph de Leigh. HH, 3 ft. 1s.
President Garfield. HH, 2 ft. 1s.
Peruvianum. HH, 2 ft. 1s.
Voltairianum. HH, 2 ft. 1s.
White Lady. HH, 2 ft. 1s.
Most favourite group of dwarf-growing flowering plants. Flowers of several shades of blue, have a delightful perfume; should be in every garden.

HETROCENTRUM.

Roseum. HH. 1s. 6d.
Free flowering semi-dwarf.

Hibiscus, varieties.

HIBISCUS.

Heterophyllus. HH, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
Camdeni. HH. 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
Mutabilis. HH, 15 ft. 1s. 6d.
Mutabilis, fl. pl. HH. 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
Lutea. HH, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
Syriacus Alba. H, 5 ft. 1s.
Syriacus in variety. H, 5 ft. 1s.
Andersonii. Dark crimson, with dark eye. HH. 1s 6d.
General Courteges. Scarlet, large. HH. 1s. 6d.
They are absolutely indispensable to the flower garden or shrubbery, requiring little attention, in any soil, with or without shelter. All the species are worth places.

HOLLY (See *Helex*).

HORSE-CHESTNUTS (See *Æsculus*).

HUMULUS.

Lupulus (Hop of Commerce). 1s.

HYDRANGEA.

Cyanoclada, black stemmed, very floriferous. 1s.
Hortensis. HH, 4 ft. 1s.
Hortensis Variegata. HH, 3 ft. 1s.
Japonica. HH, 4 ft. 1s.
Otaska. HH, 4 ft. 1s.
Thomas Hogg. HH, 4 ft. 1s.
Indispensable to any flower garden; will grow in moist situations. Shaded, the large corymbs of flowers of Hortensis will be blue; exposed and in dry places they are generally pink. H. Variegata is a handsome white-foliaged plant, very attractive.

HYPERICUM.

Floribunda. H, 2 ft. 1s. 6d.
Moserianum, bright yellow. 1s. 6d.
Webbii. Dwarf. H. 1s. 6d.
Charming dwarf flowering plants, not more than 4 ft., producing their flowers in heads, and in great abundance all over the plant; very hardy.

ILEX.

Opaca. 25 ft. 1s. 6d.
Paraguayensis (Mate Tree plant of South America). 1s 6d.
A most beautiful tribe of evergreen shrubs, with shining green foliage. The varieties thrive in almost any part of the colony; valuable for shrubberies.

ILLICIUM.

Anisatum (Aniseed Tree). H, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
A dwarf flowering evergreen shrub; a sacred tree of the Japanese.

INDIGOFERA. (Indigo).

Decora. HH, 2 ft. 1s. 6d.
Pretty flowering evergreen, with rose-coloured flowers, hardy, and can be grown out of doors or as a pot plant.

INGA.

Pulcherrima. HH, 15 ft. 1s. 6d.
A hardy flowering evergreen, having pendulous heads of scarlet flowers and mimosa-like foliage.

JACARANDA.

Mimosæfolia. HH. 1s. 6d.
A magnificent tree, producing immense masses of beautiful lavender flowers; the foliage is also extremely graceful; the tree is deciduous; 30 or 40 ft. when full grown.

JASMINUM.

Fruticans (Yellow Jasmine). H, 8 ft. 1s. 6d.
A beautiful hardy evergreen shrub, with a profusion of yellow flowers; very fragrant.

KERRIA.

Japonica. H, 3 ft. 1s. 6d.
Japonica, fl. pl. H, 3 ft. 1s. 6d.
A family of slender branched twiggy shrubs; they are neat in habit, bear yellow flowers, and are deciduous.

LAGERSTROMIA.

Indica (Pink). HH, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
Indica Alba. HH, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
Indica Matthewsii. HH. 2s.
Splendid flowering hardy deciduous shrub; the flowers are very handsome; pink and white in colour and distinct.

LAGUNARIA.

Patersoni. HH, 20 to 30 ft. 1s 6d.
One of the most suitable trees for shelter from sea breezes. It courts the sea wind, and will lean towards the quarter from which the breeze blows in a peculiar manner. It is a native of Norfolk Island, beautiful pale pink flowers.

LASIANDRA.

Macrantha. Very free flowering slender evergreen shrub; free growers, producing lovely deep blue single flowers; requires plenty of room and a sheltered situation. HH, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
Tomentosa. 1s. 6d.
Grandiflora. 1s. 6d.

LAUREL (See *Cerasus*).

LAURUS.

Ceylonica. H, 12 ft. 1s. 6d.
Nobilis (Sweet Bay). H. 30 ft. 1s. 6d.
Beautiful evergreens, of easy culture; the leaves have strong seasoning properties.

LEYCESTERIA.

Formosa Variegata. 1s. 6d.
Handsome dwarf shrub.

LIGUSTRUM.

Japonicum. H, 5 ft. 1s. 6d.
Lucidum. H, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
Spicata. H, 12 ft. 1s.
Variegatum. H, 8 ft. 1s. 6d.
Ligustrums, or Privets, are useful in shrubberies; they are frequently used for ornamental hedges; they stand exposure well and will grow in moist soils. Some of them are pretty shrubs.

LILAC (See *Syringa*).

LINUM.

Trigynum. 1s.
A handsome dwarf yellow flowering shrub.

LIRIODENDRON.

Tulipiferum (Tulip Tree). H, 60 ft. 1s. 6d.
Elegant hardy deciduous tree, large flowers, variegated with green, yellow, and orange; fragrant; splendid foliage; hardy and suitable for all parts of N.S.W.

LOPHOSTEMON.

Grandiflora. 1s.
A handsome shelter tree, suitable for mixing with pines and camphor.

MAGNOLIA.

Amonæfolia. Evergreen. HH, 8 ft. 1s. 6d.
Bicolor. HH, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
Conspicua, deciduous. HH, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
Grandiflora, white. HH, 25 ft. 1s. 6d.
Purpurea, deciduous. HH, 15 ft. 1s. 6d.
The Magnolia deserves a place in every garden. Grandiflora is an evergreen flowering tree, and grows well everywhere. Foliage large and showy, and large, white, powerfully fragrant flowers. Amonæfolia is a pretty shiny leaved shrub, having curious pale chocolate-coloured flowers, and a powerful odour, with a resemblance to port wine. Purpurea, Conspicua and Bicolor are deciduous, with large purple and white tulip-shaped flowers.

MAPLE (See *Acer*).

MELASTOMA.

Macrantha. HH, 3 ft. 1s. 6d.
Malabathrica. 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
Requires a warm, sheltered situation. A small evergreen plant; also suitable for pot culture.

MELIA.

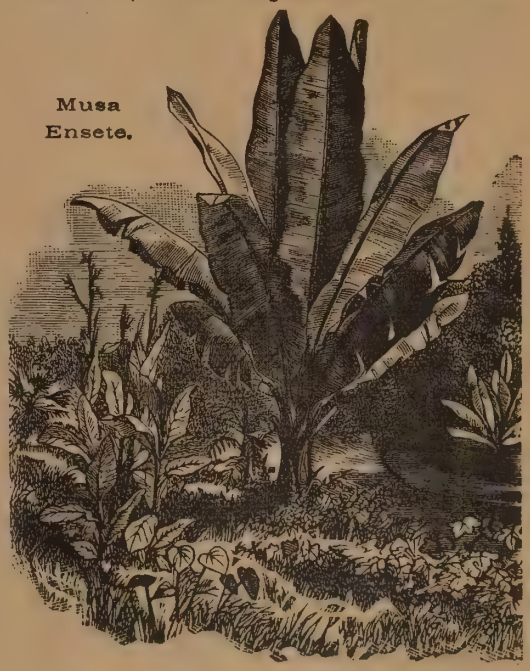
Azederach (Bead Trees). 1s.
Suitable for street and ornamental planting.

MENZIESIA.

Prolifolia. H, 1½ ft. 1s. 6d.
Prolifolia Alba. H, 1½ ft. 1s. 6d.
Hardy, heath-like plants, flowers white or purple, worthy a place.

MURRAYA.

Exotica. HH, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
A beautiful dwarf evergreen shrub, with perfumed white flowers, like small orange blossoms.



Musa Ensete.

MUSA.

Ensete (Abyssinian Banana). 1s. to 2s. 6d.
Very handsome large foliage, for sheltered situation.

MYRTUS (Myrtle).

Communis. H, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
Romanus. H, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
A charming family of plants with dark green shining leaves, which are highly perfumed if rubbed; flowers white, with many stamens; not hardy in the colder parts; as foliage for cut flowers myrtles cannot be excelled.

Trees and Shrubs

- - CONTINUED. - -

NANDINA.

Domestica. H, 5 ft. 1s. 6d.
A pretty hardy dwarf flowering shrub, with clusters of flowers and yellow evergreen anthers, afterwards berries about the size of peas.

NEIREMBERGIA.

Gracilis. 1s.
Flowers tube-shaped, white, streaked with purple, yellow centre; perennial.

NERIUM (Oleander).

Album. HH, 15 ft., 1s. 6d.
Rosea. HH, 12 ft. 1s. 6d.
Grandiflora. 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
A favourite family of flowering shrubs, with large heads of brilliant colour of a bright rose crimson, with large flowers in clusters.

OAK (See *Quercus*).

OLEA (Ornamental Olive).

Acuminata. H, 25 ft. 1s. 6d.
Vulgaris. H, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
Suitable for hedges; fine dense dark green foliage.

OSMANTHUS.

Ilicifolius. H, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
Ilicifolius Variegata. H, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
Small leaved holly-like plants, compact habit; the flowers are abundant and very pretty.

PAULOWNIA.

Imperialis. H, 15 ft. 1s. 6d.
A very beautiful hardy deciduous tree, with large leaves and an abundance of spikes of flowers. Corolla, pale violet with dark spots.

PEPPER TREE (See *Schinus*).

PHILADELPHUS (Mock Orange or Syringa).

Coronarius. H, 4 ft. 1s.
Grandiflorus. H, 4 ft. 1s.
Grandiflorus fl pl., double, very handsome. 1s. 6d.
Aureus. H. 1s. 6d.
Hardy plants, bearing single and double white flowers; when flowering is over, the old wood should be cut out to encourage new growth. The single flowers are not unlike orange blossoms; deciduous.

PHORMIUM TENAX (New Zealand Flax).

Tenax (New Zealand Flax). 5 ft. 1s.
Tenax Variegata. 7 ft. 1s. 6d.
Colensoi. 1s. 6d.
A fibre plant of great value, the variegated varieties are very ornamental, the grand sword-shaped leaves being veined with gold.

PHOTINIA.

Serulata (Chinese Hawthorn). H, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
A fine foliage, hardy evergreen of compact habit; its flowers are small and white, leaves deep green.

PITTOSPORUM.

Undulatum H, 25 ft. 1s. 6d.
Eugenoides. H, 15 ft. 1s.
Eugenoides Variegata. H, 12 ft. 1s. 6d.
Nigrescens Variegata. H, 12 ft. 1s. 6d.
Tobira. H, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
Tobira Variegata. H, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
All the Pittosporum are highly ornamental, and are suitable for single specimens in the shrubbery; the first three are suitable for ornamental evergreen hedges.

PLATANUS (Plane).

Orientalis (Oriental Plane Tree). H, 50 ft. 1s.
Most handsome deciduous tree, suitable for avenues or pleasure grounds; quick growing and a splendid shade tree, with large leaves.

PLUMBAGO.

Capensis. HH, 5 ft. 1s.
Larpentæ. HH, 1 ft. 1s.
Rosea. HH, 1 ft. 1s. 6d.
A favourite family of free-flowering plants of several shades; Capensis is of a lovely blue.

POINSETTIA.

Pulcherrima. HH, 12 ft. 1s. 6d.
A very striking spring flowering shrub, producing beautiful bright crimson bracts 6 inches across on the points of the shoots of previous seasons; the leaves follow the flower. This is a magnificent plant.

POINCIANA.

Regia, yellow and crimson; very beautiful. 1s. 6d.

POLYGALA.

Grandis. HH, 5 ft. 1s. 6d.
Polygala suits our climate well; it is a pretty evergreen flowering shrub, and will grow in any soil, wet or dry; it is sometimes grown as hedges.

POPULUS (Poplar).

Argentia (poplar). H, 40 ft. 1s.
Bolleana, silver-leaved. H, 70 ft. 1s.
Dilitata (black poplar). H, 70 ft. 1s.
Tremula (Aspen). H, 50ft. 1s.
The varieties of this fine deciduous hardy tree have a very upright habit of growth, and form fine contrasts in plantations where pines and other evergreens predominate.

PROTEA MELLIFERA.

Handsome, medium-growing shrub with many white and pink flowers, about 4 inches long, with a remarkable wax-like appearance. H. 2s.
This plant is now very scarce, but is a grand shrub, with beautiful flowers, white tipped with pink, about 6 inches long.

PUNICA (Pomegranate).

Granatum (Common Pomegranate). H, 10 ft. 1s.
Granatum fl. pl. H, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
Granatum Nana fl. pl. H, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
Granatum Alba fl. pl. H, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
These graceful shrubs are charming, if only for their flowers; the double varieties are particularly fine.

PYRUS (Cydonia).

Japonica. H, 8 ft. 1s. 6d.
Free-flowering deciduous hardy shrubs, with beautiful scarlet flowers; prefers a cool climate, and if grown on a wall will flower freely.
Aucuparia (Mountain Ash). 1s. 6d.

QUERCUS (Oak).

Pedunculata (English Oak). H, 60 ft. 1s.
Cerris (Turkey Oak). H, 50 ft. 1s.
Rubur. H, 70 ft. 1s.
Virens (Live Oak). H, 40 ft. 1s. 6d.
Coccinea, scarlet. 1s.
Rubra, red. 1s.
Suber (Cork Oak). H. 1s. 6d.
A hardy family of beautiful trees, mostly requiring the cooler districts of the colony; deciduous and slow growing.

RAPHIOLEPIS (Indian Hawthorn).

Indica. H, 4 ft. 1s.
Ovata. H, 4 ft. 1s.
A beautiful dwarf shrub, producing abundance of white pink-tinted flowers of the size of the English hawthorn evergreens.

RHODODENDRON, 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.

Ponticum, varieties. H, 8 ft. 1s. 6d.
Album. H, 8 ft. 1s. 6d.
Hybrids. H, 8 ft. 1s. 6d.
Hybridum. H, 8 ft. 1s. 6d.
Charming tribe of plants for all high parts of the colony; hard-wooded evergreen shrubs, magnificent heads of flowers of a variety of colours.

ROGEIRA.

Macrophylla, bright salmon. A splendid flowering shrub, allied to Rondeletia. 1s. 6d.

RONDELETIA.

Speciosa. HH, 3 ft. 2s.
Versicolor. HH, 4 ft. 2s.
Splendid ornamental flowering plants of great beauty; evergreen; prefers mild climate and shelter.

ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS.

Rosemary. 1s.

ROYENA.

Lucida (African Bladder Nut or Snowdrop Tree). HH, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
An evergreen shrub with white flowers, afterwards red fleshy fruit when ripe, leaves dark green.

RHUS.

Succedanum, Cotinus or Succidanea (Red Lac Sumach). H, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
The foliage is ornamental; deciduous; the leaves change to bright crimson in the autumn.

RUSCUS.

Latifolius. H, 1½ ft. 1s. 6d.
A small genus of hardy plants with erect branches, slightly woody stems; bears small flowers followed by berries.

RUSSELLIA.

Juncea. HH, 3 ft. 1s. 6d.
Multiflora. HH, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
A small family of plants with rush-like leaves, rather ornamental, and suitable for outdoor and greenhouse culture; scarlet flowers.

SALIX (Willow).

Aurea, golden variety. H, 40 ft. 1s.
Babylonica. H, 60 ft, 1s.
Cupreus, purple. 1s.
Salix Babylonica (Weeping Willow) thrives well in light moist soils; it will grow best near ponds or water-courses, and even in water if not too deep.

SAMBUCUS.

Folius Aurea, golden leaved. H, 12 ft. 1s.
Folius Argentea, silver-leaved. H. 1s.
A very pretty genus of hardy deciduous ornamental trees. It is a native of Britain, and comprises the well-known Elder, a useful and ornamental tree for shrubberies; prefers cooler regions.

SCHINUS.

Molle (Californian Pepper Tree). H, 25 ft. 1s. to 1s. 6d. Price per 100 on application.
A beautiful fast-growing graceful tree, light green foliage and bright scarlet berries; leaves have a strong aromatic scent; suitable for avenues or breakwinds.

SILKY OAK (See *Grevillea*).

SNOWBALL TREE (See *Viburnum*).

SPARMANNIA.

Africana (white and blue). 1s. 6d.
Handsome quick-growing shrub.
Africana fl. pl. 2s.

SPIRÆA.

Anthony Warterer. Scarlet, new. See coloured pages
Corymbosa. H, 5 ft. 1s. 6d.
Douglassii. 3 ft. 1s.
Grandiflora. H, 4 ft. 1s.
Prunifolia. H, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
Prunifolia fl. pl. 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
Lindleyana. H, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
Reevesiana fl. pl. H, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
Deciduous, free blooming and useful shrub; a large family of plants, a few varieties only of which we name.

STENOCARPUS.

Cunninghamii (The Scarlet Umbrella Flower Tree of Queensland). A beautiful tree; flowers bright red, produced in clusters, large, handsome foliage; evergreen and hardy in the warmer parts of the colony. HH, 25ft. 1s. 6d.
Salignus (Beefwood). HH, 8 ft. 1s. 6d.

STERCULEA.

Diversifolia (Kurrajong). HH. 50 ft. 1s. 6d.
Heterophylla (Bottle Tree). HH, 30 ft. 2s. 6d.
A handsome evergreen tree of slow growth, but very fine dense foliage, and very ornamental. Native of N.S.W.

STRELITZIA.

Augusta. HH. 1s. 6d.
Regina. HH. 2s. 6d.
Very handsome, suitable for warm districts; flowers are magnificent and curiously shaped, almost bird-like in its fine colours, pale blue and rich golden shades.

SWAINSONIA.

Greyana and others. HH, 4 ft. 1s.
A beautiful family of dwarf-growing, soft-wooded plants, producing a profusion of pea-shaped flowers of charming colours, hardy in the warmer districts and can also be grown in pots.

SYNCARPIA.

Laurifolia (Turpentine). HH. 1s. 6d.
Is one of our native trees, now thought much of as a shelter tree, particularly where heavy shelter is required.

SYRINGA (English Lilac).

Alba Grandiflora.
Alphonse Lavelle.
Aline Noqueries.
Bertha Dammarie.
Charles X.
Gloire de Lorraine.
Lemoine flore plena.
Marie Legrande.
Senateur Voland.
Souvenir de Louis.
Persica (Lilac). H.
Vulgaris (Lilac). H. 12 ft.

} Strong, well grown plants. 1s. 6d. each.

These charming Spring flowering sweet-scented shrubs are to be found in nearly every garden in England, and the recollection of their beauty and perfume will induce many to cultivate here the splendid varieties we now offer, which are a great improvement on the old favourite sorts. Lilacs succeed best where the winter months are severe and frosts are frequent, but they will do well in nearly every part of the Colony, and deserve much more extensive cultivation. They bear exquisitely perfumed flowers in bunches.

Trees and Shrubs

- - CONTINUED. - -

TECOMA.

Capensis. H, 12 ft. 1s.
Fulva. HH, 3 ft. 1s. 6d.
Rosea. HH, 12 ft. 1s. 6d.
Velutina. HH, 15 ft. 1s. 6d.
Mackeni. HH. 1s. 6d.

Capensis and Velutina are valuable evergreen shrubs, flowering more or less all the year round. Fulva, Rosea and Mackeni are semi-climbers, and may either be used as shrubs or climbing plants.

TELOPEA (Waratah).

Speciossima. 5 ft. 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.

A gorgeous Australian native plant, producing magnificent large heads of brilliant crimson flowers; good shining foliage.

THEA.

Bohea (Tea of Commerce). HH, 8 ft. 1s. 6d.

Only in warm sheltered places, where it can be grown as an ornamental shrub, not quite hardy.

TILIA (Linden).

Europea (Linden). H, 3 ft. 1s. 6d.

An old English favourite, deciduous and hardy.

ULMUS (Elm).

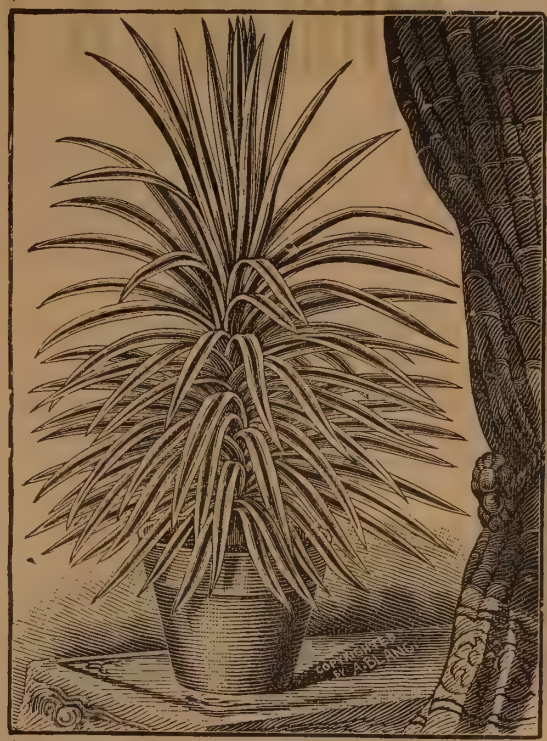
Campestris (English Elm). H, 80 ft. 1s.
Chinesis (Chinese Elm). H, 30 ft. 1s. 6d.
Montana (Wych Elm). H, 40 ft. 1s.
Purpurea. H, 60 ft. 1s.

A well-known family of splendid shade trees, all worthy a place, but the Chinese evergreen variety is most beautiful, it has a drooping habit, with small dense foliage; for a shade tree on a large lawn it cannot be surpassed.

VERONICA.

Cœrulea. H, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
Gracilis. H, 2 ft. 1s.
Hendersonii. H, 2 ft. 1s.
Hendersonii, Variegata. 3 ft. 1s.
Speciosa. H, 5 ft. 1s. 6d.
Turnerii. H, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.

A useful tribe of free blooming soft wooded plants, the several varieties bear racemes of blue, purple and white flowers.



Yucca—Aloefolia Variegata.

VIBURNUM.

Tinus (Laurestinus). H, 8 ft. 1s. 6d.
Sieboltii H, 3 ft. 1s. 6d.
Opulus (Guelder Rose, or Snowball Tree). H, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
Lucidum. H, 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
Macrocephalum (Gigantic Guelder Rose). 2s.
Suspensum. H, 15 ft. 1s. 6d.
Plicatum. H. 2s.
Tomentosum. 2s.

As ornamental foliage plants they are well worthy a place, but their beautiful flowers render them invaluable. Tinus (Laurestinus) is one of the finest shrubs in cultivation. Tomentosum, the foliage is beautifully crenulated and of a deep green colour; flowers white and very handsome. All thrive equally well in the coldest as in the hottest parts of New South Wales.

VITEX.

Agnus Castus. HH. 1s. 6d.

Handsome, quick-growing shrub.

WILLOW (See *Salix*).

YUCCA.

Aloefolia Variegata. HH, 8 ft. to 10 ft. 2s. 6d.
Filamentosa. HH, 4 ft. 2s.
Gloriosa. HH, 12 ft. 1s. 6d.
Quadricolor. HH, 3 ft. 3s. 6d.
Recurva. HH, 5 ft. 1s. 6d.

A fine genus of plants, very ornamental on banks or rockeries or dry places, some of them producing magnificent tall spikes of flowers; very hardy, and will grow anywhere in a warm climate, even in pots or vases. Aloefolia Variegata is a superbly variegated variety, growing quickly and producing a most symmetrical plant, its green leaves variegated with yellow; it grows to a height of 8 to 10 feet.

SEE COLOURED SHEETS FOR OUR LISTS OF

NOVELTIES IN PLANTS AND SPECIAL OFFER

OF THE NEW GORGEOUS CANNAS.

Hedge Plants

African Box Thorn. 20s. per 1000.

This beautifully prickly hedge plant is a splendid quick-growing evergreen, suitable for fencing large or small gardens. It is very dense in its growth, and if kept properly pruned will make a most perfect hedge.

The plants should be planted in a double row, about 18 inches apart in the rows, the distance between the rows being 2 feet; the plants should be topped the first season, and trimmed into desired shape as often as they require it.

We also offer seed of this fine hedge plant, which is easily grown if sown in the spring; the seed should be soaked in warm water for twenty-four hours before sowing.

Privet (evergreen). **7s. 6d.** per 100.
Privet. New Golden. **6d.** each.

Pittosporum nigrescens, in single pots. **9s.** per dozen.

Pittosporum eugenoides. 9s. per dozen.

Make a fine evergreen hedge for a garden, and can be trimmed close into any desired shape; the foliage is handsome, and of a fine fresh green colour, particularly during spring, when it is making its young growth; the plant is quite hardy; plant in single rows 2 feet apart.

Hawthorn Quicks (May). **15s.** per 1000.

An old favourite hedge plant in England, which succeeds well in the colder parts of the colony; it is a fine, thorny, deciduous hedge plant, which flowers freely in the spring, and has a delicious perfume; it must be clipped every year, and should be planted like the Box Thorn.

Avenue Trees and Shrubs.

Growing from 30 to 50 feet. To be planted 20 to 30 feet apart.
ASSORTED—Prices, **£4 10s.** per 100; **12s.** per dozen; **1s.** each.

EVERGREEN and deciduous trees to be planted alternately in each row. The charming freshness of the young foliage of deciduous trees during spring is a refreshing contrast with the dull green on the evergreen trees, they should, therefore, be planted alternately with them. The lists below contain some of the most beautiful Trees and Shrubs to be found in our gardens.

Avenue Trees should be Planted in Double Rows, thus:

WARM DISTRICTS OF THE COLONY.

TREES FOR BACK ROW.

EVERGREEN.

MORETON BAY FIG (Ficus Macrophylla).
NORFOLK ISLAND PINE (A. Excelsa), coast only.
GREVILLEA ROBUSTA (Silky Oak).
CHINESE ELM (Ulmus Chinensis).
ARAUCARIA BIDWILLII.
EUCALYPTUS CITRIODORA (Scented Gum).
BRACHYCHITON ACERIFOLIUM
LOPHOSTEMON GRANDIFLORUM.
PINUS INSIGNIS.
MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.
ACMÆNA PENDULA.
CAMPHOR.

DECIDUOUS.

PLANE. POPLAR.
WHITE CEDAR. TULIP TREE.
HORSE CHESTNUT.

TREES FOR FRONT ROW.

EVERGREEN.

PITTOSPORUM EUGENOIDES.
ARBUTUS CANARIENSE.
CUPRESSUS LAMBERTIANA.
HIBISCUS CAMDENI.
ABIES EXCELSA.
QUERCUS VIRENS (Evergreen Oak).
ACMÆNA.
BALOGHIA LUCIDA.
LIGUSTRUM JAPONICUM.
PHOTINIA GLABRA.
OLEA ACUMINATA.
FICUS NITIDA.
EUCALYPTUS FICIFOLIA.
CERATOPETALUM APETALON.
LAURUS NOBILIS.

DECIDUOUS.

RHUS SUCCEDANIUM.

FOR COLDER DISTRICTS OF THE COLONY.

TREES FOR BACK ROW.

EVERGREEN.

PINUS INSIGNIS.
MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.
LIBOCEDRUS DECURRENS.
CHINESE ELM (Ulmus Chinensis).
PINUS HALAPENSIS.
QUERCUS VIRENS (E. Oak).
SCHINUS MOLLE (Pepper Tree).
PINUS PINEA.
TAXODIUM SEMPERVIRENS.

DECIDUOUS.

OAKS. PLANE.
ENGLISH ELM.
BEECH.
HORSE CHESTNUT.
MELIA AZEDERACH.
SYCAMORE.
AILANTHUS GLANDULOSA.

TREES FOR FRONT ROW.

EVERGREEN.

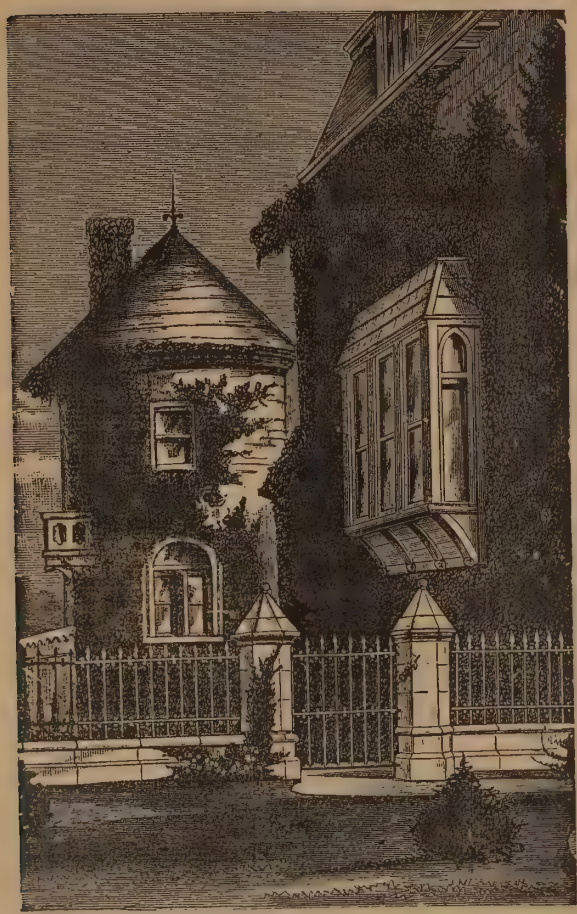
JUNIPERUS HIBERNICA.
PHOTINIA GLABRA.
LAURUS NOBILIS (Laurel).
HELEX (Chinese Holly).
VIBURNUM TINUS.
ESCALLONIA MONTAVIDIENSIS.
THUJA CHINESIS.
ARBUTUS UNEDO.
CERASUS LUSITANICUS.
ILLICUM ANISATUM.

DECIDUOUS.

GOLDEN ASH.
DOUBLE HAWTHORN.
LABURNUM.
DOUBLE FLOWERING PEACH.
PAULOWNIA IMPERALIS.
MAGNOLIA CONSPICUA.

WE OFFER TWELVE OF THE BEST,
our selection,
free on rail or steamer, packing included,
FOR 12/-
CASH WITH ORDER.

Aristolochia Elegans.



Virginian Creeper (Showing habit of growth).

Climbing & Twining Plants.

This list contains a choice selection, and with the exception of the Ivies, and one or two others, all those named are handsome flowering plants, and valued as such, as well as for their trailing and climbing habits.

H, hardy; **HH**, half-hardy.

AMPELOPSIS (Virginian Creeper).

Hederacea. H, 20 ft. 1s.
Hoggii. Foliage large, ornamental. 1s.
Veitchii (small-leaved). 20 ft. 1s.
Veitchii purpurea. Foliage beautifully tinted, red. 1s.

Is a well-known favourite, hardy and a rapid grower, with fine foliage, and is of easy culture.

ANTIGONON.

Leptotes. HH, 50 ft. 2s. 6d.

A charming slender creeper, producing an abundance of bright rose-coloured flowers and bracts and delicate tendrils.

ARISTOLOCHIA.

Elegans. One of the most beautiful and free flowering of this genus. Even the small plants are profusely covered with blossoms, which are entirely free from the very disagreeable odour peculiar to this tribe of plants. The flowers are borne on long stalks, having a slightly distended tube, which is bent upward; the upper portion is cup-shaped, and of a rich dark purple colour, ornamented throughout with creamy white markings, and having a golden yellow eye surrounded by rich velvety purple. 1s. 6d.

Grandiflora. Interesting plant, with handsome foliage and singularly shaped flowers, a fine creeper for a wall, fence, or sides of bush house. HH, 20 ft. 2s. 6d.

BIGNONIA.

Capreolata. HH, 40 ft. 1s. 6d.
Chirere. 20 ft. 2s. 6d.
Excelsa. 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
Venusta, orange. 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
Tweediana, yellow. 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
Lindleyana. 15 ft. 1s. 6d.
Jasminoides. 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

All the Bignonias are worthy of a place in the flower garden, being of easy culture, fast growers, and beautiful as well as free bloomers. Venusta, when grown on a trellis, or trained against a wall, is unsurpassed in the profusion or magnificence of its large racemes of bright orange-coloured flowers.

BOUGAINVILLEA.

Glabra, rose lilac. HH, 16 ft. 1s. 6d.
Glabra Sanderiana. 1s. 6d.
Hessiana Magnifica, purple. 16 ft. 1s. 6d.
Speciosa, red. 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
Spectabilis, rose lilac. 25 ft. 1s. 6d.
Splendens, crimson. 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

They like a warm, northerly aspect and shelter, their brilliant crimson bracts develop the small greenish flowers. Bougainvilleas are magnificent when in flower, and they continue in bloom for a long time. Glabra may be grown as a shrub, but is best trained against a wall on a northerly aspect.

CANAVALLIA.

Bonariensis. HH, 50 ft. 1s. 6d.

This plant has scarcely an equal in extent or quickness of growth, or beauty of foliage; its leaves are large, and of a brilliant shining green, with bright purplish red spikes of pea-like flowers.

CISSUS.

Heterophyllus Variegatus. H, 50 ft. 1s. 6d.

CLEMATIS.

Jackmanii, varieties. 1s. 6d.
Montana (American Virgin Bower). Pure white; a valuable climber, suitable for all parts of the Colony. 1s. 6d.

Deciduous plants of great beauty; require a sheltered position and good soil; when they are grown on a trellis they are very effective; they produce large single and double flowers of a variety of colours; they are magnificent, stand a long time, and will repay any trouble in their cultivation.

COBÆA.

Scandens. HH, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

This is one of our best creepers, and very suitable for covering a trellis; it grows freely, has fine foliage, and produces an abundance of bloom; colour, violet blue; it is evergreen and quite hardy.

FICUS.

Stipulata (Climbing Fig). HH, 23 ft. 1s.

This is a pretty little creeper for covering a wall or fence; in the first stages its leaves are small and clinging, and the shoots having small rootlets will make fast to anything against which it is trained; if allowed to grow freely without clipping its leaves become coarse and large, and quite alter its appearance.

GELSEMIUM.

Sempervirens. H, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.

A beautiful climber; corolla of the flower is deep yellow, with protruding anthers.

HEDERA.

Helix (Ivy). H, 40 ft. 1s.
Helix Rægeneriana. H, 40 ft. 1s.
Helix Rhomboidea Variegata. 20 ft. 1s.
Latifolia Maculata. 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
Palmata. 10 ft. 1s.
Tricolor Marginata. 10 ft. 1s. 6d.

Ivies are so well known that they require no description here, further than to remark that no garden or grounds should be without them; they thrive well anywhere.

HONEYSUCKLE (See *Lonicera*).

HOYA CARNOSA (Wax Plant).

Beautiful climber, with thick fleshy leaves and beautiful clusters of pinkish white flowers, which look as if frosted. Can be grown out of doors on a brick wall in a warm aspect, but it is seen to best advantage when grown as a pot plant in a greenhouse. Must have abundant drainage, and is fond of old lime and brick rubbish mixed with the soil. 1s. 6d.

IPOMÆA.

Learii. 25 ft. 1s.
Bona Nox. 50 ft. 1s. 6d.
Ficifolia. 50 ft. 1s.

Perpetual flowering climbers, with very showy flowers; they are rapid growers, and soon cover trellises or high fences; soil and situation not important.

IVY (See *Hedera*).

JASMINUM (Jasmine).

Gracile. 3 ft. 1s. 6d.
Grandiflorum. 15 ft. 1s. 6d.
Sambac. 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
Pubescens. 2 ft. 1s. 6d.

A beautiful tribe of well-known sweet-scented creepers and climbers; they are all hardy, except in the coldest districts.

JUSTICIA (Adhatoda).

Cydonæfolia. HH. 1s. 6d.

Very handsome plant.

LONICERA (Honeysuckle).

Aurea Reticulata. 10 ft. 1s. 6d.
Coccinea. 15 ft. 1s.
Caprifolium (English). 20 ft. 1s.
Japonica. 25 ft. 1s. 6d.

A large family of charmingly scented flowered climbers and trailers, with fine foliage, of quick growth; flowers abundantly.

MANDEVILLEA.

Suaveolans. H, 25 ft. 1s. 6d.

A beautiful slender deciduous creeper, bearing lovely white flowers and fine foliage.

Climbing & Twining Plants

CONTINUED.

MANETTIA.

Glabra. HH, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.

Manettia is a decided gem, either in the flower border, bush-house, or conservatory. It has nice foliage, slender habit, and abundant fine scarlet, large tube-like flowers.

MAURANDYA.

Alba. HH, 10 ft. 1s.
Barclayana. HH, 15 ft. 1s.

A beautiful close-growing little climber; would do well on a wire fence or on a verandah trellis, the flowers and leaves are small, but are produced so abundantly as to give the plants in flower a most charming appearance.

MEDEOLA ASPARAGOIDES.

The graceful beauty of this handsome plant renders it most valuable for vases or hanging baskets, and it is suitable for either bush-house or verandah culture. It lends itself admirably to table decoration either in pots or for mixing the foliage with cut flowers and fern leaves. A quick grower. Strong plants, 1s. 6d.

OXERA PULCHELLA.

Producing panicles of waxy-white flowers. HH, 10 ft. 2s.

PHASEOLUS.

Carracalla (Snail flower). HH, 30 ft. 1s. 6d.

A slender climber with full foliage, producing clusters of lovely lilac flowers, shell-shaped; very curious and beautiful.

PASSIFLORA.

Alata. Crimson, purple, and white. HH, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
Constance Elliott. Beautiful white. H, 30 ft. 1s. 6d.
Cœrulea, blue. H, 1s.
Empress Eugenie. HH, 30 ft. 1s. 6d.
Edulis (Edible Passion Fruit). White, tinged purple. HH, 30 ft. 1s.
Eynesford Gem. Purplish crimson. H. 2s.
Kermisina. Richly coloured small flowers. HH, 30 ft. 1s. 6d.
Racemosa. Scarlet or deep red. HH, 20 ft. 2s. 6d.
Decaisneana. Carmine, purple, white. HH, 20 ft. 2s.
Granadilla. Deep crimson. HH, 25 ft.

Passion Flowers are all fine ornamental climbers, with very handsome flowers. They require training on trellis or a wall, and do well in most situations near Sydney. Several of the Species bear fruit; P. Edulis is a very common fruit in our markets, and highly esteemed.

QUISQUALIS INDICA.

Handsome flowering plant of quick growth. HH. 2s. 6d.

RHYNCOSPERMUM.

Jasminoides. H, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
Argentea Maculata. HH, 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
Japonica Variegata. HH, 3 ft. 1s. 6d.

Jasminoides is a bright perfumed white flowered creeper, of quick growth and fine foliage; it is evergreen and hardy, except in the coldest districts; the other varieties are also worth cultivating.

SOLANUM.

Jasminoides. H, 25 ft. 1s. 6d.

STEPHANOTIS.

Floribunda. HH, 20 ft. 2s. 6d.

Stephanotis is prized as a first-class plant for exhibition; it is usually grown in the greenhouse, but will do in warm situations out of doors. The foliage is wax-like, and the flowers are pure white, and produced in abundant clusters.

SOLLYA (Australian Blue Bell Creeper).

Heterophylla. H, 3 ft. 1s. 6d.

STIGMAPHYLLUM.

Ciliatum. Producing orchid-like flowers. HH, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

TACSONIA (Passion Flower).

Exoniensis. Rose pink colour. HH, 20 ft. 1s.
Manicata. Scarlet colour. HH, 40 ft. 1s. 6d.
Morti. Magenta colour. HH, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
Mollisimi. Pink colour. HH, 30 ft. 1s. 6d.
Van Volxemii. Crimson colour. HH, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

This family is distinguised from the Passiflora by the long cylindrical tubes of the calyx of their flowers; they are very handsome, quick growing, beautiful climbers.

TECOMA.

Australis (Wonga Wonga Vine). 30 ft. 1s. 6d.
Grandiflora. 8 ft. 1s. 6d.
Radicans (Trumpet Flower). 30 ft. 1s. 6d.

THUNBERGIA.

Laurifolia. HH, 15 ft. 1s. 6d.
Alba. HH, 4 ft. 1s. 6d.
Alata. HH, 4 ft. 1s.

VIRGINIAN CREEPER (See *Ampelopsis*).

WISTARIA.

Sinensis. H, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
Sinensis fl. pl. H, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
Sinensis Alba. H, 20 ft. 1s. 6d.
Frutescens. H, 50 ft. 1s. 6d.
Megasperma. H, 50 ft. 1s. 6d.

Wistaria Sinensis is a handsome climber and strikingly unlike any other. In deep soil it grows to an enormous size. The flowers are blue, and hang in pendant clusters a foot long. The time of flowering is early spring; the plant is in full bloom before it puts forth a leaf. The Megasperma is our Native Wistaria, a very pretty variety.

Trees suitable for Specimen Plants for Lawns or Selected Prominent Positions.

H.—Hardy. **HH.**—Half-hardy.

ARAUCARIA EXCELSA. HH. (Norfolk Island Pine), near coast.
ARAUCARIA BIDWILLII. H.
CUPRESSUS LAMBERTIANA. H.
MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA. H.
CEDRUS DEODORA. H.
PINUS INSIGNIS. H.
LIBOCEDRUS DECURRENS. H.
QUERCUS (Oak). H.
ABIES EXCELSA. H.
THUJA AUREA. H.
HELEX (Holly). H.

FOR PRICES, SEE GENERAL LIST.

BULBS such as Tulips, Crocus, Freesia, Hyacinths, etc., will do well in pots or boxes on verandah, and make it look very gay. See pages 41 to 45.

Verandah Plants.

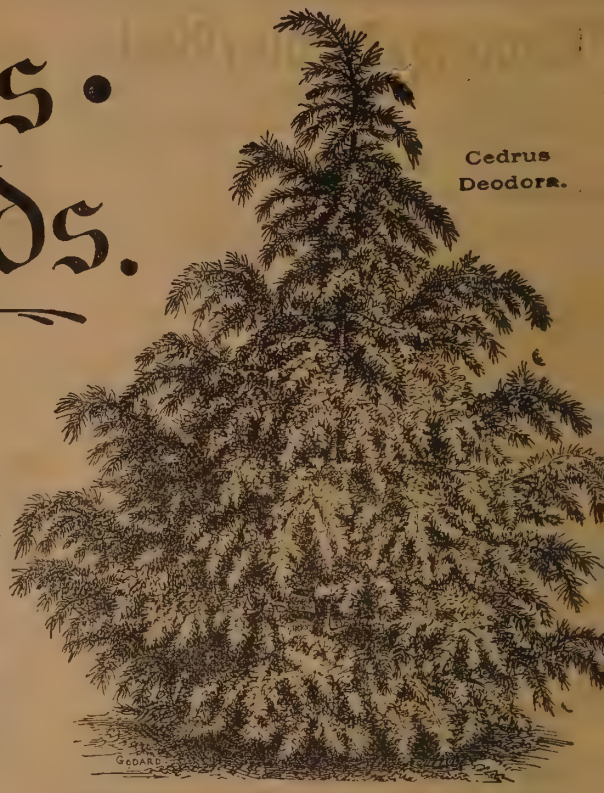
So many lovers of plants have no opportunity of indulging their hobby except on a verandah garden, that we add a short list of the many plants which can be successfully cultivated in pots or boxes in this way. They will all thrive providing the ends of the verandah are closed in to prevent sharp currents of air from blowing on them. In cold districts a screen in front will prevent frosts from injuring them.

Asparagus Plumosus. Very handsome pot plant, now well-known, and most suitable for cultivation on verandahs.
Ardisia Crenulata. Red berries.
Azaleas. Very showy.
Cactus. Beautiful flowers.
Calla (Lily of the Nile).
Chrysanthemums. Make effective verandah plants, keeping in flower for some time.
Coleus. Ornamental leaves.
Begonia Rex. Ornamental foliage varieties.
Bouvardias, white and pink.
Epiphyllum. Cactus family.
Euphorbia (Christ Thorn).
Ferns. Many hardy varieties in pots.
Fuchsias. In variety—nice plants.
Heliotrope. Sweet-scented.
Hydrangea. Fine flowering plant.
Mimulus and Musk.
Palms, Kentias and others.
Pelargoniums. Showy plants.
Primula (Chinese Primrose).
Rhododendrons. Very showy plants, which flower abundantly with little trouble.
Staghorn Ferns. On the walls are very beautiful.
Scented Verbena, etc.

Special Quotations for Quantities.

Araucaria Excelsa.

Conifers and Taxads.



Cedrus Deodora.

Araucaria.

Excelsa. (Norfolk Island Pine). HH, 100 to 150 ft. 1s. 6d.
Cunninghami. HH. 80 to 100 ft. 1s. 6d.
Cookii. HH, 80 to 100 ft. 1s. 6d.
Bidwilli. H, 100 to 150 ft. 1s. 6d.
Imbricata. H, 100 to 150 ft. 3s. 6d.
Braziliensis. H, 100 to 150 ft. 2s. 6d.

A magnificent family of grand ornamental trees, which should be used freely in all plantations. Excelsa (Norfolk Island Pine), of fine symmetrical habit, will grow on the coast, but not too far from the sea; it grows quickly, is hardy, and not particular to soil. Cunninghami, a very handsome tree; its foliage is produced on the end of its branches, giving it quite a unique appearance; foliage dark green; branching habit, native of Queensland. Bidwilli (Bunya Bunya Pine), handsome tree of regular and symmetrical habit; leaves deep green, shining and very prickly; the long graceful branches often reaching to the ground, grows in most parts of the colony. Imbricata and Braziliensis are the Monkey Puzzle plants. Very fine symmetrical-shaped prickly-leaved. Thriving only in cold winter districts.

Abies.

Alba. 40 to 50 ft. 1s. 6d.
Cephalonia. 40 to 50 ft. 1s. 6d.
Douglasii. 100 to 150 ft. 2s. 6d.
Excelsa. 70 to 100 ft. 1s. 6d.
} Large Plants, 5s.
Smithiana. 80 to 100 ft. 1s. 6d.

A beautiful tribe of Fir Trees of symmetrical habit of growth, rather slow grower, but should be in every shrubbery and avenue. During spring, when they are making young growth, they are clad with beautiful pale green foliage; very effective, and quite hardy anywhere.

Cedrus.

Deodora. 50 to 60 ft. 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Atlantica. 80 to 100 ft. 2s. 6d.

Beautiful trees in all stages of their growth; rather slow growers, but should be more generally grown. Deodora should have a sheltered position, where it can spread out its great wing-like branches and cover the whole surface of the ground; with tall trees for a background it thrives admirably.

Cephalotaxus.

Fortunii. 20 to 30 ft. 2s. 6d.

Cryptomeria.

Elegans. 50 to 60 feet. 1s. 6d.
Japonica. 60 to 100 ft. 1s. 6d.

Fine ornamental tree from Japan; hardy, but prefers good soil and sheltered position. Elegans, of upright habit, well branched and covered with fine foliage, which changes from green to bronzy crimson during the winter. Japonica, a rapid-growing tree, pyramidal habit, branches numerous and pendulous; bright green foliage; hardy, like Elegans.

Cupressus (Cypress).

Lambertiana, True. 50 to 60 ft. 2s. 6d.
Lambertiana, Aurea. 30 to 50 ft. 2s. 6d.
Lawsoniana. 50 to 60 ft. 1s. 6d.
Macrocarpa. 50 to 60 ft. 1s. 6d.
Benthamiana. 60 to 70 ft. 1s. 6d.
Corneyana. 30 to 40 ft. 1s. 6d.
Chinensis. 30 to 40 ft. 1s. 6d.
Elegans. 40 to 50 ft. 1s. 6d.
Goveniana. 20 to 25 ft. 1s. 6d.
Majestica. 40 to 50 ft. 1s. 6d.
Pendula. 40 to 60 ft. 1s. 6d.
Sempervirens. 30 to 50 ft. 1s. 6d.
Torulosus. 50 to 60 ft. 1s. 6d.

The best known and most largely grown of all the Conifers, embracing a large number and variety of beautiful quick-growing trees; they all do well near Sydney and other parts of the colony. Lambertiana, the finest of this splendid family of tree shrubs, grows 15 to 20 feet in 3 years; of dense habit; pyramidal, branching to the ground; hardy, will stand cutting freely, and can be grown as a hedge or breakwind or as a specimen lawn tree. Lambertiana Aurea, a beautiful variety of the above, not quite so quick growing, of a bright golden colour, particularly attractive. All the other species have special qualities for beauty, selected from a great number of varieties.

Chamœcyparis.

Sphœroides. 12 to 15 ft. 1s. 6d.
Variegata. 12 to 15 ft. 1s. 6d.

Cunninghamia.

Lanceolata. 30 to 40 ft. 1s. 6d.

Dacrydium.

Elatum. 50 to 60 ft. 3s. 6d.

A large timber tree of slow growth, somewhat resembling Spruce, very ornamental.

Dammara.

Australis. 50 to 100 ft. 2s. 6d.
Australis Robusta. 70 to 100 ft. 2s. 6d.

Handsome trees, indigenous to Australia and New Zealand, only suitable to coastal districts of our colony.

Frenela (Callitris).

Cupressiformis. 30 to 40 ft. 1s. 6d.
Pyramidalis. 60 to 80 ft. 1s. 6d.

A pretty dwarf-growing tree with slender branches, pretty foliage and berries; not quite hardy.

Juniperus.

Bermudiana. 20 to 30 ft. 1s. 6d.
Chinensis. 40 to 50 ft. 1s. 6d.
Hibernica. 5 to 6 ft. 1s. 6d.
Macrocarpa. 60 to 70 ft. 1s. 6d.
Oxycedrus. 10 to 15 ft. 1s. 6d.
Virginana. 40 to 50 ft. 1s. 6d.

Hardy upright-growing Conifers, will thrive in any climate; distinct in form and foliage, and contrast with Cupressus or Pines. The Juniper tribe is a very useful one for ornamental planting. They are of compact habit.

Libocedrus.

Chiliensis. 50 to 60 ft. 2s. 6d.
Doniana. 30 to 40 ft. 2s.
Decurrens. 80 ft. 1s. 6d.
} Large trees, 7s. 6d. to 10s.

Libocedrus (Incense Cedar). Dwarf, handsome tree, is densely branched, conical shaped; not hardy in the colder parts of our colony; the leaves are scaled formed, compressed in opposite pairs, and in four imbricated rows; it bears a small flower and fruit; its leaves are aromatic. Decurrens forms a magnificent specimen tree for a lawn, with bright, glossy, green foliage.

Pinus.

Excelsa. 60 to 70 ft. 1s. 6d.
Insignis. 80 to 100 ft. 1s.
Halapensis. 100 to 150 ft. 1s.
Canariensis. 40 to 50 ft. 1s. 6d.
Longifolia. 80 to 100 ft. 1s. 6d.
Benthamiana (Ponderosa). 1s. 6d.
Maritima. 80 to 100 ft. 1s.
Muricata. 50 to 60 ft. 1s.
Pinaster. 50 to 60 ft. 1s.
Pinea. 50 to 90 ft. 1s.
Strobus. 50 to 60 ft. 1s.
Sylvestris (Scotch Fir). 80 to 100 ft. 1s.
} Price per hundred on application.

This family includes some of the finest trees in cultivation; they are hardy, quick growing, and beautiful specimens for lawn embellishment, or for avenues, and make excellent breakwind plantations.

Phyllocladus.

Trichomanoides. 40 to 60 ft. 1s. 6d.

Picea.

Webbiana. 80 to 100 ft. 1s. 6d.

Picea closely allied to Abies. A magnificent family of handsome trees of elegant tapering habit of growth, with branches of bright foliage. The above form valuable lawn specimen trees, and although possibly better suited for high altitudes, do fairly well in any part of N.S.W.

Norfolk Island Pine (See *Araucaria*)

Podocarpus.

Spinulosus (Illawarra Pine). A much-branched erect shrub. 50 to 80 ft. 1s. 6d.
Totara (New Zealand Yew Tree). We can offer a fine stock of this beautiful shade tree. 1s. 6d. each.

Retinospora.

Ericoides. 10 to 15 ft. 1s. 6d.
Obtusa. 20 to 30 ft. 1s. 6d.
Plumosa. 10 to 25 ft. 1s. 6d.
Squarrosa. 15 to 20 ft. 1s. 6d.

Retinospora, a beautiful tribe of tree shrubs from 15 to 20 feet high, closely allied to the Cupressus family which they resemble; close habit, branching, and pyramidal.

Salisburia.

Adiantifolia (Maiden Hair Tree). 50 to 60 ft. 1s. 6d.

A fine tree, with foliage somewhat resembling an Adiantum but produced in fern-like shape; it is not evergreen, however, and only suits the warmer districts.

Taxodium.

Distichum. 50 to 100 ft. 1s. 6d.
Sempervirens (Redwood). 60 to 100 feet. 1s. 6d.

Taxus.

Baccata. 20 to 30 ft. 1s. 6d.
Japonica. 10 to 12 ft. 1s. 6d.

Taxus (Yew). A very handsome family of tree shrubs, quite hardy, compact in growth, and with good foliage.

Thuja.

Occidentalis. 40 to 50 ft. 1s.
Orientalis. 30 to 40 ft. 1s.
Orientalis Aurea. 4 to 8 ft. From 1s. 6d.

A very beautiful family of plants, of compact dwarf habit of growth. Orientalis Aurea is a golden Thuja of great beauty, suitable for small gardens and lawn embellishment; hardy anywhere, except in coldest districts.

Thuyopsis.

Borealis. 40 to 50 ft. 1s. 6d.
Dolobrata. 60 to 80 ft. 1s. 6d.
Dolobrata Variegata. 40 to 50 ft. 1s. 6d.

A hardy evergreen coniferous tree resembling the Thuja.

Wellingtonia (The Big Tree of California).

Gigantea (Sequoia). 350 to 400 ft. 2s. 6d.

In a young state it is of a beautiful habit of growth, and although rather slow growing it is always worthy a place. Only suitable for high altitudes in the colony.

Yew (See *Taxus*).

Strong, well-grown Plants,
1s. 6d. each,
except those otherwise marked.

Azaleas

Alba. Beautiful, waxy white.
Alba Magna. Large white.
Amœna. Double rose, very neat.
Atrorubens. Deep scarlet.
Baron de Vriere. White, striped red.
Bernhard Andrea. Double, rosy purple.
Coloris Nova. Crimson Magenta.
Coronata. Fine rosy red.
Dominique Vervaenne. Rose, white margin.
Empress Eugenie. Rich pink.
Etendard de Flandre. White, scarlet flake.
Eugene Mazel. Bright red, shaded violet and blue.
Duke of Connaught. Bright crimson.
Eulalie Van Geert. Pink, carmine spots.
Flag of Truce. Pure white, double.
Grand Duchess de Bade. Bright orange scarlet, inclined to double.
Mortii. White, shaded with cream.
President Victor van den Hecke. White ground, rose and crimson stripes.
Reine Des Pays Bas. Rose, white and crimson.
Roi D'Hollande. Dark red, spotted with black.
Rhododendriforma. Large crimson, 2s. 6d.
Sinensis. Bright yellow, splendid bloom. 2s. 6d.
Sinensis Rubra. Red. 2s. 6d.
Souvenir de Prince Albert. A double blush, striped with rose, margined with white.
Splendens. Fine, rosy salmon.
Stella. Orange scarlet, stained violet.
Vitata Punctata. Violet, rose, veined.

Continental Varieties.

We offer the following beautiful continental varieties. They are a complete departure from general list previously offered, being far superior to any yet imported.

Good Plants, 2s. 6d. each.

Antigone. Bright red, shaded with purple; a fine large double variety.
Arlequin. Pink ground, splashed and striped with purple; quite double and very distinct.
Colombo. White, striped and splashed with rose, quite double and very pretty.
Concordia. Beautiful clear red, fine and double.
Eborina Plena. Fine large double white.
Eurus. White, striped and splashed with purple, double and very distinct.
Garten Directeur Kauss. Grand double white.
General Postmeister Stephen. A large single flower of beautiful deep crimson colour, great substance in petals, good and distinct.
Grossherzog Ludwig von Hessen. A fine large double orange scarlet variety, quite distinct.
Madame Estelle Cuvellier. White, striped, and splashed with bright red, flowers semi-double, good and distinct.
Madame Herman Seidel. Large, double white.
Magnet (Amœna variety). This variety produces a profusion of soft rosy pink flowers, the centre bright pink, upper petals speckled at base with bright rose.
Niobe. Pure white double flowers, of fine form and substance.
Souvenir D'Arthur Veitch. Single red, upper petals spotted with maroon, fine shaped flower.

As early spring flowering evergreen shrubs this tribe has no equal for richness and pureness of colouring or gorgeousness of display. Our climate is exactly suited to their requirements. They should be planted in masses when their finest effect is desired. A good strong soil is far better suited for them than light or peaty soil, though they will succeed in either. In very dry seasons Azaleas should be helped with heavy waterings about once a fortnight, until the weather changes, otherwise the blossoming in the succeeding spring will not be so prime. This, however, is not required in ordinary seasons, nor where the soil is good and deep; after planting, mulch about the plants till they become established. They can be grown as pot plants very successfully, and are suitable either for bush house or verandah; for specimen plants they should be in 6 or 8-inch pots. We have excised many varieties, which can be obtained on application. In very cold districts they may be grown with great success in bush houses, either planted in the ground or in pots. The plate gives a fair illustration of the general features of the new continental varieties now catalogued.

Azalea.

1s. 6d.

Azalea Mollis.

Splendid deciduous hardy shrubs, suitable for all parts of the Colony. Very free flowering; variety of colours.

Rhododendrons.

Varieties and Prices on Application.

Closely allied to the Azalea. We offer grand hybrids of the best Continental varieties, at from **2s. 6d.** to **10s.** each; they make beautiful bush-house plants; may be either kept in large pots or boxes or planted out. They are not particular as to soil, and, providing shelter from the hot sun and a fair amount of water is supplied, they will amply repay cultivation. They may also be planted in a prepared shady border, but must not have trees overhanging them. They are all free growing, and for diversity and wonderful colours cannot be surpassed.

Camellias.

1s. 6d. to 2s., according to size.

These grand and favourite plants succeed admirably in our climate. The best soil for the Camellia is a strong, deep, well-drained loam, with liberal manuring, say once a year. In favourable soil the trees will grow to a height of from 12 to 20 feet, if permitted. With proper attention, fine specimens can be grown in vases or ornamental tubs, so that they can be used for decorative purposes wherever required. Specimens, when in good health, will continue in bloom from May to September. Of course the Camellia is not hardy in our colder districts.

Alba Plena. Double, white, fine.
Albertus. Carmine, white stripes.
Angelo Cocchi. White, striped rose.
Archduchess Augusta. Red, white stripes.
Aspasia. White, pink spots.
Atrorubens. Dark red.
Augusta Superba. Pink, cupped.
Beallii Rosea. Rosy crimson.
Bonomaina. White stripes, splendid flower.
Bicolor de la Reine. White, shaded pink, and rose.
Brenda. Rose, free bloomer.
Camillo Galli. Large, imbricated, one half the flower sometimes white and the other half red.
Camile Brozzoni. Crimson, white stripes.
Candidissima. White, very beautiful.
Cora L. Barton. Flesh, cherry coloured stripes.
Chandlerii. Carnation, sometimes mottled white.
Cleopatra. White, striped pink.
Contessa Tazzoni. Pale rose, margined with white.
Comptesse Calina. Pure white, fine.
Countess of Derby. White, striped rose.
Cup of Beauty. White and rose striped.
Dionisia Poniatowski. Pure white, perfect flower.
Donckelarii. Scarlet, mottled with white.
Dryade. Rose, fine form.
Edith. Rosy pink, large and double.
Fimbriata Alba. Splendid, white fringed.
Grunelli. White, free bloomer.
Harriett Beecher Sheather. Rosy, salmon, fine flower, free bloomer.
Henri Favre. Salmon rose, fine shape.
Imbricata. White, striped with rose.
Il Cygno. Pure white, perfect shape.
Iris. White, marked rose.
Innocence. Pure white, splendid.
Isabella. Large and handsome, white.
Jouvain. Rose, shading to crimson.
Jubilee. Delicate pink, rose striped, splendid.
Lady St. Clair. Creamy white, pink stripes.
La Pace. White shaded rose, striped crimson.
Lavinia Maggi. White, crimson blotches.
Lavinia Maggi Rosea. Rose, mottled white.
Lafevriana. Very large, rich rose.
Leda. Delicate blush.
Leviathan. Very large, rosy scarlet.
Leeana Superba. Deep crimson, cupped.
Lowii. Crimson, white stripe.
Lombardii. Very shaded rose.
Mariana Talenti. Outer petals crimson, shading to salmony pink.
Maria Theresa. Blush, crimson spots.
Matteo Molfine. Pink, shaded rose.
Mrs. Mort. Flesh splendidly imbricated.
Nitida. Fine, rosy salmon.
Nivalis. Pure white, finely imbricated.
Picta. Rose, marbled with white.
Pius IX. Crimson blotched with white.
Prince Frederick William. Superb rose, reflexed, perfect shape.
Prince Albert. White, tipped with carmine.
Queen Victoria. Deep rose, white striped.
Roma Risorta. Soft rose, veined crimson.
Sarah Frost. Bright red, splendid.
Storyi. Bright rose, mottled white.
Stella Polare. Carnation, striped.
Tricolor. White, striped carmine.
Variegata. Rosy crimson and white.
Valtevaredo. Vivid rose, fine.
Venus de Medicis. Crimson, veined rose.
Virginia Franco. Rose, changing to soft pink, flesh margin.
Wilderii. Rose, fine form.
Wrightii. Rich, crimson, large, magnificent.

NEWEST VARIETIES.

Plants in Pots, price **1s.** each.

Carnations.

Tree, or Perpetual Flowering Carnation.

THESE old favourites thrive exceedingly well in this Colony, and should be largely planted in every flower garden, both in consideration of the fine form and markings of the flowers, and also for their exquisite perfume. There is no difficulty in their culture. They will thrive in any fair garden soil, and do not suffer materially from drought. They will also succeed well in pots, and by careful management can be made extremely useful for green-house decoration; they may be planted out at almost any time of the year from pots. Strong plants in pots of all the varieties we list ready about end of May, and we have a large collection all through the year.

For Select List of New Varieties see Coloured Pages.

TREE OR PERPETUAL FLOWERING.

A. Alegatiere. This is a very beautiful variety, colour bright scarlet, medium size.
Balaklava. Fine dark scarlet; a splendid large flower; one of the best.
Beauty of Shenley. Terra-cotta colour.
Burgundy. Dark maroon; large and full; extra fine.
Coomassie. Buff ground, striped and edged with bright red.
Covent Garden Scarlet. A fine, free-blooming variety; colour bright scarlet.
Ensign. Very bright terra cotta.
Eveleen. Pink.
Excellent. Buff ground, heavily marked with scarlet.
Foxhunter. Scarlet, very large.
Gipsy. Crimson, large and good.
Gloire de Lyon. Fine scarlet, smooth and good.
Incarnata. Flesh colour.
Jubilee. Pink, very large.
Juliette. Deep rose, fine smooth petals; large, full flowers, and good habit.
King of the Buffs. Buff colour.
King of the Scarlets.
Lady Mary Turner. Deep orange ground, heavily edged and barred with red; large, full, and fine.
Little Maggie. Yellow ground, red stripes.
Madame Labruyere. Buff ground, edged white rose
Meteor. Scarlet.
Miss Joliffe. Pale pink, dwarf habit, remarkably free-flowering.
Mons. Jacotot. Rose flake, a fine flower, of perfect form and substance; a very free-blooming variety.
Prince George. Scarlet.
Pride of Penshurst. The flowers are of good size, capital form, and of a deep clear yellow.
Prince Alexander. Yellow.
Princess Alice. White ground, pencilled rose.
Princess Victoria. White ground, pencilled rose.
Red Riding Hood. Terra-cotta colour.
Rose Perfection. Very bright rose; a smooth, large, and full flower, vigorous habit.
Scarlet Flake.
Scarlet King. Fine scarlet.
Sir Garnet Wolseley. Buff ground, striped and edged with bright red; large full and very distinct.
Sir W. J. Clarke. Pale, yellow ground, edged with purplish crimson; a strong, vigorous grower, and very free-flowering; one of the best.
Souvenir de la Malmaison. A great favourite. Flesh-white flowers, beautifully scented, and almost as large as the well-known Rose of this name. 2s.
The Bride. Pure white, large.
Victory. Buff ground, edged bright red; large, full.
Vulcan. Bright red, mottled with white; fine smooth flower.
Whipper-in. Scarlet, with dark stripes; large and very free.
White Clipper. Pure white, fine for cutting.
Worthington Smith. A fine deep scarlet; good, broad, smooth petals; flowers large and full.
Zoe. Pink.
Zouave. Red, mottled with white; free flowering.

CLOVE-SCENTED CARNATIONS.

Cremorne. Large, light purple; smooth and fine.
Ghost. Pure white; very large, full, and very fine.
Hindoo. Dark crimson; very fine; one of the best.
King of the Buffs. Orange buff.
King of the Yellows. A good large bright yellow; full, smooth, fine-shaped; charming; extra fine.
Maiden's Blush. Fine, large, full, blush white.
Princess Alice. Pure white.
Queen of the Whites. Pure white; scented.
Sandringham Scarlet. A very fine distinct Carnation, deep bright scarlet; good grower, free.
Statesman. Salmon, large and full.

MARGUERITE CARNATIONS

We can supply varieties of these valuable ever-blooming plants at **10s.** per dozen. They are easy to grow, and produce very sweet clove-scented flowers all the year round. They will grow in any part of the Colony.

1s. each.

Bouvardias.

10s. doz.

BEAUTIFUL dwarf plants for outdoor cultivation in the warmer districts; and for colder parts of the Colony they may be grown with advantage as pot plants. They bloom profusely during the year and some even in winter; they are charming for bouquets; the varieties are from pure white to deep crimson, and some are perfumed. They should be in every garden.

Alfred Neuner. Double, petals waxy white, beautiful.
Beauty of Brisbane. Pure white, very robust habit, free flowering.
Beauty of New South Wales. White, shaded pink, sweet scented.
Bridal Wreath. Pure white.
Candidissima. Pure white.
Cardinale. White tube, carmine petals, very effective.
Conspicua. Blood red, whitish tube.
Elegans. Vermilion scarlet, rich and bright.
Etna Fiery red.
Flavescens. Yellow, changing to white.
Flavescens, fl. pl. Double yellow.
Hogarth. Scarlet, habit robust.
Hogarth, fl. pl. Dark scarlet.
Humboldtii. White, well-known, very beautiful flower.
Humboldtii Corymbiflora. Snow white.
Jacquini. Bright scarlet, hardy.
Luteola Plena. Pale yellow tubes, pale yellow double flower.
Maiden's Blush. Bright bluish pink.
Oriflamme. Rich vermilion scarlet.
Oriana. Rose white.
President Garfield. Double rose.
President Cleveland. Very large, brilliant scarlet.
Priory Beauty. Pale shade rose, very fine, large trusses.
Sang Loraine. Vermilion, double.
Triomphe de Nancy. Double, orange-salmon; very beautiful.
Umbellata Carnea. Cream white, changing to rosy blush.
Van Houtii. Deep scarlet.
Victor Lemoine. Double scarlet.
Vreelandii. White, hardy.
Vulcan. Single, scarlet, showy.

Varieties of Single Bouvardias.

NOVELTIES in PLANTS, TREES, Etc.

FOR 1897.

An ideal Florist Plant.

- - THE - -

CRIMSON SPIREA

(SPIREA ANTHONY WARTERER).

CERTAINLY one of the most beautiful shrubs introduced of late. Suitable either for pot culture or garden decoration. This variety has been praised by Horticultural journals as being the best Spirea extant. It flowers for several months, and is quite as floriferous as the illustration implies. As it is perfectly hardy it will thrive and flower well in all parts of Australia. The flowers are bright crimson, and are produced when plants are only a few inches high. The raiser states that its floriferous and neat habit renders it a valuable bedding plant.

As our stock is limited early orders are requested. 2/6 each.

Crimson Spirea.

Canna Varieties.

NEW BEAUTIFUL CANNAS.

THERE are many varieties of this beautiful hardy decorative plant catalogued by growers, the majority of which are worthless. The following varieties have been proved by us during the past season, and we can confidently recommend them as possessing sterling merit. They are a wonderful advance on the old varieties.

NEW ORCHID-FLOWERED CANNAS.

THE two following beautiful novelties belong to an entirely new race of Cannas, their flowers are marvellously beautiful, and are three times as large as the old varieties, whereas the colouring and markings are so delicate as to suggest the beauty of the Orchid. Their foliage is ornamental and musa-like, and they are most constant bloomers.

AUSTRIA. Leaves musa-like, light green, very large and ornamental. Stems about 6 feet high. The slender spikes emerge beyond the leaves. Flowers are very large and compact, of a beautiful canary-yellow colour, with silver hue, inside slightly dotted with brown. Most magnificent for groups, and really grand. **2s. 6d. ea.**

ITALIA. Leaves musa-like. Stems up to 6 feet high, numerous. Spikes gigantic, about 16 inches long, with a number of flowers, which are very large, petals measuring about 4 to 5 inches, of brownish crimson colour at throat, with golden yellow ground. It will be difficult to excel the beauty of this charming variety. **5s. each.**

QUEEN CHARLOTTE. Introduced by us in 1896, and has proved a great success. Scarcely any plant of recent introduction can vie with the beauty of this variety. The flowers are very large, of a rich glowing crimson, with a broad marginal band of gold. It flowers perpetually during Spring, Summer and Autumn. Clumps of Queen Charlotte give a wonderful effect when planted on lawns. **Price, 1/6 each.**

FRANK BUCHNER. Orange scarlet, slightly banded with yellow, very floriferous, distinct and beautiful. **Price, 1/6.**

EMPEROR. A rich ochrous red flower, large and very beautiful. **Price, 1/6.**

FAIRY. Dwarf; flowers delicate straw colour, spotted with crimson, very elegant. **Price, 1/6.**

NOUTONII. Beautiful large crimson flowers, dark foliage, very effective. **Price, 1/6.**

COMPTE DE BOUCHARD (or Souvenir de Madame Veillard.) Flowers yellow ground, very large, beautifully spotted with crimson. **Price, 1/6.**

FOR SPECIAL OFFER OF THESE LOVELY PLANTS SEE NEXT PAGE.

Novelties in Plants, Trees, Etc.

.... FOR 1897 ....

ANDERSON & CO'S

SPECIAL OFFER

Queen Charlotte, rich glowing crimson, gold band.
Compte de Bouchard, yellow ground, crimson spots.
Frank Buchner, orange scarlet, slightly banded yellow.

STRONG YOUNG PLANTS.

6 Cannas for 7/6

POST FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

Noutonii, large crimson flowers, dark foliage - -
Emperor, rich ochrous red, large. - - -
Fairy, straw coloured, spotted crimson - -

These lovely Plants, which are such free bloomers and require so little attention, are becoming more and more popular, we therefore make the above specially attractive offer.

CANNA,
"Compte de Bouchard."

Caryopteris Mastocanthus

(Called BLUE SPIREA). Price, 1/6 each.

WE have verified by cultivation that this is one of the most brilliant Novelties from China that has been yet introduced, and a plant of rare beauty; specimens grow to 2 feet high in pots, with a mass of flowers (well shown in our illustration) of the most pleasing rich lavender blue, a very exceptional colour; it grows more freely than a Geranium, even in a dry spot, and will become, we are sure, a great favourite both as a pot and garden plant.

Caryopteris Mastocanthus
(Called Blue Spirea).

Novelties in Plants, Trees, Etc.

.... FOR 1897 ....

·NEW ROSES·

THE NEW ROSE FOR 1897.

BELLE SIEBRIGHT. This may be quoted as the Rose of the Season. It is a Hybrid Tea, exquisitely scented; colour, bright rosy pink, large, full, and perfectly formed flower. It is very floriferous, a robust grower, and must take its place as a leading variety for future cultivation. This Rose has taken prizes both in Great Britain and America, and represents the type of a first-class show rose. **Price 3/-, post free.**

SPECIAL LIST OF ROSES

of recent introduction and of approved merit.

ABBREVIATIONS:—**T.**, Tea Scented; **HT.**, Hybrid Tea; **P.** Polyantha; **C.**, China; **Cl.**, Climber; **H.P.**, Hybrid Perpetual.

ALISTER STELLA GRAY. CL. Pale yellow, orange centre, changing to white, small, produced in clusters, vigorous growth. **Price, 2/6.**

BEAUTE INCONSTANTE. T. Coppery red, shaded carmine and yellow, medium size, beautiful in bud, very distinct. **Price, 1/6.**

CLARA WATSON. T. Salmon and pink, very free and vigorous. **Price, 2/6.**

CHARLOTTE GILLEMOT. H.T. Fine ivory white, stout petals, imbricated, buds handsome and beautifully perfumed. **Price, 2/6**

CORINNA. T. Flesh-shaded rose suffused with a warm flush of tawny copper, large, full and excellent shape. **Price, 2/6**

JAPANESE CRIMSON RAMBLER. CL. Flowers of the brightest crimson; very vigorous grower, making shoots from 8 to 10 feet long in one season; foliage very bright green, almost evergreen. During 1896 we sold many hundreds of this beautiful introduction and completely exhausted our stock, but can now offer fine strong plants at price quoted. This may be considered the finest climbing Rose introduced of late years. It came from Japan originally, and has been sold in thousands in Europe during the last few years, and is likely to maintain its high reputation as a magnificent Crimson Climbing Rose. **Price, 1/6 each.**

DUKE OF YORK. C. Rosy pink and white, variable, sometimes pale with deep red centre, sometimes white, edged and tipped deep rosy pink, always beautiful, vigorous grower and good habit. **Price, 2/6.**

GERMAIN TROCHON. T. Salmon flesh, centre nankeen yellow, edge of petals shaded rose, vigorous grower. **Price, 1/6.**

LA NIEGE. C. White. **Price 1/6.**

MADAM E. HELFENBEIN. T. Chamois yellow, shaded and veined apricot and carmine rose, very distinct and beautiful. **Price, 2/6.**

MADAM GEORGES BOULAND. T. Bright sulphur yellow, slightly shaded orange and rose, buds handsome. **Price, 2/6.**

MADAM JULES FINGER. T. Creamy white, slightly shaded salmon rose, centre pure white; globular and of good habit. **Price, 1/6.**

MADAM EUGENE RESAL. C. Flowers variable from coppery red to bright china rose on an orange ground, large and double. **Price, 2/6.**

MADAM E. A. NOLTE. P. Chamois yellow changing to rosy white, free bloomer. **Price, 1/6.**

MAGDELEINE DE CHATELLIER. P. Pale yellow shaded with copper, changing to sulphur yellow, deep centre, vigorous, with large buds. **Price, 2/6.**

MAMMAN COCHET. T. Flesh, shaded carmine and salmon yellow, large and full, fine long buds, exceedingly handsome and sweetly perfumed. **Price, 1/6.**

MARIANO VERGARA. T. Majenta, shaded vermilion and purple, brilliant colour, large and full. **Price, 2/6.**

SOUVENIR DE MADAM EUGENE VERDIER. H.P. White shaded saffron and deeper yellow, large and full. **Price, 2/6.**

SYLPH. T. Ivory white, tinted with peach colour, large, high centred, deep stiff petals, erect, vigorous growth. **Price, 3/-.**

ZEPHYR. T. Sulphur yellow, changing to nearly white, large, full and cupped form, vigorous growth and good habit. **Price, 3/-.**

Calodendron Capensis.

CALODENDRON CAPENSIS

(From Kalos, beautiful, and Dendron, a tree, in reference to its handsome appearance. Capense, of, or belonging to, the Cape.)

Plants, 1/6 each.

THIS tree is a native of South Africa, and it is said to be one of the finest trees in that country. Although it is many years since it was introduced into Australia, it is not yet grown to the extent that its merits entitle it. The Calodendron is extremely beautiful, attaining under favourable circumstances a height of 40 feet or more. It has bright green opposite leaves and charming flesh-coloured flowers; some of the petals of which are beautifully spotted with red, arranged in large terminable panicles. When in leaf, flower or fruit, it is a most beautiful and interesting tree, and should find a place in every garden. It can be planted with effect in large shrubberies as an avenue tree, or as a single specimen on lawns. The tree will succeed all over the eastern portion of the continent, and on a variety of soils, provided that they are of good depth and naturally well drained—nothing harms the tree so much as stagnant moisture about its roots. The spring of the year is the best time to set the plants out in their permanent positions. In the eastern portion of the continent, in a fairly good season, and under ordinary cultural conditions, the tree makes about 2 feet of growth annually.

NEW BOUVARDIA

"Coral Queen." Price, 2/6 each.

THIS is one of the most beautiful varieties of Bouvardia ever offered; it is one of the new series of hardy, free flowering, robust growers, which are so easily grown. It flowers most profusely, and fairly surpasses its floriferous rival of last year, "Beauty of Brisbane." Too much cannot be said in its favour, either as regards its growth or the beauty of its flowers, which are produced in large trusses. The individual flowers have a rich, deep salmon-red tube, with petals of a pinkish shade, well expanded, and the contrast of these two colours produces a charming effect; the flowers are large and of good substance. This variety is a sport from "President Cleveland," and having the robust habit of its parent renders it of great value for either bush-house, verandah or outdoor cultivation. Orders booked in rotation and supplied in June.

NOVELTIES in PLANTS, TREES, &c.

For 1897.

New Carnations.

1/6 each; 15/- per dozen.

ANNIE DOUGLAS. Very fine variety; colours, a canary ground, with edge flaked carmine; a decided acquisition.

CICERO. Flowers large, of perfect shape, deep rich crimson; strong, sturdy, dwarf habit, very perpetual.

COSSACK. The flowers are very large, bright red, striped and pencilled dark cardinal, very attractive.

DUCHESS. Flowers very large, rich orange buff, shaded a little red; distinct and perpetual.

GIGANTEUS. Flowers immensely large, up to 3½ inches across, bright rose pink; dwarf, robust and perpetual.

IDALIA. A very charming pale shade of pink, heavily serrated; strong clove scent.

INO. Flowers very large and fringed, vieux rose pink, pencilled and flaked scarlet, a strong tree-like grower.

LITTLE IDA. Flowers medium size, good shape, peculiar shade of nankeen buff, flaked steel blue, uncommon and perpetual.

LAURA MUSTON. Rich dark velvety crimson; a most perpetual bloomer; one of the best yet introduced.

MRS. HOLLOWAY. A very beautiful cerise shade of pink; a fine compact bloom.

MAY WENTWORTH. Flowers very large, fine coral pink, outer edge white, very distinct and beautiful, robust habit and perpetual.

MISS HICKMAN MOLESWORTH. The flowers are large and of good shape, bright rosy pink, very beautiful and perpetual.

PRINCESS MAY. A cheerful shade of pink colour, a very free bloomer, a sport from Princess Alice.

ROSE CLIPPER. A rose-coloured sport, from the White Clipper, and equally good.

RED CLIPPER. Flowers large, good shape, fringed dark red, nearly crimson, very vigorous and perpetual.

R. PROUDFOOT. A rich dark crimson, a perpetual bloomer, one of the best.

ROSY MILLER. A very beautiful variety, embracing two shades of pink, a free bloomer; one of the best.

VESUVIUS. Flowers large, of splendid shape, very bright scarlet, veined and mottled orange buff, beautiful, distinct and perpetual.

New Dahlias.

We have imported from Great Britain some of the newest, and what are considered the best varieties of Dahlias, and have the pleasure to offer them to our clients at 1/6 each.

Large Flowered.

CRIMSON GLOBE. Large deep cimson flower, well up in the centre, good form, very constant and free.

DAZZLER. Lovely pure yellow ground, flaked and striped bright scarlet; a dwarf and very constant variety; valuable addition to the Fancy class.

GEORGE GORDON. Bright crimson; the largest and finest crimson ever offered.

GRAND NATIONALE. Yellow, very beautiful.

MRS. GRIEVE. Yellow, a first-class variety.

RELIANCE. Fawn colour, prettily shaded with pink, a first-class show variety.

DUKE OF FIFE. Rich cardinal, large and full.

HARRY KEITH. Rosy purple; fine and constant.

ARTHUR OCOCK. Reddish orange; noble flower.

SUNRISE. Bright magenta, beautiful form.

MRS. LANGTRY. Beautiful white, shaded crimson; showy and effective.

MURIEL. Clear rich yellow, good size and form.

MISS BROWNING. Rich golden yellow tipped with white; very distinct and good.

Cactus Varieties.

MRS. PEART. Creamy white, changing to pure white; very fine.

DUKE OF CLARENCE. Crimson maroon, shaded scarlet.

COUNTESS OF GOSFORD. Petals long and curled, crimson colour tinted with gold.

ERNEST GLASS. Twisted petals, rich purple shaded magenta.

MARY HILLIER. Colour beautiful clear salmon, very distinct and handsome, long curved petals.

NEW ORNAMENTAL FOLIAGE and OTHER PLANTS

DOUBLE FLOWERED - - - CLIMBING NASTURTIUM.

SCARLET. This has proved itself to be one of the most beautiful Spring and Summer flowering plants known. In some localities it will flower well during the Winter months. The flowers are perfectly double, colour shading from scarlet to salmon rose. **Price, 1/- each. Post free.**

STRIPED. We also offer the striped flowering variety, which, like the preceding, has proved a wonderful success. **Price, 1/- each. Post free.**

- PHALANGIUM - ELEGANTISSIMA VARIEGATA.

A very handsome white and green striped foliage plant, suitable for bush-house or verandah, and for table decoration. **Price, 1/6.**

IVY-LEAVED PELARGONIUM, "Ryecroft Surprise."

This is a splendid double variety, colour clear soft rose, upper petals spotted crimson, edge of petals shaded purple rose. Large and free-flowering, splendid habit; best double sent out. **Price, 1/6.**

LOBELIA, "Queen Victoria."

This is the first time we have offered this variety in plants. It is one of the Cardinalis varieties, and is a beautiful herbaceous species. Suitable for outdoor cultivation. Flowers intense scarlet. **Price, 1/6.**

BEGONIA, Ornamental Leaved. Ricinifolia Maculata Variety.

This introduction is hardier than the original type. The spots on the leaves are of a brownish colour. **Price, 1/6.**

Athyrium felix fœmina var. Cristata.

Although not new this is a rare variety of the handsome Crested Lady Fern. **Price, 1/6.**

GYMNOGRAMMA VEITCHII.

A very pretty variety, with fine foliage, and much used for table decoration. **Price, 1/6.**

Pteris Serrulata Corymbifera.

We have several varieties of this curious Fern. They are much admired by everyone. **Price, 1/6.**

JAPANESE IRIS (IRIS KAEMPFERI).

We offer the following named varieties which are all very beautiful and distinct. For cultivation, a shady situation should be chosen, and plenty of water supplied during their growing and flowering season.

ATTRACTION. White spotted with crimson, with white and crimson centre. **Price, 1/6.**

BEAUTY OF KIOTO. Light ground, bluish crimson shade. **Price, 1/6.**

COUNTESS OF WESTMINSTER. Beautiful lilac purple. **Price, 1/6.**

EMPEROR OF JAPAN. Very lovely, white, crimson and yellow. **Price, 1/6.**

LADY HAMPDEN. Pure white, magnificent large flower—a gem. **Price, 1/6.**

PURPLE BEAUTY. Magnificent purple variety. **Price, 1/6.**

PRINCE SOMO. Very rich purple striped with white. **Price, 1/6.**

GOLDEN GEM. A lovely golden coloured variety. **Price, 1/6.**

We also offer the JAPANESE IRIS at 1/- each, 9/- per dozen, on page 42 amongst the general list of Bulbs, but these are not special varieties.

- NOVELTIES in -

PLANTS, TREES, Etc.

Tacsonia Mollissima (Yellow Passion Fruit).

JAPANESE CHESTNUT.

WE specially recommend this for cultivation in the Colonies. The trees produce fine large nuts when four years old; this is an immense advantage to the grower, as no other variety of Chestnut bears until the trees are much older. The Japanese will be the Chestnut of the future for New South Wales. **Price, 2/-.**

JAPANESE WALNUT.

THIS variety is also highly recommended for cultivation in New South Wales. **Price, 2/-.**

RED IMPERIAL CURRANT.

FAR superior to any of the varieties in cultivation; of immense size and productiveness. We can offer strong plants. **Price, 9d. each, or 40/- per hundred.**

BLACK CHAMPION CURRANT.

A SPLENDID black variety; a great bearer; fruit of fine size and quality; must become a general favourite. **Price, 9d. each, or 40/- per hundred.**

GOOSEBERRY, "Whinham's Industry."

WE confidently recommend this new variety for private or market use; it is of large size, good flavour, very productive, and of robust growth; colour, dark red. **Price, 1/- each. Price for quantity on application.**

Rare & Valuable Fruits

- - FOR 1897. - -

THE following are new Fruits introduced during the past two years, and having been well tested, we have the pleasure to offer them for this season. Stocks are limited, and early orders are necessary to ensure the securing of them. Packed carefully, and forwarded with other trees, or separate, at prices named.

TACSONIA MOLLISSIMA. Yellow Passion Fruit.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS. EXCELLENT FRUIT.

A VERY handsome variety of the Tacsonia family, well known as a hardy, evergreen flowering class of creepers. The value of this variety is much enhanced, not only by its profusion of lovely pink flowers, but by its fruit. This is of an oblong shape, yellowish in colour when ripe. The pulp is very similar to the ordinary "Passiflora Edulis," and very suitable for making preserves. It is a hardy plant, but succeeds best in a warm situation. **Price, 1/6.**

GOLDEN MAYBERRY. A Novelty from America.

THE earliest Raspberry known. The berries are a golden straw colour, and ripen very early. The bushes are distinct from others, growing like trees, 6 to 8 feet high, with spreading tops and all along the branches large white well-shaped pendant flowers, which are soon followed by great sweet glossy golden berries. The plants, when well established, will surprise one with their abundance of fruit. **Price, 2/- each.**

Two NEW STRAWBERRIES

"IMPROVED BRITISH QUEEN."

THE grand old variety "British Queen," though very excellent, is not suitable for the Australian climate, but the "Improved Variety" has all the good qualities of the original, with this most important addition, that it has proved itself to be most suitable to the climate of Tasmania, where the parent variety was of no value whatever, hence we are led to believe we will also be enabled to grow this splendid Strawberry in New South Wales. There is, perhaps, no Strawberry in cultivation in Europe better known or more highly esteemed than the "Old British Queen." It is quite distinct from the others, and always commands a high price in the market. The "Improved Variety" is described by our growers as being an excellent flavoured Strawberry, which produces its fruit in enormous clusters on long stems, the fruit being of large size and of attractive appearance, they consider it far superior to any recent introductions. We do not guarantee that it will prove suitable for the warmer districts of our colony, but in the cooler parts it must be a most valuable addition. **Price, 7/6 per 100.**

"LAXTON'S NOBLE."

THIS grand Strawberry received the Royal Horticultural Society's certificate when first sent out, which alone is a guarantee of its merit. The fruit is borne in large trusses with few small berries, it is of flattish globular shape, highly coloured and very handsome; it has a rich vinous flavour, and the flesh is very firm, which makes a first-class variety to travel, and therefore a desirable market variety. The plant is hardy and vigorous, and stands drought well, in fact, it is the most suitable early kind for this climate. **Price, 10/- per 100, in limited quantities only.**

ANDERSON & CO.'S POPULAR

Collections of Flowering Plants, &c.

- - ALL THESE COLLECTIONS ARE SELECTED WITH THE GREATEST CARE. - -

No. 1 Collections.

WE offer these assortments (selection left to ourselves), forwarded by Parcel Post to any part of New South Wales. Can be supplied from June to August only. The prices named include packing and postage.

Collection of 12 distinct PELARGONIUMS, named (REGAL, SHOW AND FANCY)	14s. od.
Collection of 12 distinct ROSES, all colours	12s. od.
Collection of 12 distinct FRENCH CANNAS, beautiful	12s. od.
Collection of 12 distinct CARNATIONS, named	10s. od.
Collection of 12 distinct FUCHSIAS, named	10s. od.
Collection of 12 distinct MARGUERITE CARNATIONS	10s. od.
Collection of 12 distinct BOUVARDIAS, named	10s. od.
Collection of 12 distinct COLEUS	10s. od.
Collection of 12 distinct PERENNIAL PHLOX	7s. 6d.
Collection of 12 distinct VERBENAS, named	7s. 6d.
Collection of 12 distinct CHRYSANTHEMUMS	5s. 6d.
Collection of 6 distinct DOUBLE PETUNIAS	5s. od.

No. 2 Collections.

THESE Collections are Pot Plants, which must be packed in cases, and to the prices named must be added cost of carriage per Steamer, Rail, or Coach.

Collection of 12 distinct ERICAS, named	12s. od.
Collection of 12 distinct AZALEAS, named	10s. od.
Collection of 12 distinct FERNS, named	10s. od.
Collection of 12 distinct ROSES, named	10s. od.

Roses are sent out in pots after the month of August. **Packing and Carriage extra.**

No. 3 Collections.

ANNUALS AND BIENNIALS.

ANTIRRHINUMS, assorted colours
ASTERS, in variety, all colours
AQUILEGIAS, assorted colours
CANTERBURY BELLS, assorted colours
STOCKS, in variety, red and white
DIANTHUS, in variety, single and double
PHLOX DRUMMONDI, beautiful colours
PANSIES, best mixed
PYRETHRUM (Golden), for bedding

STRONG SEEDLINGS. 3/- per dozen. Post Free.

THESE can be supplied from April to July.

THE BEST VARIETIES
- - OF - -

DAHLIAS

IN COLLECTIONS.

12 FOR 10/-

PACKING AND CARRIAGE FREE.

12 Show & Fancy Var. for 10s.

COLOURS White, Red, Yellow, Lilac and White, Buff, Claret, Striped, Lilac and Crimson, Primrose, White-edged Crimson, Fawn and Purple.

12 Pompone Varieties for 10s.

CONSISTING of Scarlet, White, White tipped with Crimson, Claret, Orange and Maroon, Golden Yellow, Soft Lilac, Rosy Carmine, Coral Red, Yellow and Crimson, Orange and Scarlet,

12 Single Varieties for 10s.

As per page 82 of this Catalogue.

DRY DAHLIA ROOTS will be supplied from June to December. From December to February, small pot-grown plants.

Grand Chrysanthemums.

FROM THE MANY
HUNDRED VARIETIES
NOW OFFERED
WE HAVE CULLED THE FOLLOWING
WHICH COMPRISE
ALL THE BEST.

THE Chrysanthemum will grow in any ordinary garden soil in any part of the colony, and bloom profusely; but to secure the largest size blooms, the soil must be naturally rich, or be made so by the addition of manure. Not more than two shoots must be left on one plant, and only a few flowers should be allowed to remain on each plant; abundance of moisture and liquid manure should be given; by this treatment flowers fit for exhibition will be secured. Young plants should be struck and planted every season, or if it is not convenient to strike cuttings, take up the stool and replant one piece, but do not replant in the same position; the old stool can then be discarded. In order to save disappointment, we wish it to be distinctly understood that unless disbudding, liquid manuring and shading be attended to, the finest varieties will only produce ordinary sized flowers. We have confidence that any selections from this list will give the greatest satisfaction to our patrons. Our new Chrysanthemums are especially fine in size, beauty of foliage, and brilliancy of colours, many of them having received the highest honours at numerous exhibitions.

New Varieties

- - FOR 1897. - -

1s. 3d. each; 12s. per dozen.

Duchess of York. (Jap.). Soft light yellow, extra large, long drooping florets.

Lily Love. Pure white, large and full, singularly twisted.

E. L. Jamieson. Rich chestnut crimson, bronze reverse, petals fimbriated.

Souv. de Petite Amie. Recurved ivory white, massive bloom.

James Bidencope. Rosy amaranth, silvery reverse, slightly twisted, good Exhibition flower.

Robert Flowerday. Crimson lake, silvery reverse, massive flower.

Madame Chas. Molin. Large reflexed, bronze and yellow, bloom of great depth.

Pride of Maidenhead. (Jap.). Reflexed, white, lemon centre, long spreading florets.

Eva Knowles. Reddish apricot colour, golden reverse, slightly drooping.

Inter Ocean. White, tinted pink, drooping flowers.

Louise. White soft lilac tint, extra large.

Good Gracious. Delicate pink, long tubulated petals, loosely incurved.

Plants of the above ready in SEPTEMBER.

REFLEXED VARIETIES

1s. each; 9s. per dozen.

Atlantic. White lined and suffused with rose.
Budget. Carmine red, yellow centre.
Cullingfordii. Red, grand flower.
Eugene Giat. Yellowish brown, flamed orange.
Judge Hoyte (Anemone Var.). Colour pale pearl-pink; the guard petals are very broad, very high centre.
King of the Crimsons. Fine red.
Lizzie Cartledge. Dark rose, reverse of petals silvery white, reflexed.
Mr. M. Sullivan. Rosy mauve, tipped white.
Patrie. Fine pink.
President Hyde. Yellow, deep centre.
Rajah. Purple violet.
Rose Lace. Rose, a magnificent flower.
Robert Smith. Flowers of a reddish hue, base of petals yellow.
Talfon Salter. Red and carmine.

INCURVED VARIETIES

1s. each; 9s. per dozen.

Abbot's White. Most remarkable novelty, very regular in form.
Col. H. M. Boies. Flowers large, rose-pink colour, veined, lighter shade.
Danæ. Yellow spotted, broad petals.
Frederick Mistral. Pink tipped white, grand flower.
Flora Macdonald. Creamy white florets.
George Cockburn. A beautiful deep golden bronze.
Harry May. Colour deep old gold, with occasional veins of red, petals very broad and thick.
Henry Perkins. Bronzy, shaded rosy chocolate.
Jean D'Arc. Blush white, tipped purple.
M. R. Bahaunt. Common rose-shaded cerise, very fine.
Mdlle. Courier. Bronze yellow.
Mrs. C. Coleman. Golden bronze shaded rose, upper portion bright yellow.
Mrs. Sam Houston. Pure white, incurved, large and fine.
Noel Pragnell. Pure white, having a clear line of rosy purple down the centre of each petal.
Prelude. White petals striped with various colours.
Professor Wittmack. Bright rose, paler reverse, tipped yellow.
Puritan. Pink, changing to white, fine flower.
Robert Connell. Bronzed, under petals distinctly gold coloured.
Rev. C. Boyes. Bright shiny crimson, broad petals.
W. H. Lincoln (improved). Clear shining yellow, long, broad incurving florets.

JAPANESE VARIETIES

1s. each; 9s. per dozen.

Amos Perry. Yellow, grand show.
Albert Victor. White, shaded mauve, rose.
Charles Davis. Rich rosy bronze, an exquisite shade.
Cleopatra. Large florets, very long, pure white.
Colonel Chase. Distinct in form, colour pale blush with centre shaded yellow.
Domination. Creamy white, flat petalled flower.
Edwin Molyneux. Chestnut crimson, golden cup.
Emily Doon (Inc.). Flowers large, creamy white, changing to pink as they mature, centre pale yellow,
Etoile de Lyon. Rosy violet, very large.
Fanny Boucharlet. White, tinted rose.
Fernand Feral. Rosy lilac, suffused white.
Florence Boyd (Inc.). Distinct shaped flower, large deep blooms; colour rose pink, lined with white. 5 ft.
Gloriosum. Bright yellow, twisted florets.
Lady Gormanstown. Best of the white Japanese.
Lady Laurence. White cupped.
Lady Matheson. Rose, shaded cream, large.
Le Verseu. Very deep rose-shaded claret.
Louis Bœhmer. Silvery, pink florets incurved; more hirsute than Mrs. Alpheus Hardy; fine show flower.
Madame Bacco. Deep rose, tipped gold, fine.
Madame C. Audeguier. Mauve pink, large.
Majesty. Deep glowing red, intense colour, large.
Mdlle. Paule Dutour. White, shaded rose.
Miss Maggie Blenkeson. The outer florets a glowing golden colour, the upper surface of the petal a bright crimson streak, red with orange; a massive and striking variety, dwarf.
Miss M. Simpkins. Purest snow white, solid ball with high built centre; the best white.
Miss Muriel Scott. Light yellow, vigorous constitution and medium height.
Mont Blanc. White, stiff straight petals.
Moonlight. Pure white, one of the finest.
Mr. A. H. Neve. Silvery blush, centre rosy purple.
Mrs. Alpheus Hardy. Pure white, petals broad, hair-like growths from the surface of the petals towards the points.
Mrs. B. D. Crane. Brown, yellow, fine flower.
Mrs. Bruce Findlay. Deep blush pink, petals long, flat, slightly serrated; large deep flower, of good form.
Mrs. H. Cannell. Yellow, grand flower.
Mrs. J. H. Horton (Inc.). Beautiful deep golden yellow, a grand exhibition variety.
Mrs. Neville. Very large, colour plum purple, silvery reverse, broad florets.
Oriental. Salmon and crimson; a new type and colour; an acquisition.
Pelican. White, grand show flower, late.
Princess May. Pure white, long drooping florets, occasionally curled at the tips; large flower. F.C.C.
President Borrel. Rosy purple.
R. C. Kingston. The best pure dark purple.
Richard Nisbet. Lemon yellow, suffused carmine.
Rose Wynne (Inc.). Colour delicate blush, long massive incurving florets, slightly fluted.
Silver King (Inc.). Soft rosy mauve, silvery reverse; broad petals incurving at centre; fine vigorous habit.
Syringa. Lilac, immense size, distinct.
The President. Orange yellow, grand show.
The Star. Tawny yellow, extra good.
Thunberg. Yellow, magnificent, one of the finest.
Umpire. Lilac rose, broad petals, full large flower.
Val d'Andorre. Orange red, broad petals.
Vice-President Calvat. Reddish crimson, large flower, good exhibition variety.
Viscountess Hambleden (Inc.). Delicate silvery blush-pink, a satin-like surface, long broad incurving florets.
Wilfred Marshall (Inc.). Lemon yellow, broad incurved petals, pointed at the tips.
W. K. Woodcock. Deep crimson; full and reflexed.
Wyndmoor. Colour rich chestnut, similar to W. W. Coles, but brighter.
Yellow Syringa. A sport from Pink Syringa.
Yokohama Beauty. Red with gold, fine.
Zillah. Salmon, mixed with red, free grower.

Choice Begonias.

TUBEROUS ROOTED.

Single Varieties **1s. 6d.** each.

Double Varieties **2s. 6d.** each.

THIS class of Begonias is very suitable for pot culture only, in the bush-house, verandah or greenhouse. Abundant bloomers, all shades of colour. They bloom spring and summer, and in winter.

SHRUBBY FLOWERING

From **1s. 6d.** to **2s. 6d.** each.

WE have many grand varieties of this class.

VARIEGATED FOLIAGE

OR ORNAMENTAL LEAVED.

1s. to **2s.** each.

HIGHLY decorative plants, for greenhouse, verandah, or bush-house. The leaves are beautifully marked with bronze and silver. We can supply twenty distinct varieties. The following are a selection:—

COUNTESS OF ROSEBERRY	BLANDA
DUC DE BRABANT	BUTTERCUP
LOUISA CLAUSEN	CAPTAIN REX
MADAME H. GECCHI	DESPOTAINES
MADAME TURNSFOOT	DIADEM
VAL DE NOSUAL	GRANDIS

Begonia Despontaines.

Verbenas.

Verbenas.

Price, **9d.** each.

WE offer a choice collection of this fine dwarf free-flowering plant. Nothing can be more attractive than a large bed of well-grown Verbenas, they flower all through the summer, and are of trailing habit.

Alderman. Crimson violet.
Bridesmaid. Rosy pink.
Candidissima. White, Very free.
Champion. Crimson, large.
Delicata. Striped white and rose.
Foxhunter. Scarlet, white eye.
Florence. Magenta.
Henrietta. Orange scarlet, distinct.
Hon. T. F. Sargood. Scarlet, very handsome.
Isabella. Lavender and white striped.
John Tucker. Lavender, white eye.
J. D. Hatton. Carmine crimson, and white eye.
Lady Jersey. Lavender, white eye; A1.
Mayor of Geelong. Crimson, large white eye.
Mayor of Ballarat. Light scarlet, white eye.
Nellie. Crimson salmon.
Nellie Rattray. Scarlet, white eye.
Old Black Joe. Nearly black.
Othello. Dark crimson.
Purple Prince. Purple.
Royal White. White.
Rosa Magna. Deep rose, large and fine.
Rose Perfection. Light rose.
W. Moylan. Crimson dark.

Superb Dahlias

THESE are so well known that there is little necessity to say much by way of recommending them. A display of bloom can be maintained from January to June in favourable seasons. They must, however, have plenty of water and manure to induce good flowers. Dry bulbs can be supplied from June to September, and pot-grown plants during Spring. We have a splendid collection, and only name a few of each class. Dahlias may be planted out from September to February.

LARGE SHOW FANCY.

12s. per dozen.

Acme of Perfection. Golden yellow.
Alice Emily. Delicate buff yellow, very constant.
Annie Rawlings. Rosy lilac, very beautiful.
Antagonist. Fine, white.
Beauty of the Grove. Yellow, deeply edged with glowing crimson.
Bishop of Durham. Light, deeply mixed crimson.
Buttercup. Yellow, tinted with red.
Camelliflora. Pure white, dwarf.
Caunt. Large, white.
Cleopatra. Light and dark crimson.
Colonist. Chocolate and fawn, distinct.
Condor. Buff, shaded.
Constancy. Yellow, edged lake.
Crown Prince, Nankeen.
Ethel Britain. Blush, white and purple,
George Rawlings. Crimson, shaded purple.
Gloire de Lyon. White, very beautiful, new.
Henry Walton. Yellow, edged vermilion.
Herbert Purchase. Light and deep mauve.
John Bennett. Yellow, deeply edged with scarlet.
John Hickling. Clear yellow and crimson, new.
King of Primroses. Primrose.
King of Yellows. Bright yellow.
La Bella Blonde. Pink and white.
Lottie Eckford. Pink, striped crimson.
Maggie Soul. Blush white, edged purple.
Majestic. White ground, edged and shaded purple.
Matthew Campbell. Bright buff, first-class.
Maud Fellows. French white, tinted and shaded purple.
Miss Ruth. Yellow, edged white.
Mr. Newman Hall. Scarlet tipped with white.
Mrs. Gladstone. Delicate soft pink.
Mrs. Stancombe. Canary yellow.
Mrs. J. F. Jefford. Deep yellow.
Peri. Lilac, large, A1.
Pioneer. Black, of splendid form and size.
Plutarch. Buff and crimson.
Professor Faucett. Dark lilac, striped.
Revd. J. B. M. Camm. Yellow, flaked crimson, large.
Royalty. Pale yellow, tipped rosy purple.
Scarlet Gem. Deep scarlet.
Snowball. White.
Yellow Beauty. Yellow, occasionally tinted pink.

POMPONE DAHLIAS.

12s. per dozen.

Adonis. Carmine, bright centre.
Brilliant. Scarlet quilled.
Countess von Sternberg. Light cream, edged with yellow, A1.
Cupid. White, tipped crimson rose.
Darkness. Very dark.
Dora. Pale Primrose and white.
Euridice. Black, tipped purple.
Fairy Tales. Delicate primrose.
Greus au Wein. Crushed strawberry.
Golden Canary. Golden yellow.
Golden Gem. Bright yellow.
Guiding Star (or white Aster).
Little Kate. Dark crimson.
Little Ethel. White, tipped with purple.
Profusion. Crimson, tipped white.

CACTUS DAHLIAS.

12s. per dozen.

Amphion. Crome yellow, flushed with cerise.
Charming Bride. White, tipped rosy pink.
Constance. White.
Fascination. Bright rose, striped white.
Germania Nova. Crimson, multitude of petals.
Henry Patrick. White, very perfect.
Honora. Pale amber, long petals.
Jaurzii. Scarlet.
King of the Cactus. Scarlet, very large.
Lady Carrington. Yellow, deep crimson.
Mikado. Reddish scarlet, flaked yellow.
Panthea. Reddish salmon, long petals.
Prince Albert Victor. Deep rich scarlet.
W. J. Abberry. Pale lemon, edged with scarlet.
W. Pearce. Yellow.

SINGLE DAHLIAS.

1s. each.

A CHARMING class, splendid for cutting and decorative purposes; new colours, most elegant, single flowers.

Butterfly. Very rich, glowing scarlet.
Gulielma. Petals white, margined with gold and scarlet.
James Scobie. Light yellow and scarlet, carnation striped.
Miss Jeffries. Margin of petals light salmon, with a distinct centre band of dark bright red. Very handsome.
Marguerite. Pure white Æsthetic variety, very beautiful for vases.
Nellie. Dark maroon, with a distinct band of yellow at base of petals.
Northern Star. Bright scarlet, each petal margined with a band of yellow.
W. C. Harvey. Bright yellow, with a distinct centre band of bright red.

Double Fuchsia.

Fuchsias.

In pots, 1s. each.
10s. per dozen.

A splendid family, which can be grown under glass, on a verandah, in a bush-house, or in the open border.

THE soil suitable for the growth of Fuschias in pots is a composition consisting of one-half rich vegetable loam, one-fourth rotten manure, and the remaining fourth equal proportions of sharp, gritty sand and peat. The pots should be well drained. During the winter months the plants may stand out in the bush-house, but care must be taken that they do not get too much water. When they have had their rest and show signs of fresh growth, have the soil shaken from their roots, which may be pruned, re-potting in compost as recommended for young plants. Pinch back the shoots occasionally and re-pot the plant when needful. For pot cultivation plants should be renewed every two years, plenty of liquid manure must be given during growth; the above being attended to, plants 8 feet in height should be obtained. All kinds of Fuchsias form fine features in the flower-garden, when they can be planted out, and as they merely demand shelter from the wind, plenty of water during dry weather, with a mulching during the summer months, and the ordinary treatment of general outdoor plants, they may be grown without much trouble, and make splendid decorative plants; any good garden soil will suit them; old plants are best for planting out.

Fuchsias in Variety.

Varieties marked **D** are Double; **S** are Single.

Admiral Courbet. Dark red, purple corolla. D.
Arabella Improved. Like Arabella, but larger. S.
Azurea Superba. Sepals recurved, of a coral colour, very large, purple corolla. D.
Beauty of Exeter. A novelty in colour, being a mixture of light and crimson, very floriferous. S.
Buffon. Large scarlet sepals, reflexed, with a very large double white waxy corolla. D.
Beauty of Clyffe Hall. Sepals blue and white, corolla carmine pink.
Beacon. Deep rose tubes and sepals, corolla bright carmine, shaded with violet. S.
Clarinda. Sepals scarlet, corolla pure white, compact and elegant. D.
Delight. Dark corolla, reflexed sepals. D.
De Prilleaux. Beautiful large scarlet recurved sepals, with very large extended dark purple double corolla. D.
Emile Bayard. Rosy red sepals, double corolla, petals rosy white margined with lilac.
Emily Lye. Sepals white, coralla purple shade. S.
Erecta von Novelty. Stained with white, sepals broad, corolla light pink, margined rose. S.
Enchantress. Tube and sepals bright rose, the sepals reflexed, white corolla. D.
General Roberts. A beautiful variety of drooping habit, flowers are 4 inches in length, sepals rose, deepening into the corolla, of shaded crimson. S.
Gustave Nadaud. Red sepals completely reflexed, long double corolla of a violet plum colour.
Guy de Maupassant. Sepals dark cherry colour, enormous double creamy white corolla.
Hocke. Sepals rose coloured, reflexed corolla, rosy lilac, good shape, a very handsome variety. D.
Jubilee. Sepals crimson, rosy mauve corolla. S.
Jumma. Short tube, broad crimson sepals. D.
Lady Dumbello. Sepals scarlet, corolla purple. S.
Lady Heytesbury. White tube and sepals, purple corolla. S.
La France. Sepals recurved, scarlet, corolla double, very large and bright, cobalt blue. D.
Madame Jules Chretian. Short, sepals reflexed, crimson, pure snowy white corolla. D.
Madame Millie Robinet. White, tube of great length, sepals greenish white, corolla single, very large and long, colour clear rose. S.
M. Alphand. Horizontal scarlet sepals, large double violet amaranth corolla.
Magnum Bonum. Sepals rich scarlet, corolla violet, very large and effective. S.
Minstrel. Sepals, crimson, recurved, corolla waxy white; very elegant. S.
Miss Lucy Vidler. Rich crimson sepals, reflexed, corolla bright violet mauve. D.
Molesworth. Sepals bright carmine, reflexed corolla, double, unusually large and pure white. A first-class variety. D.
Monument. Corolla deep purple, outer petals striped carmine, tube and sepals crimson. D.
Mrs. Bright. Waxy white tube and sepals, with orange scarlet single corolla. S.
Mrs. W. Cannel. White, large. D.
Mrs. E. G. Hill. Sepals crimson, double white corolla.
Nancy. Extraordinary large flowers, sepals coral red, corolla double, purple shaded, very large. D.
Noveau Mastodonte. Very dark violet colour, veined with red, the sepals reflexed. D.
Phenomenal. Short tube and reflexed sepals crimson, corolla azure violet, flaked red. D.
Progress. Bright red sepals, rich violet corolla. D.
Ranger. Sepals rich carmine, broad and reflexed bluish purple corolla. D.
Raoul Toche. Long dark sepals, enormous double pure white corolla.
Redwing. Short tube, red sepals, short purple corolla. D.
Senateur Bertlet. Scarlet sepals, reflexed dark purple corolla, double; very large and beautiful. D.
Star of Wilts. White sepals, salmon corolla. S.
Sunray. Leaves are of a rich bright crimson, white and bronzy green, in equal parts. S.
Superior. Waxy white tube and sepals, corolla double, bright magenta. D.
Sylvanus. Short tube, rosy crimson sepals. D.
Triphylla. Foliage dark bronze green, very effective, produces bunches of medium-sized single fulgens-like flowers of a lovely brilliant orange scarlet colour, the variety is quite a new departure. S.
Ulysses Trelet. Large red sepals, corolla double, white, suffused with rose, a grand variety. D.
Viceroy of Canada. Violet corolla. D.
White Giant. White corolla, red sepals. D.
White Jubilee. An enormous flowerer, sepals rich red, reflexed corolla, spreading well and very beautiful. S.
Winifred Glass. Sepals carmine, magenta corolla, shaded. S.

HYBRID VARIETIES.

Corymbiflora Rubra. Valuable shrubby variety.
Earl of Beaconsfield. Tube and sepals light rosy carmine, corolla deep carmine.
Gracilis Variegata. Dwarf fuchsia, leaves green, broadly margined with white.
Meteor. Foliage scarlet, very showy.
Procumbens. Bearing large, scarlet edible berries. Plant is a trailer, and may be made to cover a fence.
Splendens. Rich crimson flowers, ends of the sepals light green.
Syringaflora. A valuable variety, producing lilac-like bunches of flowers; suitable for shrubberies.
Wave of Life. Foliage canary colour.

SEE PAGE 85 FOR OUR
SPECIAL OFFER
OF CHOICE EVER-BLOOMING
. . AND OTHER . .
ROSES FOR THIS SEASON
A SUPERB LOT.

Fuchsia Triphylla.

Pelargoniums. PLANTS IN POTS.

Zonale Pelargonium or Geranium.

PELARGONIUMS of the Regal, Show, and fancy varieties, give way to no other class of plants for beauty. With few exceptions they may be classed as bush-house plants for New South Wales, or used as verandah plants. It is imperative that in winter time, at which period they should be resting, that they be cut well back, the ball of earth and roots should be dislodged from the pot, shake out the soil, and neatly prune back the roots, then re-pot in very moderate sized pots, water gently till the plant begins to put forth new shoots, then shift into larger pots till the maximum is attained. Stop the shoots as they grow, and good specimen plants will be the result. For compost, two-thirds good turfy loam, the rest sand and decayed leaves or well decomposed manure. Good drainage must also be given. As regards the Ivy-leaved Tricolor Zonale varieties, providing the district does not suffer from over sharp frosts in the winter, they are all outdoor plants, and no flowering plant can excel them for usefulness or beauty in the decoration of the garden. In cold districts these make excellent verandah or balcony plants.

REGAL & DECORATIVE

Plants in Pots, **1s. 6d.** each.

THE varieties marked **R** are Regal; they are all more or less fringed and double.

Azaleoides. Bright crimson, large and fine.
Beauty of Oxton. Maroon, blotched, under petals dark crimson, shaded light centre. R.
Black Prince. A fine flower of a bright maroon ground colour, with dark shading and pale margin.
Captain Raikes. Upper petals fiery crimson, flaked purple, bordered carmine. R.
Claribel. (Hoyle). Pure white with small spot of bright carmine on top petals.
Conductor. Bright carmine, upper petals blotched maroon, under petals shaded crimson.
Countess of Roseberry. Pure white, spotted and fringed. R.
Devotion. Cherry rose suffused with orange and maroon spots.
Dr. Masters. Upper petals large black blotches, with a margin of rich crimson, lower petals blotched. R.
Duchess of Albany. Upper petals deep lilac, blotched and veined with maroon, edged with soft lilac, lower petals rosy lilac, edged with pale rose.
Duchess of Bedford. Pure white, fringed with delicate rose in upper petals. R.
Duke of Connaught. Purplish maroon colour, light centre, petals beautifully fringed. R.
Edward Perkins. Brilliant orange carmine, with blotches on upper petals.
Empress of India. A splendid variety, large flowering, of a brilliant shade of salmon scarlet, upper petals blotched with dark crimson, light centre.
Gloire de Tours. Bright vermilion, light centre and edges, upper petals dark vermilion.
Gustave Malet. Very rich crimson, with dark spots and lilac centre.
Her Majesty. White, double, fine. R.
Isabella. Lower petals rosy pink, maroon spots, upper petals orange pink, white centre.
Jubilee. A pretty and attractive variety, with its beautiful crimped margin and most delicately soft China pink coloured flowers, reddish maroon blotch, white centre. R.
Kingston Beauty. White flowers, dark blotch in the upper petals.
La Billiardiere. Rosy purple, blotched.
Lady Isabel. Soft rosy lilac, deep maroon blotch in upper petals, slightly tinted in lower ones, dwarf habit.
Madame Thibaut. White rose, blotched, A1. R.
Magnate. Soft violet, upper petals blotched with maroon, under petals spotted crimson, white centre.
Marie Anges. Light rose, spotted with scarlet and maroon.
Martial. Large, deep rich crimson, edged fiery red.
Mons. Desmoulin. Deep rose, dark blotch, light throat and edges, large and free. R.
Mrs. John Hayes. Delicate peach, spotted.
Pericles. French white, dark upper petals.
Prince Henry. Bright, fiery carmine flowers with light centre; all the petals edged with white. R.
Prince of Pelargoniums. Brilliant vermilion scarlet, blush white centre, with violet veins. R.
Prince of Wales. Bright vermilion, light centre and edges, upper petals light crimson and darkly blotched.
Queen Victoria. Rich vermilion, petals margined with white. Upper ones blotched maroon. R.
Rose Queen. Well formed flowers of a most exquisite shade of blush pink, small red spot on lower petals, upper petals blotched maroon and red. R.
Royalty. Pure white, with crimson spot on each petal, and beautifully fringed. R.
Telamon. Blackest maroon, margined crimson, lower petals red and white.
Volonte Nationale Album. A sport from the well-known favourite Volonte Nationale, with large beautiful fringed flowers of purest white. R.

CHOICE ZONALE.

DOUBLE FLOWERING. 1s. each.

Candidissima Plena. Large, full, and finely formed flowers, of the most pure snowy whiteness.
Ernest Lauth. Flowers of a rich violet crimson colour.
Giullion Mangelli. Large double flowers, beautiful dark crimson colour, upper petals marked with scarlet.
Jean Dollfus. Very fine full flowers, brilliant, purplish violet colour, immense trusses, novel.
Louis Delesalle. A free-growing variety, large, fine rich scarlet cerise colour, shaded carmine.
Madame Thibaut. Rich rose shaded with violet carmine, upper petals with white at their base.
Talabot. Amaranth, velvety, first-class.

SINGLE FLOWERING. 1s. each.

Aphrodite. Cerise and magenta.
Guinea. Orange yellow.
Jealousy. Salmon yellow, very beautiful.
Kate Greenaway. Large, pink.
Mrs. Leavers. Rich pink.
Mrs. Wright. Deep pink.
Queen of Belgians. White.
Rebecca. Rosy crimson.

Variegated Zonale and Tricolor.

Beauty of Calderdale. Yellow with bronze zone,
Gaiety. Yellow and green.
Happy Thoughts. White, green centre, zone salmon.
Italia Unita. Crimson, dark green with white zone.
Lady Cullen. Bronze red zone, edged crimson and gold.
Mrs. Pollock. Bronze red zone, belted and edged with crimson and gold.
Milkmaid. Green, margined with white.

FANCY VARIETIES.

1s. 6d. each.

THESE are very beautiful, and require the same cultivation as the others, except that they must not be pruned back.

Alpicus. A beautiful flower, upper petals rich crimson, blotched with violet and margined with white, under petals white, blotched with crimson.
Clarinda. Rich crimson margined with white.
Cordelia. Flower soft rosy pink, edged with white, white centre.
Countess of Dudley. Deep rosy crimson upper petals, light throat, rose lower petals; extra fine form and substance.
Duchess. Maroon upper petals, edged with white.
Ermon. Upper petals crimson, edged white, lower petals white, mottled with crimson.
Fairy Queen. Pure white, upper petals delicate lilac.
Iona. Upper petals deep lilac rose, edged with white, lower petals distinct rose, blotch on each petal, edged with white, white centre.
Madame Sainton Dolby. Crimson lake, upper petals mottled crimson.
Maritana. Upper petals rich crimson lake, bordered with white, under petals rosy crimson, edged white, light centre, fine flower.
Penguin. Flower white, upper petals beautifully marked with rosy carmine, fine large flower.
Scipio. Upper petals rich velvety crimson, light rose edge, lower petals soft rose, mottled with crimson.

IVY-LEAVED.

DOUBLE FLOWERING. 1s. each.

THESE are famous for covering fences, or as a pyramid for flower borders.

A. F. Baron. Lilac rose, flower large and very full.
Eurydice. Fine flower, of a rosy mauve colour, shaded carmine, upper petals tinted with violet.
Gloire de Nancy. Large trusses of bright cerise red colour, shaded with amaranth on upper petals.
Isidore Feral. Light rose colour, flowers large and very double.
Jeanne d'Arc. White suffused with light lavender, a first-class variety.
Konig Albert. Flowers bright violet pink colour, good shape and double.
La Elegance. Variegated.
La Rosiere. Satiny rose, lighter margin, flowers perfect.
Madame Jules Menoreau. A fine large full flower of a beautiful rosy cerise colour.
Marguerite Jacquot. Very large silvery rose colour, with salmon centre.
Ondine. A large flower of a soft rosy pink colour, upper petals feathered with carmine.
Sarah Bernhardt. Large flowers, pure white, upper petals feathered maroon, very free.
Vesta. Large double flowers, delicate blush pink colour, upper petals rayed with purplish crimson.

Double Petunias.

In variety. **1s.** each.

BEAUTIFUL flowering border plants, which grow rapidly and bloom profusely, suitable for early spring planting.

Crimson Beauty. Crimson, large.
Constancy. Large, white and crimson.
Fimbriata Magnifica. Crimson and white; fimbriated.
Gem. Rosy scarlet, flushed with white.
Lady Hampden. White, very handsome.
Queenie. Lavender rose; very pretty.

A great many other varieties of colours, with beautiful markings.

SELECTED ROSES

SPECIAL LIST FOR 1897.

For Roses the land should be well trenched and drained, and enriched with a liberal supply of well-decayed manure, a strong, deep loam suiting them best. Planting may be done during June, July, and August, when the plants are lifted out of the border, but we can supply a good assortment in pots for planting at any time during the year. A judicious root pruning of the stocks lifted out of the borders before planting out is of great service.

As some of the more delicate varieties are budded on common stocks, the said stocks should be completely buried in the ground, so that only the branches of the true rose will appear. Roses thus planted will not suffer but be improved by the treatment; if this is attended to, losses of delicate varieties should be very few. We would also advise that, after planting, a little mulching be placed about each plant, and should suckers arise from the common stocks, they should be removed without delay, and allow only the shoots from the bud which has been inserted under the bark of the stock to remain. A good plan is to examine the stock before planting, and remove from it all the buds or dormant growth of the common stock. The above applies to all classes of roses noted in our catalogue.

A SPECIAL OFFER FOR 1897 OF ROSES

18 FOR £1

PACKING INCLUDED,

When supplied during the Winter Months.

The Eighteen—For Description see Lists.

KAISERINE AUGUSTA VICTORIA	CRIMSON RAMBLER
EARL OF DUFFERIN	THE BRIDE
CLIMBING PERLE DES JARDINS	THE QUEEN
MARIE VAN HOUTTE	PAPA CONTIER
SOUV. DE MADAME METREL	THE METEOR
CLIMBING NIPHETOS	SUNSET
WILLIAM ALLAN RICHARDSON	ERNEST METZ
SOUVENIR DE WOTTON	MEDEA
MDLLE. CHRISTINE DE NEUE	ELIZA FUGIER

HYBRID PERPETUAL

1s. 6d. each; **15s.** per dozen.

Our own selection 12s. per dozen.

This class includes some of the Finest Roses in cultivation, and nearly all the fine Deep Crimson Highly Perfumed Flowers so much esteemed. We can supply many other varieties.

Abbe Bramerel. Crimson, shaded purple.
Abel Carriere. Velvety maroon, shaded violet.
Alfred Colomb. Bright fiery red, large and full.
Alfred K. Williams. Carmine red, changing to magenta.
Beauty of Waltham. Light rosy crimson.
Boule de Niege. Pure white, of good shape.
Captain Christy. Deep flesh, good form.
Charles Lefebvre. Crimson, purplish centre.
Disnore. Dazzling crimson scarlet.
Duc de Rohan. Bright red, large and full.
Earl of Dufferin. Dark red, large and full.
E. Y. Teas. Deep cherry red, a superb rose.
Ella Gordon. Bright cherry red, large and full.
Emperor de Maroc. Rich velvety crimson.
Glory of Waltham. Crimson, vigorous pillar rose
Grand Mogul. Deep crimson, very dark.
Heinrich Schultheis. Pinkish rose, very sweet.
Her Majesty. Satiny pink, large and full.
Jean Soupert. Velvety crimson, shaded scarlet.
Jean Liabaud. Crimson, shaded with black.
John Hopper. Rose, crimson centre, large full.
L'Ami Loury. Dark velvety crimson, shaded red, full petalled, a valuable acquisition.
Lord Macaulay. Variable, scarlet crimson to plum
Louis Van Houtte. Scarlet, shaded maroon.
Madame Baroness de Rothschild. White and pink, very fine.
Marchioness of Dufferin. Rosy pink, diffused with yellow, very large and beautiful.
Margaret Dickson. White, pale flesh, centre full.
Merveille de Lyon. White, very large and full.
Mrs. Harry Turner. Rich crimson scarlet, well formed and full.
Paul Neron. Rich rose, monstrous, very double.
Pierre Notting. Blackish red, violet shaded, large and full.
Prince Camille de Rohan. Nearly black, velvety crimson, splendid.
Souvenir Wm. Wood. Black maroon, shaded scarlet, very effective.
Spencer. Soft, satiny pink.
Silver Queen. Pinkish white and blush.
Victor Hugo. Intense crimson, good form.
Victor Verdier. Deep vivid rose, large, fine.
Zavier Olibo. Shaded amaranth. A1.

Madame Caroline Testout.

MOSS ROSES.

Crested Moss. Beautifully crested.
Old English Moss.
Pink Moss.
Victor Emanuel. White.
W. Lobb. Purple.

BANKSIAN ROSES.

Desirable Roses for Climbing purposes.

Banksia Alba. White.
Banksia Lutea. Yellow.
Banksia Fortunii. Large, white.
Banksia Fortunes. Yellow.

EVER-BLOOMING POLYANTHA ROSES.

1s. 6d. each; **15s.** per dozen.

These Roses are to their genus what the Pompones are to Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, &c., and are hitherto but little known, though when shown they have been universally admired. Those we offer are profuse and constant bloomers, all having small flowers produced in bunches.

Anne Marie Montravel. Small pure white flowers in large clusters.
Blanche Rebatee. Carmine, shaded rose.
Claire Jacquire. Nankeen yellow, clustered.
Etoile d'Or. Citron yellow in centre shading to pale chrome yellow, medium size and very fine.
George Pernet. Bright rose and pink.
Gloire de Polyantha. Rose, outer petals often flaked with red, dwarf.
Mademoiselle Cecile Brunner. Delicate salmon pink, deep salmon centre.
Miniature. White, tinted rose, small, full, daisy-like flowers.
Perle d'Or. Nankeen yellow, deep orange in bud, small flowers in bunches.

Ever-Blooming Roses.

A MOST beautiful family of Roses, well-described as "ever-blooming;" they require a warm sheltered position, where they will flower abundantly. Ready for delivery in June, July and August, strong plants, out of pots from open ground, that will travel any distance. Many of these Roses can be supplied in pots at any time during the season.

Orders for these Roses should reach us early to be forwarded when ready.

Ever-Blooming Tea-Scented & Noisette Roses.

1s. 6d. each; **15s.** per dozen. When supplied during Winter Months, Packing Free.

These are a splendid class, being nearly perpetual bloomers.

Adrienne Christophile. Yellow shaded; large, full, and sweet-scented.
Aimee Vibert. White climber; a valuable season rose.
Archduchess Marie Immaculata. Brick red, shaded salmon and vermilion, large, good form.
Baronne S. de Noirmont. Bright rosy flesh, large and full, a perfect flower even when fully open, a good grower, and free flowering.
Beauty of Stapleford. Rose, carmine centre.
Beaute Inconstant. Coppery red, yellow and carmine, a first-class variety.
Bridesmaid. Deep pink shaded, a great favourite with all rose growers.
Belle Lyonnaise. Canary yellow, changing to white.
Comtesse de la Barthe. Soft pink, very fine.
Catherine Mermet. Salmon rose, cupped.
Comtesse de Sembui. Salmon pink, reverse petals, silvery.
Cornelia Kock. Pale straw colour, large size.
Countesse of Pembroke. Soft, satiny rose, deep centre; deliciously fragrant.
David Pradel. Rosy lilac, deeper colour in centre, large, full, and distinct.
Devoniensis. Creamy white, blush centre.
Duchess of Albany. Deep bright uniform pink, large, perfect form.
Duke of Connaught. Deep, rich crimson, large flower.
Edouarde Littaye. Carmine, rose shaded, with amaranth, changing to pale rose, centre violet red.
Eliza Fugier. White, slightly tinted pink in the centre, robust.
Ernest Metz. Soft carmine rose, deepening in the centre, very large.
Etoile de Lyon. Bright sulphur yellow, large, free blooming.
General Gordon. White and blush, full and globular.
Grace Darling. Delicate peach colour, base of petals creamy white.
Hon. Edith Gifford. Outer petals creamy white, centre delicate flesh, shaded rose.
Jean Lorthois. Rose, changing to lilac, large and full.
Jean Pernet. Bright yellow, large and full.
Jeanne Guillammez. Very large and full, salmon yellow, shaded red.
J. B. Varonne. Deep rose and bright crimson, petals coppery yellow.
Joseph Metral. Deep magenta, changing to purple cerise.
Kaiserine Augusta Victoria. Pale fawn, deeper colour in the centre, one of the most perfect roses grown. Very suitable for show purposes.
Kronprinzessin Victoria. White, tinted yellow, a first-class rose.
Lady Ashburton. Coppery red and salmon-shaded yellow.
Lady Mary Fitzwilliam. Bright rose, sweetly scented, free bloomer.
La France. Pale peach colour, reverse deep rose.
Madame A. Guinoisseau. Creamy white and soft pink.
Madame Caroline Testout. Clear satiny rose.
Madame de Wattville. Creamy white, beautifully margined.
Madame Eliza Lambert. Flesh rose, passing to satin white, a decorative variety of first rank.
Madame Etienne Levet. Bright, cherry, red, large, and full.
Madame Hippolyte Jamain. White, edged blush, centre yellow.
Madame Honoree Dufresne. Rich golden yellow, generally shaded with red, large, free flowering and full petalled.
Madame Laurette Messimy. Hybrid china, bright rose, case of petals yellow, hardy and free-flowering.
Madame Welche. Outer petals pale yellow, centre, deep yellow, shaded.
Mademoiselle Christine de Neue. Deep purple, centre petals lake colour, very large, highly scented.
Mademoiselle Francisca Kruger. Coppery yellow, shaded rosy peach.
Mademoiselle Phillipa Kurtz. Rose, bordered with carmine.
Maid of the Mist. Pale flesh colour in bud, opening nearly white.
Mamman Cochet. Blush rose, shaded carmine and salmon; extra fine.
Marie von Houtte. White, tinted yellow, edged rose.
Marion Dingee. Rich crimson maroon, large and cup-shaped.
Miss Marston. Blush deep rose centre, shaded peach and yellow.
Medea. Lemon yellow deepening to canary, vigorous and free.
Niphetos. Snowy white, long beautiful bud.
Papa Gontier. Rosy crimson long-shaped buds; one of the most perfect roses known.
Paul Nabonnand. Satiny rose, veined peach.
Perle de Lyon. Yellow, sometimes apricot.
Perle des Jardins. Bright canary yellow, very large and fragrant.
Pink Perle. Deep rose, shaded carmine, a first-class variety.
Rainbow. A lovely pink, blotched and striped with dark crimson, at the same time only enough to add to its beauty.
Sappho. A beautiful rose, with petals fawn colour, or pale rosy buff, centre rich apricot, large, very full and well-formed, exceedingly free-blooming and highly fragrant.
Soffrano. Bright apricot, a beautiful bud.
Souv. Victor Hugo. Light rose, centre yellowish, large and full.
Souvenir de Wotton. Colour red, cupped, large and full.
Souvenir d'Augusta le Gros. Large, fiery red, shaded amaranth.
Souvenir de Gaulain. Magenta, violet and crimson.
Souvenir d'un Ami. Soft pink, a splendid rose.
Souvenir Rosienske Rombeaux. Carmine rose, shaded straw colour.
Sunset. A fine rose, full bright apricot colour.
The Bride. Pure white or with a tinge of green, outer petals often shaded rose, fine.
The Meteor. Deep rich velvety crimson, good size and form, profuse bloomer.
The Queen. A pure white Tea Rose, free blooming and fragrant, particularly beautiful in bud; a lovely rose.
Triomphe de Angers. Dark red, shaded velvety crimson, large, fragrant.
Viscountess Folkestone. Uniform creamy pink, deepening to salmon pink.
Waban. Soft carmine pink, outer petals tinted.
William Allan Richardson. Beautiful orange yellow, shaded.
Ye Primrose Dame. Outer petals creamy white, or delicate primrose yellow.

Ever-Blooming Climbing Roses.

1s. 6d. each (packing included).

Can be grown in the border if trained on a few poles.

Beauty de l'Europe. Deep yellow, reverse of petals coppery; large and well shaped.
Celine Forestier. Pale yellow, free flowering.
Cheshunt Hybrid. Carmine red, with violet shade.
Climbing Niphetos. Pure white Tea Rose, prized for the beauty of its long buds, a magnificent climber and profuse bloomer.
Climbing Perle des Jardins. Bright yellow and a profuse bloomer.
Climbing la France. Beautiful blush.
Climbing Devoniensis. Creamy white.
Climbing Souvenir de la Malmaison. Edges blush, deeper in centre.
Cloth of Gold. Sulphur yellow.
Duchesse d'Auerstaedt. Yellow or pale buff, with nankeen shade in centre.
Gloire de Dijon. Yellow and buff.
Gloire de Limbourne. Bright canary yellow, apricot centre.
James Sprunt. Rich scarlet crimson, large and full.
Josephine Violette. Salmon yellow, coppery centre.
La Marque. Creamy white.
La Soliel. Fine glossy yellow, thick petals, large and full.
L'Ideal. Coppery rose, yellow centre, reflexed gold.
Madame Berard. Salmon rose, shaded yellow, large and full.
Madame Eugene Verdier. Outer petals chamoise yellow, centre deep orange.
Marechal Neil. Deep yellow.
Monsieur Desir. Velvety crimson, shaded violet.
Reine Marie Henriette. Bright rosy cerise, large and full, long petals.
Reve d'Or. Deep yellow.
Rev. T. C. Cole. Bright yellow, large and full.
Solfaterre. Light straw.
Souvenir de Madame Metrel. Bright cerise red, shaded scarlet.
Triomphe de P. Guillot fils. White, shaded with salmon, large and full.
Triomphe de Rennes. Canary.
Waltham Climber. No. 3. Deep crimson, full globular, free bloomer.

.. SEE .
COLOURED SHEETS FOR
The Fashionable Garden Plant
VERY BEAUTIFUL.

.. OUR SPLENDID ...
COLLECTION OF CANNAS
(NEW ORCHID FLOWERING) AND OTHERS.

Herbaceous and Tender Green-House Plants.

H.—Hardy. **HH.**—Half-Hardy.

ABBREVIATIONS.—**T.**—Tender, requiring green-house culture. **P.**—Pot culture only. All not marked may be grown in borders, pots, or otherwise, without artificial temperature.

ACANTHUS.

Mollis. H. 1s.

Ornamental foliage perennial plants, producing spikes of white or rose flowers, 18 inches high.

ALPINIA.

Nutans. HH. 1s.

A graceful plant, producing tall shoots 6 to 8 feet, surrounded by a beautiful drooping raceme of perfumed pink flowers; will require considerable space, as it does best in a clump.

ANEMONE.

Japonica. H. Pink. 1s.

Japonica Alba, "Honorine Joubert." Pure white. 1s.

Two beautiful herbaceous plants of great value for cut flowers; large leaves, flower stems 2 feet, flowers abundantly in cluster, single, hardy.

ANTHEMIS.

Nobilis Chamomile (for edging). H. 6d.

ANTHURIUM.

Cordifolium. TP. 2s. 6d.

Crystallinum. TP. 3s. 6d.

Scherzerianum has small foliage, but beautiful crimson flowers. TP. 3s. 6d.

A remarkable family of Stove and Green House Plants, some of the varieties producing magnificent leaves and brilliant scarlet flowers.

ASPARAGUS.

Plumosus. 1s. 6d.

Plumosus Nana. A dwarf variety. 2s.

Beautiful evergreen climbers, suitable for outdoor and pot culture, with lovely feathery foliage.

Virgatus. TP. 1s. 6d.

Sprengeliodes. 2s.

Charming pot plants, with graceful, mosslike and feathered leaves, much esteemed as foliage for bouquets.

Caladiums.

BEGONIA.

Cerise d'Or. HH. 1s.
Hendersonii. HH. 1s.
Manicata. HH. 1s.
Cocinnea. HH. 1s.
Ingramii. HH. 1s.
Sanguinea. HH. 1s. 6d.

These will grow in the open garden as well as in pots, on verandah or in the green-house. Several other varieties from 1s.

BELLIS.

Perennis (Daisy). 6d.

This well-known family of favourite flowers do well in any sheltered shady position; we have several varieties and colours.

Asparagus Plumosus Nana.

BILBERGIA.

Grandiflora. HH. 2s.
Viridiflora. HH. 2s.
Zebrina Nana. HH. 2s.
} Suitable for bush house.

CALADIUMS.

A beautiful tribe of tender Green House Foliage Plants, but not suitable for outdoor culture, they can only be grown successfully under glass, and are the better for artificial heat to start them in the spring when they are making their new growth; their leaves are magnificent, of a diversity of colour and size, curiously spotted and veined with wonderful combinations; they are bulbous plants and dormant in the winter, and during June, July and August can be sent out in a dry state. TP. Strong bulbs 2s. 6d. each.

VARIETIES.

Auber.
Bellina.
Candidum.
Jules Duplessis.
La Comtesse de Conduxa.
Mad. Alfred Maine.
Mad. Margoline Schaffer.
Mithridate.
Mrs. Laing.
Perle de Bresil.
Souvenir de Dr. Bleu.

Argyrites. This is the small-leaved variety; green leaves superbly blotched with white; largely used by florists; charming for bouquets. TP. 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.

CEREUS (Cactus).

Flagelliformis. HH. 1s. 6d.
Lowii. HH. 2s. 6d.
Twedianus. HH. New. 2s. 6d.
Grandiflora. HH. 1s. 6d.
Speciossimus. HH. 1s. 6d.

These plants, generally known as Cactus, are suited for culture either in green house, verandah, or on rock work. They may also be planted in the open borders where the climate is not more frosty than in the County of Cumberland. The flowers are grand, both for colour and size.

CHEIRANTHUS (Wallflower).

Cheiri. 9d.

Cheiri, fl. pl. Double yellow, very beautiful. 1s. 6d.

A fine old-fashioned family of perfumed flowers, including some fine double varieties.

Begonia.

CLERODENDRON.

Balfourii. 1s. 6d. to 5s. TP.

Thomsonii. 1s. 6d. to 5s. TP.

Charming green-house climbers, which are best grown on a wire frame in the shape of a fan or balloon, to which the young shoots must be tied; the flowers are of the most striking character, creamy white, crimson tipped.

DIELYTRA.

Spectabilis. (Bleeding heart). H. 1s.

A lovely soft-wooded herbaceous half-hardy perennial, requiring a sheltered position; its foliage is soft but graceful, and it produces pendant spikes of beautiful pink heart-shaped flowers in great profusion; it prefers a cool climate.

ECHEVERIA.

Metallica. HH. 1s 6d.

Retusa. HH. 1s. 6d.

Secunda Glauca. HH. 1s.

A magnificent family of foliage plants. Metallica is a half-hardy plant, suited for green-house cultivation, but can be planted out during summer, and is highly ornamental when used in carpet bedding; the leaves are large, and with a metallic colour; the other varieties have green leaves, and grow in the shape of a rosette, and are also most useful for carpet bedding.

Clerodendron.

Herbaceous and Tender Green-House Plants.

- - CONTINUED. - -

Coleus.

COLEUS.

Eureka, dark crimson, bright crimson, green and gold. 1s.
Formosissima, crimson, green and yellow. 1s.
Fiery Cross, scarlet, deep purple, edged gold. 1s.
Incomparable, green, gold, and crimson. 1s.
Lady Carrington, gold and crimson, 1s.
Spotted Beauty, crimson, splashed, and dotted with gold.

A most beautiful class of ornamental foliage plants. It is almost impossible to give descriptions of the numerous markings and variations of the foliage; the beauty of the new varieties cannot be over-estimated; they are very suitable for green-houses, bush-houses, or verandahs, or for planting out during the summer months.

New Large Leaved Hybrids.

We are now able to supply 12 varieties of the new large-foliaged kinds at 12s. per dozen. These varieties are very beautiful, fine, large foliage, and very robust.

ECHINOCACTUS.

Procumbens, 2s. 6d.
Amemocanthus, 2s. 6d.
These are beautiful new plants for bush-house or warm garden.

EPIPHYLLUM.

Russelliani. HH. 1s. 6d.
Violaceum. HH. 1s. 6d.
Snowi. HH. 1s. 6d.
Belongs to the Cactus family, but with smaller, differently shaped flowers; when grafted on a tall stem of the common Cactus it is particularly beautiful; colour of flower, brilliant crimson; they are fine verandah plants, and are hardy out of doors in a warm, sheltered position,

FARFUGIUM.

Grande. H. 1s 6d. **Kæmpferii.** H. 1s. 6d.

FUNKIA.

Cœrulea. H. 1s. 6d. **Japonica.** H. 1s. 6d.
An attractive tribe of hardy herbaceous plants, good foliage and perfumed flowers.

GYNERIUM.

Argentium (Pampas Grass). H. 1s. 6d.
Argentium Variegatum. 2s.
Roseum. H. 1s. 6d.
A beautiful strong-growing grass, which grows freely in any position, and throws up tall stalks 8 feet high, and surmounted by splendid feathery plumes of great beauty; these can be dried and used for decorative purposes. The female Argentium is better plumed than the ordinary variety.

☞ FOR OUR SELECT LIST
. . . OF . . .
New Roses for 1897
SEE COLOURED PAGES.

GAZANIA.

Splendens. HH. 1s.
Hardy, showy, herbaceous plants from the Cape; produces large flower heads, of bright orange with black and white spots at the base of each petal; of a trailing habit.

JUSTICIA.

Carnea. HH. 1s. 6d.
Flavicoma. HH. 1s. 6d.
Splendens. HH. 1s. 6d.
Perennial plants that flower freely. Suitable for bush or green-house.

LOBELIA.

6d. to 1s. each.
Showy plants, worthy a place in every garden; tall spikes quite unlike dwarf varieties.

MARANTA.

Portiana. TP. 2s.
Picturata. TP. 2s.
Sanguinea. TP. 2s.
Zebrina. TP. 2s.
Masengeana. 2s.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.

We have a collection of all the most valuable varieties. 6d. to 1s. each.
Succulent plants, suitable for rockeries or edgings; free flowering, a variety of colours, the beautiful flowers only open on bright days, and close as the sun goes down.

MYOSOTIS.

Palustris (Forget-me-not). 1s.
Azorica. 1s.
Palustris, dwarf habit, free bloomer; flowers small, a beautiful shade of blue. Azorica is a much stronger grower, with spikes often 12 inches.

MIMULUS.

Moschatus. (Musk). P. 6d.
Harrisoni. (Gigantic Musk). 1s.
Soft-wooded, dwarf herbaceous plants; the flowers blotched; produced in profusion; they all require a sheltered place; plenty of moisture. Musk is best cultivated in pots, leaves delightfully perfumed, yellow flowers; must have shade and plenty of moisture.

PAMPAS GRASS (See *Gynerium*).

PÆONIA (Pæony).

Sinensis. Herbaceous (best imported varieties). 1s. 6d.
Moutan (tree variety). 3s. 6d.

PENTSTEMON.

Cardinal. Brilliant scarlet, large flower. H. 1s.
Emile Palladelle. Amaranth, white throat. H. 1s.
Garden Director of Ortgus. Mauve, white throat, veined with purple. H. 1s.
Perle. Pearl white, very beautiful. H. 1s.
Alexander Pflam. Deep lake, white throat. H. 1s.
Antoine Mirzy. Rosy vermilion; white throat. H. 1s.
Clara. White, bordered with purple. H. 1s.
Clio. White bordered with purple. H. 1s.
Georges Sand. Veined white lips, tube bright purple. H. 1s.
A very attractive herbaceous border plant; produces spikes about 18 inches high, profusely covered with tube-shaped flowers of a variety of colours.

PHLOX.

Perennial. H. 1s.
Showy herbaceous plants of easy culture, many shades of colour; they throw splendid spikes of flower for several weeks; assorted colours.

PRIMULA (Primrose).

Sinensis. (Chinese Primrose). 1s. 6d.
Veris. (Cowslip). 1s. 6d.
Vulgaris (Common Primrose). 1s.
Double Lilac (Primrose). P. 1s. 6d.
Double White (Primrose). P. 1s. 6d.
Double Yellow (Primrose). P. 1s. 6d.
Obconica. A valuable bush-house plant, producing through the season heads of handsome white flowers. 1s. 6d.
All the varieties here named are hardy garden plants, with the exception of the Chinese Primrose, which can only be grown successfully in pots under glass; the hardy varieties prefer a sheltered position.

POLYANTHUS.

Varieties. 6d.
An old favourite in English cottage gardens, and a free-flowering plant; during the spring trusses of flowers are produced on short stems; colours various, fine foliage.

RUELLIA GRANDIFLORA.

A pretty, half-hardy, scarlet flowering plant, suitable for outdoor or pot cultivation; in colour it resembles the brilliant scarlet Geranium, its flowers are produced on upright stems and are beautiful for cutting and bouquets. 1s. 6d.

SAINTPAULIA IONANTHA.

A charming little prolific flowering plant that was discovered on the Usambara Mountains in Central Africa; the leaves are dark green, fleshy, with downy surface, spread laterally over the soil, forming a rosette, from the centre and sides spring up quite a bouquet of flowers, violet like both in colour and shape, 1½ inch in diameter, borne on stalks 2 to 3 inches high, Suitable for bush and greenhouse. 1s. (See Illustration—*Flower Seeds*).

SALVIA.

Bethelli. 1s.
Grandiflora. 1s.
Issanchon. 1s.
Patens. 1s. 6d.
Splendens. 1s.
A charming family of free-blooming herbaceous plants, quite hardy, except Patens, which requires a sheltered place. Splendens is a beautiful plant, with brilliant scarlet flowers.

STATICE.

Brassicafolia. 1s. 6d.
Dicksoni. 1s. 6d.
A charming family of fine foliage dwarf plants, which have striking spikes of flowers of various colours; they are quite hardy, and particularly suitable for rockeries.

STOKESIA.

Cyaneus. 1s.
A valuable herbaceous hardy evergreen, producing from Christmas till winter double starry flowers of a lilac purple colour.

TRITOMA.

Grandiflora. (Queen's Lily). H. 1s.
A handsome tribe of grass tree like foliage plants, producing fine spikes of crimson and orange flowers; most suitable for a back border.

VIOLA (Violet).

Odoratissima. (common). 2s. per doz.
White. 2s. per doz.
Czar. Large size, blue. 1s. per doz.
Marie Louise. 2s. per doz.
Neapolitan. Double pale blue. 2s. per doz.
Queen Victoria. 1s. per doz.

Viola Odoratissima.

Bulbous & Tuberous Rooted Plants

Calla, Little Gem.

Achimenes.

Achimenes. 1s. each.
This tribe is of the easiest culture, and very elegant the plants continue to bloom from October to April; but they are essentially pot plants, and must be grown under a glass, in a frame, or greenhouse.

Agapanthus.

Umbellatus (blue). 1s. each.
Umbellatus Alba. 1s. each.
Strong tuberous plants, with flower stem 3 feet in height, surrounded by a crown of beautiful blue and white flowers; perfectly hardy, will thrive in any ordinary garden soil.
Umbellatus Variegatus. 2s. each.
Similar to Umbellatus, with the exception that its foliage is variegated; habit of growth not so strong.

Canna.

On coloured pages will be found a list of new and some of the older varieties, which we have selected as being the best for cultivation. These are splendid plants for decorative work in the borders, and are very hardy.

Calla (or Richardia).

Little Gem. 1s. 6d each.
A dwarf variety of the Nile Lily, very handsome, makes a valuable plant for table decoration.
Maculata Alba. 1s. 6d. each.
A neat-growing pot plant with small leaves spotted with silver, flower very neat and effective.
Ethiopica (Arum Lily). 1s. each.
This well-known "Lily of the Nile" is a plant of the easiest culture, but prefers a moist situation. Foliage large, flowers pure white, produced in profusion; also a fine pot plant.
Sanctum (Black Calla). 1s. 6d. each.
Flowers of a deep purple colour, with black pistils standing well out of the flowers; very curious, distinct, handsome foliage.

Clidanthus.

Fragrans. 1s. 6d. each.
Beautiful golden yellow flowers of exquisite fragrance; produced abundantly. Quite hardy and not particular as to soil.

Crinum.

Resembles Agapanthus in its habit; also produces tall flower stems, but its crown of flowers is more feathery; a beautiful plant. Choice varieties. 1s. 6d. each.

Clivea.

Nobilis. 2s. 6d. each.
A splendid free flowering-bulbous plant, with orange yellow flowers; produced on spikes about a foot high.

Convallaria.

Majalis. (Lily of the Valley). 1s. each.
An old English favourite, which succeeds only in the colder regions in a sheltered position; its perfume is delightful; flowers pure white and very graceful.
Alba Grandiflora. A large flowering variety of the above. 1s. 6d. each.

Convallaria.

Gesnerias.

Pot plants, which are cultivated principally for their foliage; they are excellent as greenhouse plants, and will succeed with the shelter of any garden frame. Choice varieties. 1s. 6d. each.

Pontederia, Water Hyacinth.

Gloxinia.

These charming plants produce their trumpet-like flowers of every colour, in upright form; their leaves are very beautiful, and the plants continue to flower for a long period; one of our finest decorative pot plants, and the shelter of a frame is all that they require, but cannot be grown under outdoor culture. We also offer the following magnificent varieties: Calestina, pale blue markings, white throat; Kaiser Frederick, rich crimson scarlet markings, clear white throat; and Defiance, brilliant crimson, and Crassifolia varieties. 1s. 6d. each.

Pontederia.

Crassipes. (Water Hyacinth). 1s. each.
This is a beautiful flowering water-plant, producing flowers much resembling the Iris, of a beautiful soft lilac rose colour, which sparkles brightly, the upper petals showing a curious blue blotch; it has curious shiny leaves, and will grow and thrive well in the open air in glass dishes, tubs, or cisterns filled with water, if a little earth is allowed to settle at the bottom to allow the roots to take hold. This is a very attractive novelty, most interesting to cultivate.

Polyanthes.

Tuberosa. (Tuberose). Single and Double. Clumps, 1s. each.
The Pearl. Flowers double, dwarf habit. 1s. each.
The delightful fragrance of the flowers on tall spikes render it useful for cutting, they bloom a long period.

Polygonatum.

Vulgare. (Solomon's Seal). 1s. each.
An excellent border plant.

Calla, Maculata Alba.

Calla Ethiopica (Arum Lily).

Carpet Bedding Plants

Achyranthus Aurea Reticulata.
Achyranthus Aurea.
Achyranthus Amabile.
Achyranthus Parenchoides.
Achyranthus Herbstii.
Iresine Acuminata.
Iresine Lindenia.

All the varieties **15s.** per 100.

Plants for Edging.

Box	per 100,	**7s. 6d.**
Oxalis, pink	,,	**5s. 0d.**
Thyme, variegated lemon ..	,,	**10s. 0d.**
Thyme, Silver variegated ..	,,	**10s. 0d.**
Thrift	,,	**10s. 0d.**
Violet, white	,,	**10s. 0d.**
Violet (Queen Victoria) ..	,,	**10s. 0d.**

DECORATIVE

FERNS, LYCOPODS, PALMS

FERNS AND LYCOPODS may be cultivated in pots or planted on rockeries in shaded situations. Many devote the whole of their gardening leisure to this class. There is no difficulty in their management, provided a properly shaded and sheltered position is available. Many can be grown in peat, decayed moss, and such like, suspended in rustic baskets. They require abundance of moisture during the season of growth—that is from October to May. They may then be permitted to rest, and require but little moisture until the next season.

SELECTED FERNS.

Adiantum affine (varieties of Maiden Hair Fern) ...	From 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Adiantum concinum....	2s. 6d.
Adiantum Farleyense	From 2s. to 3s. 6d.
Adiantum gracillimum	1s. 6d.
Adiantum hispidulum	1s. 0d.
Adiantum Peruvianum	From 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Adiantum trapeziforme	2s. 6d.
Adiantum Williamsi...	From 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Alsophylla excelsa ...	From 1s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.
Alsophylla Australis	From 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
Alsophylla Macarthur	3s. 6d.
Asplenium Bulbiferum	From 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Asplenium diversifolium	From 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Asplenium falcatum ...	1s. 6d.
Asplenium lucidum ...	1s. 6d.
Asplenium nidus (Bird's Nest)	From 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Asplenium viviperum	From 1s. 6d. to 2s. 0d.
Blechnum Braziliense	From 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Blechnum striatum ...	1s. 6d.
Cyathea dealbata ...	From 2s. 6d. to 10s. 0d.
Cyathea medullaris ...	From 3s. 6d. to 10s. 0d.
Davallia dissecta ...	2s. 0d.
Davallia elegans ...	1s. 6d.
Davallia pyxidata ...	1s. 6d.
Davallia Novæ Zealandia	From 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Dicksonia antarctica...	From 3s. 6d. to 10s. 0d.
Doodia aspera ...	1s. 0d.
Doodia caudata...	1s. 6d.
Gymnogramma chrysophylla (Golden Fern) ...	2s. 0d.
Lastrea Richardsii corymbosa ...	2s. 6d.
Lomaria discolor ...	2s. 0d.
Lomaria Patersonii ...	1s. 6d.
Lycopodium Schotti ...	1s. 6d.
Lycopodium stoloniferum ...	1s. 0d.
Lycopodium umbrosum ...	1s. 6d.
Lycopodium Wildenovii ...	1s. 0d.
Microlepia hirta cristata ...	2s. 0d.
Nephrodium decompositum ...	1s. 6d.
Nephrodium molle ...	1s. 6d.
Nephrodium molle corymbiferum	2s. 0d.
Nephrolepis Bridgesi ...	2s. 0d.
Nephrolepis Duffi ...	2s. 0d.
Nephrolepis exaltata ...	1s. 6d.
Onychium Japonicum ...	1s. 6d.
Osmunda Japonica ...	1s. 6d.
Phlebodium aureum ...	From 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Platycerium alcicorne ...	2s. 6d.
Platycerium grande ...	From 2s. 0d.
Pteris argyrea (Silver Fern) ...	1s. 6d.
Pteris cretica alba lineata ...	1s. 6d.
Pteris serrulata cristata ...	1s. 6d.
Pteris umbrosa...	1s. 6d.
Todea Africana...	From 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.

LARGE TREE FERNS. PRICE ACCORDING TO SIZE.

No. 1 Size. **2s. 6d.** each; **27s.** doz.
No. 2 Size. **4s.** each; **45s.** doz.
No. 3 Size. **1s 6d.** each; **15s.** doz.

KENTIAS. In variety **Belmoreana, Forsteriana and Canterburyana.**

(The above illustration from a photograph of the stock of these Palms.)

Cycas Revoluta.

PALMS, &c.

Price from **1s. 6d.** to **10s. 6d.**, according to size.

We can supply these in any quantity and of different ages, as

Dracænas	**Cycas revoluta**
Kentias	**Chamærops**
Phœnix	**Cocos**
Arecas	**Seaforthias**

all valuable plants for bush-house, verandah or house decoration.

PALMS IN POTS.

Price, from **1s. 6d.** to **4s.** each.

From 14 to 30 inches in height. Well furnished and in vigorous health.

THERE is no form of home decoration more pleasing than the liberal distribution of plants about the rooms of a house, or on the balconies or verandahs.

The choice of plants which will succeed indoors is not great, and perhaps the very hardiest and best of all are the well-known **Kentias.**

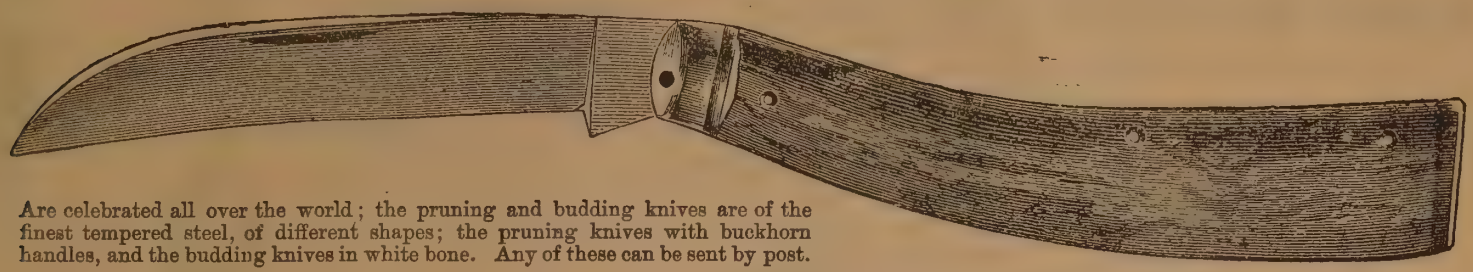
These magnificent plants will grow well indoors if the few simple directions which we give are followed. To keep the plants in perfect health they must have plenty of water, that is, as much as they require; if they are kept in the shade, three times a week will be often enough to water them. The best plan is to take the plants outside on to the verandah, fill up the pot with water, and allow all surplus to run off through the drainage, and should the water run through very quickly it may suggest that the ball of earth in the pot has been allowed to become too dry, in which case stand the pot in 4 or 5 inches of water for half an hour, then replace in position, having allowed all surplus water to drain off; on no account allow the plants to remain long in saucers containing water, as the practice will certainly kill them.

The palms should have their leaves sponged once a week, so as to remove any dust, and it is a good plan to put them out on the verandah or balcony occasionally when the weather is mild, but they must be kept out of the wind and sun; they like shade.

So long as the leaves retain their dark green appearance, the plants are in good health, but should they become a pale green or of a yellowish hue, a few weeks on the verandah, with frequent sponging, careful watering, and the removal of all scale or insect from the leaves, will soon bring them back to robust health.

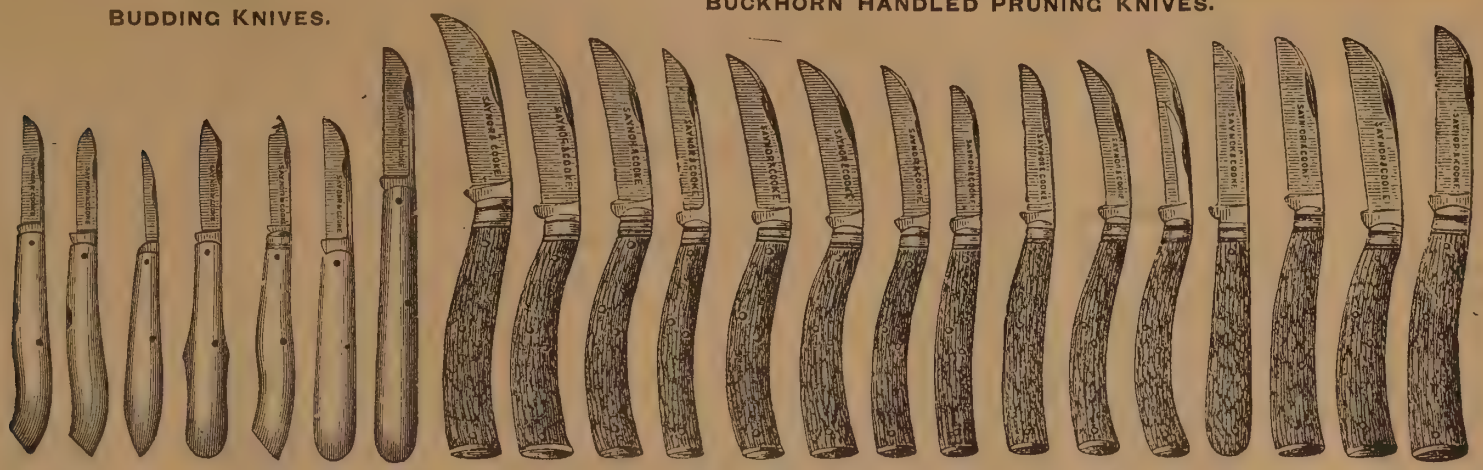
HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES ♦ ♦ ♦ AND GARDEN REQUISITES.

SAYNOR'S PRUNING & BUDDING KNIVES



Are celebrated all over the world; the pruning and budding knives are of the finest tempered steel, of different shapes; the pruning knives with buckhorn handles, and the budding knives in white bone. Any of these can be sent by post.

BUDDING KNIVES. BUCKHORN HANDLED PRUNING KNIVES.



324	325	329	BL	325½	204	207	938	189	197	195½	196½	187	195	312B	194	312	196	166	192	188	161
3/6	3/6	3/-	3/6	5/-	3/6	3/6	4/6	4/-	3/6	3/6	4/6	3/-	3/6	3/-	3/-	3/-	4/6	2/6	3/6	3/6	4/-

WOOD GARDEN LABELS.

IN BUNDLES OF 100.

PAINTED.

4-inch	1s. 0d.	9-inch	2s. 6d.
6-inch	1s. 3d.	10-inch	3s. 0d.
7-inch	1s. 9d.	12-inch	3s. 6d.

PLAIN.

6-inch	9d.	12-inch	1s. 9d.
9-inch	1s. 3d.		

BAMBOO STICKS.

Very strong and rigid, and do not rot in ground; excellent garden sticks, and only require to be used to be appreciated; the long sticks are proportionately thick.

IN BUNDLES OF 12.

2½ feet	4d.	4 feet	1s. 0d.
3 "	6d.	4½ "	1s. 3d.
3½ "	9d.	5 "	1s. 6d.

WOLFF'S INDELLIBLE - - - BLACK PENCILS.

4d. each. Extra thick Garden Pencils, **9d.** each.

These pencils are excellent substitutes for pen and ink, the weather has no effect on labels marked with them.

VIRGIN CORK.

6d. per lb. Large lots, Special Price.

This ornamental bark is now used largely for horticultural decorative purposes; in the hands of a person of taste it can be used to produce most charming ferneries, covering unsightly walls, &c.

ORCHID PEAT.

Specially imported from the best English source of supply. Finest prepared, in bags of about 90 lbs. **17s. 6d.** per bag.

RAFFIA FIBRE.

1s. 6d. per lb. Special prices for large parcels.

A useful article for tying plants, of great strength, and well adapted for Pot Plants or Herbaceous Plants and Horticultural purposes generally. It should be damped before being used, and can be split into the finest threads.

SPHAGNUM.

Fresh lots always on hand.
Per bag of about 5 bushels, **15s.** (unbroken).
Any other quantity supplied, Special Prices.

SUNDRIES.

Edging Irons. For trimming grass edges.

Garden Lines. Strong cord. **1s. 6d.** each.

Garden Reels. **3s. 6d.** each.

Leather Garden Gloves. Strong Gauntlets, for pruning. **3s.** and **3s. 6d.** per pair.

Leather Garden Gloves. With cuffs. **2s.** per pair.

Leather Garden Gloves, Ladies'. For the flower garden. **1s. 6d.** to **2s. 6d.** per pair.

Lead Wire. For tying on labels, very pliable. **1s. 6d.** per lb.

Long Handled Lopping Shears. Small size, **3s. 3d.** Large size, **6s. 3d.**

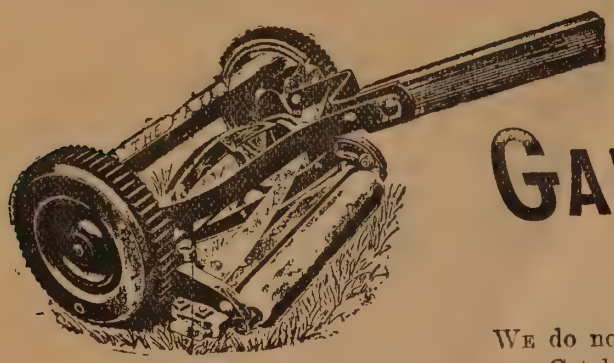
Rose Pruners. **2s. 6d.** each.

Secateurs of various patterns. **3s.**, **3s. 6d.**, **4s.**, and **5s. 6d.** each.

Twig Nippers (Footprint brand). 6 inch **1s. 6d.**, 8 inch **2s. 9d.**, 9 inch **3s.**

FOR GARDEN MANURES, INSECTICIDES, &C.,

- - - See Page 94.

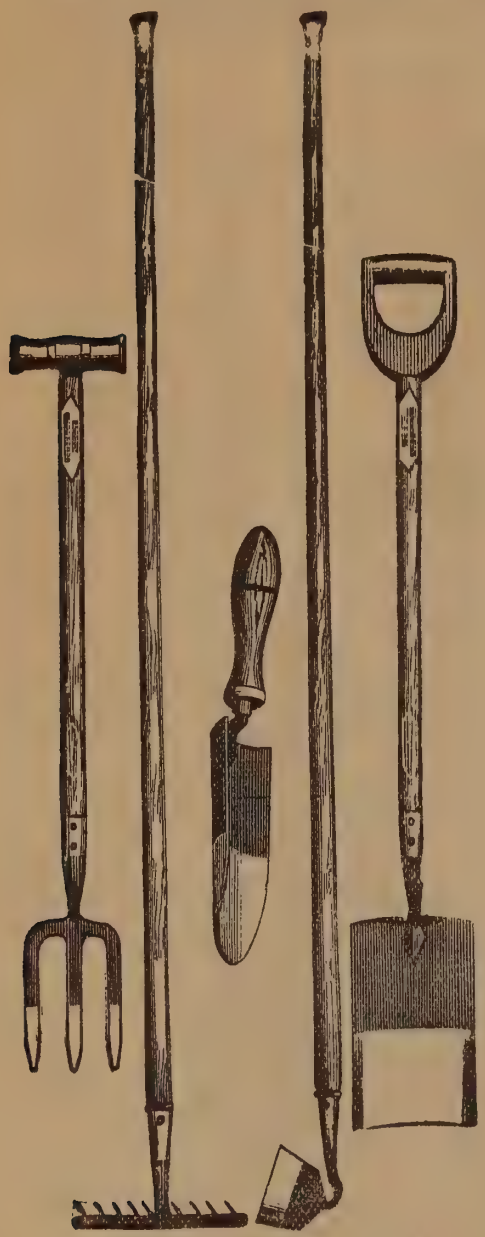


LAWN MOWERS.

"The Fairy."

This is the latest American machine in the market and the cheapest yet introduced.

12-in.	14-in.	16-in.	18-in.
25s.	**27s. 6d.**	**30s.**	**32s. 6d.**



Set of Garden Tools.

- - LIST OF - -

GARDEN TOOLS,

- - ETC. - -

We do not stock Garden Tools, &c., but we list them in our Catalogue to make it as complete as possible, and because we find a good many of our customers in remote districts find it to be an advantage to get, packed with their seeds or plants, any Garden Tool they may require. We illustrate a few of the leading Garden Tools, and add a list of prices for the general guidance of our customers. We shall be pleased, also, to procure for our customers any other Garden Tool not catalogued. We select the Tools from the leading ironmongery firm in Sydney, who keep large stocks.

Sets of Garden Tools.

Per set of four, five and six tools ... ... from **5s. 0d.** to **10s. 6d.**
The larger size are useful tools in any garden.

Garden Spades.

D handled, Parkes' Patent ... ... from **3s. 6d.** to **5s. 0d.** each
Ladies' Spades, various sizes ... ... from **1s. 9d.** to **3s. 6d.** each

Garden Trowels.

Blue, bright points, 5-in. to 8-in. ... ... from **6d.** to **1s. 3d.** each
Bright all over, 7-in. ... ... **1s. 6d.** each
Bronzed and bright ... ... **1s. 6d.** each
Long-handled trowels ... ... from **1s. 0d.** to **2s. 0d.** each

Garden Rakes.

Finest Steel, with handles ... ... from **2s. 0d.** to **2s. 9d.** each
Finest Steel, unhandled ... ... from **8d.** to **2s. 0d.** each

Turnip or Garden Hoes.

4-in.	5-in.	6-in.	7-in.	8-in.	9-in.	10-in.
1s. 3d.	**1s. 3d.**	**1s. 4d.**	**1s. 6d.**	**1s. 8d.**	**1s. 9d.**	**2s.**

Dutch Hoes.

4-in	5-in.	6-in.	7-in.	8-in.	9-in.	10-in.
1s. 3d.	**1s. 6d.**	**1s. 6d.**	**1s. 9d.**	**2s.**	**2s. 3d.**	**2s. 6d.**

Hedge Shears.

8-in. to 10-in. ... ... from **3s. 0d.** to **5s. 6d.** each

Edging Shears.

8-in. to 10-in. ... ... from **6s. 6d.** to **8s. 6d.** each

Myticuttah Lopping Shears.

Myticuttah Lopping Shears ... ... from **9s. 0d.** each

Daisy or Weed Lifter.

Daisy or Weed Lifter ... ... **2s. 3d.** and **2s. 9d.** each

Weed Forks.

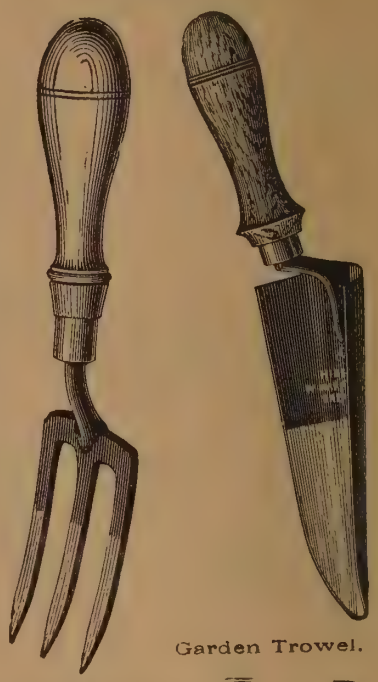
Blue, bright tips ... ... from **1s. 0d.** to **1s. 6d.** each
Bronzed, bright tips ... ... **1s. 3d.** each
Long-handled ... ... from **1s. 0d.** to **1s. 9d.** each

Pruning Saws.

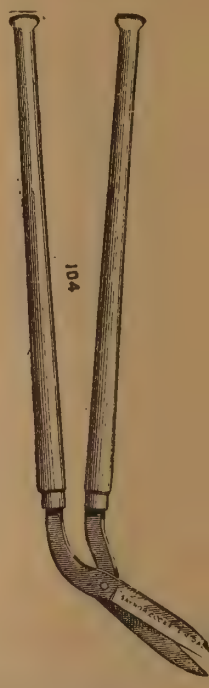
14-in. to 18-in. ... ... from **3s. 6d.** to **5s. 0d.** each
"Californian" ... ... **12s. 6d.** each
This pattern is specially recommended by the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture.

Watering Pots.

Common fine ... ... from **2s. 3d.** to **5s. 9d.** each
Extra finish, with brass roses ... ... from **7s. 0d.** to **9s. 6d.** each



Weed Fork. Garden Trowel.



Edge Shears.

Garden Spade.

Dutch Hoe.

HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES.—Continued.

FLOWER STICKS.

WHITE WOOD FLOWER STICKS.

These are made of plain white wood of various lengths, and are most useful in a garden for tying up Carnations or Chrysanthemums, and, in fact, any tall-growing plants; they are very neat, and are far cheaper than they can be made here.

IN BUNDLES OF ONE HUNDRED.

1 foot Wood Flower Sticks	**9d.**	3 feet Wood Flower Sticks	**2s. 6d.**
1½ feet Wood Flower Sticks	**1s. 0d.**	3½ feet Wood Flower Sticks	**3s. 6d.**
2 feet Wood Flower Sticks	**1s. 6d.**	4 feet Wood Flower Sticks	**4s. 6d.**
2½ feet Wood Flower Sticks	**2s. 0d.**	4½ feet Wood Flower Sticks	**5s. 0d.**

WOOD STICKS, PAINTED GREEN.

Useful in a thousand ways in the garden for any plants requiring tying up; and being painted they have a very neat appearance.

1 ft. long, per bundle of 1 doz.	**3d.**	3 ft. long, per bundle of 1 doz.	**10d.**
1½ ft. long, per bundle of 1 doz.	**4d.**	3½ ft. long, per bundle of 1 doz.	**1s. 0d.**
2 ft. long, per bundle of 1 doz.	**6d.**	4 ft. long, per bundle of 1 doz.	**1s. 3d.**
2½ ft. long, per bundle of 1 doz.	**8d.**		

DAHLIA STAKES, SQUARE AND PAINTED GREEN.

These are strong supports, excellent for the purpose they are intended for, and will last more than one season.

4 feet, **3s. 3d.**; 5 feet, **4s. 3d.** per doz. One inch square.

Flower Pots and Saucers.

We exercise every care in the packing of Flower Pots for transit by Steamer or Rail, but we will accept no responsibility whatever regarding them in the matter of breakage.

FLOWER POTS.

4-inch ... per dozen	**1s. 6d.**	8-inch ... per dozen	**6s. 0d.**
5-inch ... per dozen	**2s. 6d.**	9-inch ... per dozen	**9s. 0d.**
6-inch ... per dozen	**3s. 0d.**	10-inch ... per dozen	**12s. 0d.**
7-inch ... per dozen	**4s. 0d.**	12-inch ... per dozen	**18s. 0d.**

SAUCERS.

For 5-inch pots, per dozen	**1s. 6d.**	For 9-inch pots, per dozen	**4s. 6d.**
For 6-inch pots, per dozen	**2s. 0d.**	For 10-inch pots, per dozen	**6s. 0d.**
For 7-inch pots, per dozen	**3s. 0d.**	For 12-inch pots, per dozen	**8s. 0d.**
For 8-inch pots, per dozen	**4s. 0d.**		

SEED PANS.

7-inch, **8d.** each.	9-inch, **1s. 2d.** each.	12-inch, **2s. 3d.** each.
8-inch, **10d.** each.	10-inch, **2s. 0d.** each.	

HYACINTH GLASSES.

In various colours. **9d.** each, **6s.** per dozen.

GRAFTING WAX.

(FRENCH.)

Price, **6d.**; **1s. 3d.**; **2s. 3d.**; **4s. 6d.**, per tin.

WE IMPORT ORCHID PEAT

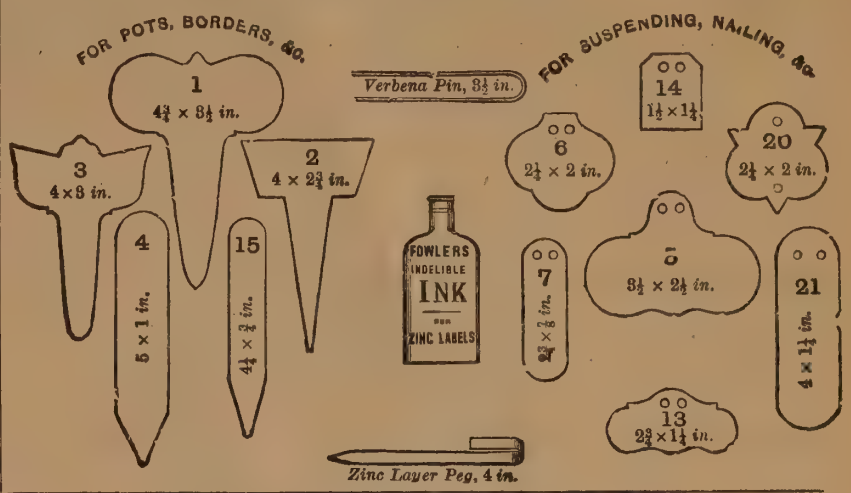
Specially prepared for Amateurs' use.

. . . SEE PAGE 91 . . .

ZINC LABELS

FOR POTS, BORDERS, OR SUSPENDING. FOR PLANTS, TREES, &c.

These Labels are indestructible, and can be written on with ink, or have a number punched into them, which would correspond with a number of a register. The hanging labels are attached by lead wire. For prices of labels, etc., see below.



PRICE PER ONE HUNDRED.

No.	s.	d.	No.	s.	d.	No.	s.	d.	No.	s.	d.
1	4	0	4	3	0	7	2	0	15	2	0
2	3	0	5	3	6	13	2	6	20	2	6
3	3	6	6	2	6	14	2	0	21	3	6

INDELIBLE INK,

For writing on Zinc Labels.

6d. and **1s.** per bottle.

LEAD WIRE,

For tying on Suspending Zinc Labels.

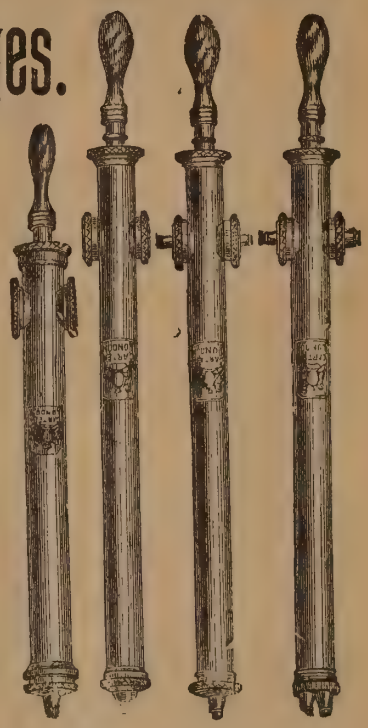
1s. 6d. per lb., 3 sizes.

Brass Garden Syringes.

LAWSON'S PATENT.

No. 1, 12-inch barrel, **9s.**
No. 1½, **12s.**
No. 3, 18-inch barrel, **17s. 6d.**
No. 4, **19s.**

This useful instrument can be used for a variety of purposes in the garden, particularly here, where insect pests are so numerous, and where the application of Gishurst's Compound, or Insecticide, is so necessary, the use of the Syringe is indispensable. The spare roses, when not in use, can be screwed to the side, as represented by our woodcuts, so that the end rose may be changed at pleasure. The Garden Syringe is always useful, the larger sizes more particularly.



No. 1. No. 1½. No 3. No. 4.

CHEAP SYRINGES

Are sometimes required for spraying with insect washes, etc. These we shall be pleased to purchase and forward to our clients.

Price, **4s. 6d.** to **7s. 6d.** each.

WATER CANS

ENGLISH MADE.

(GREEN). These cans we have in 3 sizes:—4 qts., **7s.**, 6 qts., **8s.**, 8 qts., **9s. 6d.**, with long spouts and 2 brass roses, fine and coarse, detachable.

HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES—Continued.

Garden Manures.

FLOR VITA, .. THE .. LIFE OF FLOWERS

One of the best Manures for Pot Plants.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—For soft wooded Plants in pots, Roses, &c., use one teaspoonful to each gallon of water. Ferns and plants requiring abundance of water, half the quantity will be found sufficient, say one teaspoonful to two gallons of water. It may be applied to the roots with a watering pot, or right over the plant, watering foliage and all. A good syringing with clean water after will give the plant a very fine healthy appearance. Bottles, **1s. 6d.** each.

Standen's 'Gardeners' Friend' Manure.

FOR promoting a vigorous growth, and giving a fine healthy appearance to all Flowers and Vegetables, and particularly to pot plants. In tins, **1s. 6d.** and **3s.**

CLAY'S FERTILISER,

OR PLANT FOOD.

ONE of the oldest and most reliable of all Garden Manures, now very largely used, and preferred by some gardeners to all others. In boxes, **1s. 6d.** each.

MEDICATED TOBACCO PAPER.

2s. 6d. per packet, **1 lb.** weight.

"SUMMER CLOUD" SHADING.

Packets, with full directions for use, 1s. 6d.

A PREPARATION now largely used for Shading Frames and Greenhouses, and all Glass surfaces, it is applied outside the glass, and will not be washed off by rain; directions on each packet. It is applied like paint or whitewash, and is thick enough to protect plants from the glare of the sun, and at the same time transparent enough to admit sufficient light. One packet contains sufficient to shade 100 feet of glass.

- SUPERIOR - GARDEN FERTILISER

FOR VEGETABLES AND FLOWERS.

THIS first-class Manure is a fertiliser of a very high class, containing Potash, Lime, Nitrogen and Phosphoric Acid, in the proportions best suited to the suburbs of Sydney. We can with the greatest confidence recommend this Manure to our customers as a TESTED MANURE; it is ground to a fine powder and is perfectly free from any smell, and can be used either in a liquid or dry state.

In Bags of about 7lb., price, **1s.**; or in Tins of 7lb., with screw top, very convenient for using small quantities, **1s. 6d.** each.

Insect Destroyers.

CISHURST COMPOUND

A VERY efficacious dressing for the destruction of Aphis, Green Fly, Red Spider and Thrip; also for Apple Trees infested with blight; and is death to the pests of the Orange Tree—Scale and Cocus. A most excellent preparation.
1 lb. boxes, **1s. 6d.** 3 lb. boxes, **4s.** 12 lb. boxes, **14s.**

FOWLER'S INSECTICIDE.

A MOST thorough eradicator of Fly, Thrip, Mildew, &c., and a valuable preparation for the removal of all insect pests in plants. In jars, **1s. 6d.** and **3s.** each.

TOBACCO POWDER.

FOR fumigating and also for the destruction of Spider, Mealey Bug, &c. Plants should be syringed with clean water after its use. Tins, **1s. 6d.** and **3s.**

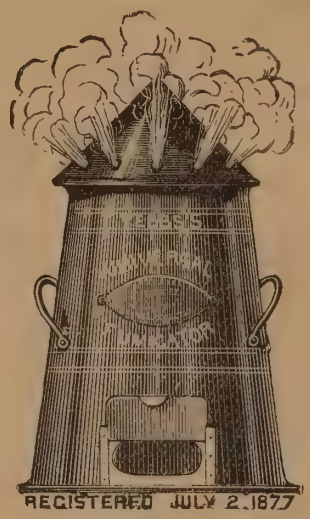
Tobacco Powder Distributors, for above, 3s. 6d.

SOLUBLE FIR TREE OIL

ONE of the best of all insecticides for plants or animals. Half-pint Bottles, **2s.** each.

NICOTINE SOAP.

ANOTHER useful insecticide for washing plants; a sure cure. **1s. 6d.** per jar.



FUMIGATORS.

"UNIVERSAL - - - FUMIGATOR."

No. 1, **4s. 6d.**; No. 2, **6s. 6d.**; and No. 3, **11s. 6d.** each.

THE best insect fumigator in the market, producing the largest quantity of genuine Tobacco Smoke. No special care or paper is required; no cinders used in lighting; no waste; it gives a thick, cool smoke. Will burn any kind of tobacco, paper, rags, cord, leaf, common tobacco or any fumigating material.

LETHORION, - - - VAPOUR CONE.

FOR the distribution of certain principles in a state of vapour, whereby their active properties are most closely brought into direct and intimate contact with vegetation for the purpose of destroying **Parasitic Life** with a certainty hitherto unachieved, and without hurt or prejudice to the most delicate and fragile organisation of the plant.

These **Vapour Cones** may be used for cleansing all kinds of plants, either under glass, in bush-houses, or outside.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON EACH CONE.

Price **1s.** and **1s. 6d.** each. The smaller size being large enough to disinfect about 500 cubic feet.

Our Packet Seeds.

OUR Seed Cabinets are now in every town of any magnitude or importance in New South Wales or Queensland, and are useful to storekeepers as a receptacle for packet seeds. A better and more general supply can be kept on hand, and they are useful to customers as an illustrated guide. As pioneers of the packet seed business in Australia, we have from year to year perfected the system of distribution, and we feel that our seeds are now placed before the public in a style unsurpassed by any other seed-house in the world, not excepting America.

Anderson's Seeds are a household word.

WE sell only the best and newest seeds obtainable, and our packet seeds are offered for sale by some 500 storekeepers in New South Wales and Queensland. A guarantee of their genuineness is our name, which you will find printed on every packet.

Our Great Desire is that our seeds should be procurable in any part of the Colony, of the same superior quality as if purchased direct from our counter in Sydney; and, to guard buyers against purchasing old seeds, we mark every packet with the season or year of issue. If you are offered old seeds we shall feel obliged if you will refuse them and let us know at once.

Seed Packets can be procured from Storekeepers in nearly every township in the Colony, or can be sent by post direct from ourselves. **Price, 6d. per packet.**

Don't take Old Seeds. We collect all the old seeds left on hand in the Stores at the end of the season and refurnish a supply of New Season seeds, so that buyers should be careful to get only New seeds and refuse the old packets, if tendered.

Storekeepers who are not supplied with our Cases of Seeds in packets please write for particulars regarding same.

PROTECT YOURSELVES - and you thus PROTECT US.

Anderson & Co's Parrot Food.

To meet the demand for a good mixed, substantial food for Parrots, Cockatoos, and other large birds, we have the pleasure to offer at **3d.** per lb. a specially made up mixture, including the seed and grain of which these birds are particularly fond.

3d. per lb. 25s. per cwt.

- ANDERSON & CO.'S -
Works on Gardening

"The Kitchen Garden and Cottager's Manual." Treats of Soil, Manure, Preparation of the Land, and the Culture of all useful vegetables. Calendar of operations for each month, Hedge Plants, Economic Plants in the Kitchen Garden, and much other reliable information. Price, **1s. 1d.**, post free.

"The Flower Garden." A handy Guide to Success, containing short articles on Garden Tools, Draining, Soils, Trenching, Manures, Laying Out the Garden, the Bush-house and Fernery, Lawns and Rockwork, Propagation, Grafting, Small Cottage Gardens, Garden Flowering Plants, Calendar of Work, &c. Price, **1s. 1d.**, post free.

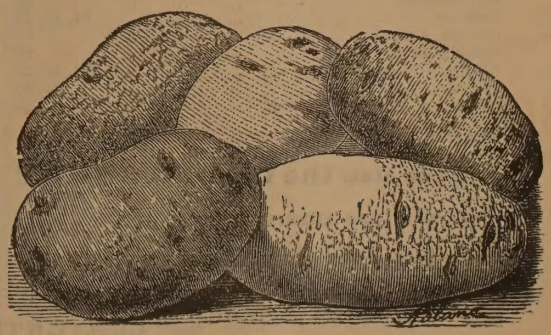
"The Fruit Garden." Two Vols. No. 1 opens with practical hints on the Propagation of Fruit Trees and Shrubs by Grafting, Budding, Layering or Cuttings, and general information regarding culture of the Pear, Nectarine, Peach, Apricot, Plum, Cherry, Raspberry, Gooseberry, Strawberry, Mulberry, Currant, Fig, Almond and Olive; also a list of the best varieties of these fruits. No. 2 treats of the culture of all the other well-known fruits not named in No. 1.

1s. each Vol.; 2 Vols., post free, **2s. 2d.**

SEED POTATOES

During the month of July we publish our General Potato List of all the most approved and new varieties.

WRITE FOR IT.



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AND

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New Tomato—"Duke of York"
New Velvet Pansy
Select Stocks of Zinnias and Phlox

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Novelties in Vegetable Seeds
Novelties in Flower Seeds
Novelties in Plants and Trees

SEE COLOURED SHEETS.

THE PARCELS POST RATES we give as below will be found a useful guide as to cost of postage on Seeds, etc., which we do not deliver free.

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			s.	d.
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,, 2	,, 3 ,,	..	0	11
,, 3	,, 4 ,,	..	1	2
,, 4	,, 5 ,,	..	1	5
,, 5	,, 6 ,,	..	1	8
,, 6	,, 7 ,,	..	1	11
,, 7	,, 8 ,,	..	2	2
,, 8	,, 9 ,,	..	2	5
,, 9	,, 10 ,,	..	2	8
,, 10	,, 11 ,,	..	2	11

☞ For the guidance of our Constituents in this and other Colonies we append a list of the

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			s.	d.
Under 1 lb.		..	0	8
Over 1 lb. and under 2 lbs.		..	1	2
,, 2	,, 3 ,,	..	1	8
,, 3	,, 4 ,,	..	2	2
,, 4	,, 5 ,,	..	2	8
,, 5	,, 6 ,,	..	3	2
,, 6	,, 7 ,,	..	3	8
,, 7	,, 8 ,,	..	4	2
,, 8	,, 9 ,,	..	4	8
,, 9	,, 10 ,,	..	5	2
,, 10	,, 11 ,,	..	5	8

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THE BEST